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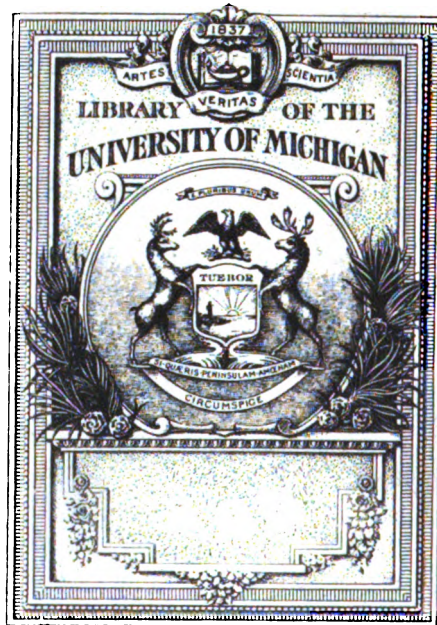
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VOLUME X.

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Canada. Parliament. House of Commons.

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

FROM THE 10TH FEBRUARY TO THE 12TH APRIL, 1876,

BOTH DAYS INCLUSIVE

IN THE THIRTY-NINTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF OUR
SOVEREIGN LADY, QUEEN VICTORIA.

BEING THE 3^d SESSION OF THE 3^d PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

SESSION, 1876.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

VOLUME X.

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general
18-27

CANADA.



PROCLAMATIONS.

DUFFERIN.

[L. S.]

*VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To OUR Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, on the Eighteenth day of May instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, on the EIGHTH day of the month of APRIL last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Parliament of Canada to the EIGHTEENTH day of the month of MAY instant, at which time, at Our City of OTTAWA, you were held and constrained to appear; Now KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you and each of you, that on SATURDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH day of the month of JUNE next, you meet Us, in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. **HEREIN FAIL NOT.**

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. **WITNESS**, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin and Counsellor the Right Honorable Sir FREDERICK TEMPLE, Earl of DUFFERIN, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye, of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, and Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor-General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our CITY OF OTTAWA, this FOURTEENTH day of MAY, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and in the Thirty-eighth year of Our Reign.

By Command.

RICHARD POPE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

[L. S.]

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Lieutenant-General WILLIAM O'GRADY HALY, Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Administrator of the Government of CANADA, and Commander of Her Majesty's Forces therein, &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Her Majesty was graciously pleased, by Her Royal Letters Patent, bearing date at Westminster on the TWENTY-SECOND day of MAY, in the Thirty-Fifth year of Her Reign, to constitute and appoint the Right Honorable Sir FREDERIC TEMPLE, Earl of Dufferin, therein named, to be Governor-General of Canada, during pleasure; And WHEREAS, by the above mentioned Letters Patent it is provided that in case of the death, incapacity or absence, out of Her Majesty's Dominion of Canada, of the said the Right Honorable Sir FREDERIC TEMPLE, Earl of Dufferin, the powers and authorities, therein granted him, shall be given and granted to the Lieutenant-Governor, for the time being of Canada, or in the absence of any such Lieutenant-Governor, to such person as Her Majesty might by warrant under Her sign manual and signet, appoint to be the Administrator of the Government of Her said Dominion, or, in the absence of any such Lieutenant-Governor or person appointed as aforesaid, to the Senior Military Officer for the time being in command of Her Majesty's Regular Forces in Her said Dominion; such powers and authorities, to be by him executed and enjoyed during Her Majesty's pleasure; And WHEREAS, by reason of the absence of the said the Right Honorable Sir FREDERIC TEMPLE, Earl of Dufferin, from and out of Canada, and of any Lieutenant-Governor of Canada, and by reason of Her Majesty not having appointed any other person to be the Administrator of the Government of Her said Dominion, and under and by virtue of the provisions in the aforesaid Letters Patent contained, the Administration of the Civil Government of Canada and the execution of the powers and authorities in the said Letters Patent contained, have devolved upon me as being the Senior Military Officer commanding Her Majesty's Regular Forces in the said Dominion of Canada; I have, therefore, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, thought fit to issue this Proclamation to make known the same. And I do hereby require and command that all and singular Her Majesty's Officers and Ministers in the said Dominion of Canada, do continue in the execution of their several and respective offices, places and employments, and that Her Majesty's loving subjects and all others, whom these presents may concern, do take notice thereof and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at the City of OTTAWA, this FIFTEENTH day of MAY, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and in the Thirty-eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

W. O'G. HALY,
Lieutenant-General,
Administrator.

W. O'G. HALY.

[L. S.]

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, on the TWENTY-SIXTH day of JUNE instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, on the FOURTEENTH day of the month of MAY last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Parliament of Canada to the TWENTY-SIXTH day of the month of JUNE instant, at which time, at Our City of OTTAWA, you were held and constrained to appear; Now KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on WEDNESDAY, the FOURTH day of the month of AUGUST next, you meet Us, in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. **HEREIN FAIL NOT.**

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. **WITNESS,** Our Trusty and Well-Beloved Lieutenant-General Sir WILLIAM O'GRADY HALY, Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Administrator of the Government of Canada, and Commander of Our Forces therein, &c., &c.

At Our Government House, in Our CITY OF OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FIRST day of JUNE, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and in the Thirty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command.

RICHARD POPE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

W. O'G. HALY.

[L. S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, on the fourth day of August next, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—**GREETING :**

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, on the TWENTY-FIRST day of the month of JUNE last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Parliament of Canada to the FOURTH day of the month of AUGUST next, at which time, at Our City of OTTAWA, you were held and constrained to appear; Now KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on MONDAY, the THIRTEENTH day of the month of SEPTEMBER next, you meet Us, in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. **HEREIN FAIL NOT.**

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Trusty and Well-Beloved Lieutenant-General Sir WILLIAM O'GRADY HALY, Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Administrator of the Government of Canada, and Commander of Our Forces therein, &c., &c.

At Our Government House, in Our CITY OF OTTAWA, this THIRTIETH day of JULY, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and in the Thirty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command.

RICHARD POPE.

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

W. O'G. HALY.

[L. S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ire'and, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, on the THIRTEENTH day of SEPTEMBER instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, on the THIRTIETH day of the month of JULY last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Parliament of Canada to the THIRTEENTH day of the month of SEPTEMBER instant, at which time, at Our City of OTTAWA, you were held and constrained to appear; Now KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on FRIDAY, the TWENTY-SECOND day of the month of OCTOBER next, you meet Us, in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. **HEREIN FAIL NOT.**

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Trusty and Well-Beloved Lieutenant-General Sir WILLIAM O'GRADY HALY, Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Administrator of the Government of Canada, and Commander of Our Forces therein, &c., &c.

At Our Government House, in Our CITY OF OTTAWA, this TENTH day of SEPTEMBER, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and in the Thirty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command.

RICHARD POPE,

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery
Canada.

W. O'G. HALY.

[L. S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, on the TWENTY-SECOND day of OCTOBER instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, on the TENTH day of the month of SEPTEMBER last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Parliament of Canada to the TWENTY-SECOND day of the month of OCTOBER instant, at which time, at Our City of OTTAWA, you were held and constrained to appear ; Now KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on TUESDAY, the THIRTIETH day of the month of NOVEMBER next, you meet Us, in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. **HEREIN FAIL NOT.**

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. **WITNESS**, Our Trusty and Well-Beloved Lieutenant-General Sir WILLIAM O'GRADY HALY, Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Administrator of the Government of Canada, and Commander of Our Forces therein, &c., &c.

At Our Government House, in Our CITY OF OTTAWA, this FIFTEENTH day of OCTOBER, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and in the Thirty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,
 RICHARD POPE,
 Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
 Canada.

DUFFERIN.

[L. S.]

VICTORIA, *by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, on the THIRTIETH day of NOVEMBER instant, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, on the FIFTEENTH day of the month of OCTOBER last past, We thought fit to prorogue Our Parliament of Canada to the THIRTIETH day of the month of NOVEMBER instant, at which time, at Our City of OTTAWA, you were held and constrained to appear; Now KNOW YE, that for divers causes and considerations, and taking into consideration the ease and convenience of Our Loving Subjects, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, to relieve you, and each of you, of your attendance at the time aforesaid, hereby convoking and by these presents enjoining you, and each of you, that on SATURDAY, the EIGHTH day of the month of JANUARY next, you meet Us, in Our Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of Our said Dominion of Canada, and therein to do as may seem necessary. **HEREIN FAIL NOT.**

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. **WITNESS.** Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honorable Sir FREDERIC TEMPLE, Earl of DUFFERIN, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye, of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, and Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor-General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our CITY OF OTTAWA, this TWENTY-FIFTH day of NOVEMBER, in the year of Our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and in the Thirty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command.

RICHARD POPE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

DUFFERIN.

[I. S.]

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To Our Beloved and Faithful the Senators of the Dominion of Canada, and the Members elected to serve in the House of Commons of Our said Dominion, summoned and called to a Meeting of the Parliament of Canada, at Our City of OTTAWA, on the EIGHTH day of JANUARY next, to have been commenced and held, and to every of you—**GREETING:**

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Meeting of Our Parliament of Canada stands prorogued to the EIGHTH day of the month of JANUARY next; Nevertheless, for certain causes and considerations, We have thought fit further to prorogue the same to THURSDAY, the TENTH day of the month of FEBRUARY next, so that neither of you, nor any of you on the said EIGHTH day of JANUARY next at our City of OTTAWA, to appear are to be held and constrained: for We do will that you and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on THURSDAY, the TENTH day of the month of FEBRUARY next, at our City of OTTAWA aforesaid personally you be and appear for the Despatch

of Business to treat, do, act, and conclude upon those things which in Our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of Our said Dominion, may by the favour of God be ordained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Well-Beloved Cousin and Councillor the Right Honorable Sir FREDERIC TEMPLE, Earl of DUFFERIN, Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye, in the County Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye, of Ballyleidy and Killeleagh, in the County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, Knight of Our Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, and Knight Commander of Our Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor-General of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our CITY OF OTTAWA, this TWENTY-NINTH day of DECEMBER, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and in the Thirty-ninth year of Our Reign.

By Command,
RICHARD POPE,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery,
Canada.

1921

JOURNALS

OF THE

HOUSE OF COMMONS

OF

CANADA.

THIRD SESSION, THIRD PARLIAMENT, 1876.

Thursday, 10th February, 1876.

A Message was brought by *R. E. Kimber*, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod :—

MR. SPEAKER :—

His Excellency the Governor General desires the immediate attendance of this Honorable House in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, with the House, went to the Senate Chamber :—And having returned ;

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That he had received from the Judges selected for the trial of Election Petitions, pursuant to the Controverted Elections Act, 1873, and The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874, Certificates and Reports relating to the Elections,—

For the Electoral District of *Gaspé* ;
For the Electoral District of *Toronto Centre* ;
For the Electoral District of *Hamilton* ;
For the Electoral District of *Monck* ;
For the Electoral District of *Napierville* ;
For the Electoral District of the *North Riding* of the County of *York* ;
For the Electoral District of the *North Riding* of the County of *Perth* ;
For the Electoral District of *Dorchester* ;
For the Electoral District of *Montreal West* ;
For the Electoral District of *Montreal Centre* ;
For the Electoral District of *Argenteuil* ;
For the Electoral District of *Chambly* ; and
For the Electoral District of the *North Riding* of the County of *Renfrew* ;

And the same were read as follow:—

GASPÉ CONTESTED ELECTION.

In the matter of an Election Petition for the County of *Gaspé*, between HORATIO LEBOUTILLIER, Petitioner, and LOUIS GEORGES HARPER, Respondent, under "The Controverted Elections Act, 1873."

I, *Thomas McCord*, one of the Judges of the Superior Court, and one of the Judges for the time being, for the trial of Election Petitions for the Dominion of *Canada*, within the *Quebec* Division of the Province of *Quebec*, do hereby, in virtue of the said Acts, certify that the above-mentioned Election Petition was tried before me on the 18th, 19th and 20th days of August, and on the 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th days of October, 1874, in the presence of the Counsel for the said Petitioner and for the said Respondent respectively.

And I further certify that on the said trial it appeared to me requisite that, before determining upon the said Election Petition, I should submit—and that I did accordingly, on the 8th of October, 1874—submit to the Election Court at *Quebec*, the following

CASE:—

"On the 13th of January, 1874, the Respondent received from (and over the signature of) the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, a Commission, under the hand and Seal at Arms of the Governor General, appointing him Returning Officer for the then coming Election in the County of *Gaspé*. He at the same time received the Writ of Election, and signed, as Returning Officer, the receipt endorsed upon the Writ. The Commission and the Writ are both dated the 2nd of January, 1874.

"On the 14th of January, 1874, the Respondent signed the usual Proclamations as Returning Officer, and afterwards caused them to be posted up throughout the County.

"On the 31st of January, 1874, the Respondent appointed *L. Z. Jones* to be his Election Clerk, and on the same day, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery received from the Respondent a telegram, informing him that he (the Respondent) was presenting himself as a Candidate and could not therefore act as Returning Officer, stating that he had transferred all the papers that had been forwarded to him as Returning Officer, to his Election Clerk, and also requesting an answer.

"On the 2nd of February, 1874, the Respondent wrote his Election Clerk a letter, notifying him that in consequence of his having become a Candidate he could no longer act as Returning Officer, and that he, the Clerk, was bound to act in his stead, divesting himself in favor of his said Clerk, of all his powers as Returning Officer, stating that he will no longer act as such, and requesting him to inform the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

"About the same time, the Respondent mailed to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery a letter, which the latter did not receive. By the evidence of the Respondent himself, when examined by me, it would appear that the date of this letter was the 2nd of February, that it referred to his telegram of the 31st of January, as being yet unanswered, that after stating the purport of that telegram, it declared that the Respondent had resigned, and did thereby resign, through the said Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, into the hands of the Governor General, the Office of Returning Officer, and that he had instructed his Election Clerk to act in his stead.

"After the 2nd of February, the Respondent did not act as Returning Officer.

"On the 4th of February, 1874, the Respondent received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, a telegram as follows:—

"Your telegram of 31st January received. Can only refer you to Chapter six, Section thirty-three, Subsection five of Consolidated Statutes of *Canada*, also, to 'thirty-fourth *Victoria*, Chapter nineteen.'

"On the 11th of February, 1874, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery received from the Election Clerk, *Joncas*, a copy of the letter of the 2nd of February, which as above stated, the Respondent had written to the said *Joncas*.

"The 12th of February was the day on which the nomination of Candidates took place.

"Questions:—

"1. Was the Respondent eligible on the 12th of February, 1874?

"2. Was the Election Clerk competent to act as Returning Officer, from and after the 2nd of February, 1874, and if not, is the Election null?"

And I further certify that on the 7th day of January last, the said Election Court, as appears by a Copy of the Judgment of the said Court, which I herewith enclose, determined as follows:—

"To the first Question:—That *Louis Georges Harper*, Esquire, was the Returning Officer of the Electoral Division of *Gaspé*, at the time of the Election, and was therefore incapable of being elected to serve in Parliament for that division.

"To the second Question:—That the Respondent was Returning Officer *de jure*, but by his refusal to act as Returning Officer the Election Clerk was competent to act as Returning Officer *de facto*."

And I further certify that having regard to the said judgment and determination, I did on the 19th of January last determine:—

1st. That the said *Louis Georges Harper*, Esquire, was not duly elected.

2nd. That the said Election is a void Election.

And I have appended hereto a copy of the notes of the evidence taken at the said trial.

And in further pursuance of the said Act I make this Special Report, as to matters which arose in the course of the said trial, an account of which ought in my judgment, to be submitted to the House of Commons.

A charge of corrupt practices having been committed was brought in recrimination by the Respondent against the Petitioner's claim to the seat, and the charge was fully borne out by the evidence, but no charge of any such practices having been committed was made in the Petition, so as to bring this case under the operation of section twenty of the said Act.

And I further state that I have hitherto abstained from certifying and reporting to you, in this matter, in consequence of an appeal from my determination, which was brought by the Respondent, but which, by permission of the Superior Court, was yesterday withdrawn.

T. McCORD.

Judge.

In Chambers, 8th April, 1875.

IN THE ELECTION COURT.

Quebec Division.

The Seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. Justice STUART.
 " " CASAULT.
 " " TESSIER.

Election Petition of the Electoral District of Gaspé.

HORATIO LEBOUTILLIER,
Petitioner,

AND

LOUIS GEORGES HARPER,
Respondent.

No. 19.

The Court having maturely deliberated upon the Reserved Questions submitted by the Honorable Mr. Justice *McCord*—to the first Question,—determines:—

That *Louis Georges Harper*, Esquire, was the Returning Officer of the Electoral Division of *Gaspé* at the time of the Election and was therefore incapable of being elected to serve in Parliament for that Division.

To the second Question determines:—That the Respondent was Returning Officer *de jure*, but by his refusal to continue to act as Returning Officer, the Election Clerk was competent to act as Returning Officer *de facto*.

Judge *Stuart* dissenting as to answer to second Question.

True Copy,

FISKE, BURROUGHS & CAMPBELL,
C. E. C.

To the Honorable
 The Speaker of the House of Commons.

CENTRE TORONTO CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

Toronto, 12th April, 1875.

SIR,—In pursuance of the *Controverted Elections Act* of 1873, I beg to certify to you in relation to the Election for the Electoral District of *Centre Toronto*, held on the 22nd and 29th days of January, 1874, that a Petition was duly presented under the said Statute against the Return of *Robert Wilkes*, Esquire, as Member to represent the Electoral District of *Centre Toronto* in the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada—that the Trial of such Petition came on before me, one of the Election Judges, at the Court House in the *City of Toronto*, on the 24th of February last, and was by me adjourned on that day until the 6th of April last.

At the conclusion of the said Trial, I determined that the said Election was void—and I now certify such determination to you in pursuance of the Statute.

I append hereto a copy of my notes of the evidence taken on the trial of the said Petition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ADAM WILSON,
J.

To the Honorable

The Speaker of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Toronto, 12th April, 1875.

SIR,—In pursuance of the *Controverted Elections Act* of 1873, in addition to the certificate herewith sent you, that the Election for the Electoral District of Centre *Toronto*, held on the 22nd and 29th days of January last, at which *Robert Wilkes*, Esquire, was returned as a Member for the Electoral District of Centre *Toronto*, in the Parliament of the Dominion of *Canada*, was void, I beg to report—

(a) That no corrupt practice has been proved to have been committed by or with the knowledge and consent of any Candidate at such Election.

(In consequence of the personal charges against *Mr. Wilkes* being withdrawn, it became unnecessary to make any enquiry on the subject).

(b) That *James E. Leslie*, an Agent of the said *Robert Wilkes* has been proved at the Trial to have been guilty of corrupt practices at such Election.

(c) I cannot say from the evidence given before me that there is reason to believe that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed at the said Election.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ADAM WILSON,
J.

To the Honorable

The Speaker of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

HAMILTON CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

Toronto, 24th April, 1875.

SIR,—In pursuance of the *Controverted Elections Act* of 1873, I beg to certify to you in relation to the Election for the Electoral Districts of *Hamilton*, held on the 22nd and 29th days of January, 1874, that a Petition was duly presented under the said Statute against the Return of *Andrew Treva Wood* and *Æmilius Irving* (otherwise *Thomas Æmilius Irving*) as Members to represent the Electoral District of *Hamilton*, in the Parliament of the Dominion of *Canada*—That the Trial of such Petition came on before me, one of the Election Judges, at the Court House in the City of *Hamilton*, in the said Electoral District, on Tuesday the 9th day of March, 1874, and was by me adjourned until the 20th day of April, 1874.

At the conclusion of the said Trial I determined that the said Elections were void, and I now certify such determination to you in pursuance of the Statute.

I append hereto a copy of my notes of the evidence taken at the Trial of the said Petition.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ADAM WILSON,
J.

To the Honorable

The Speaker of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Toronto, 24th April, 1875.

SIR,—In pursuance of the *Controverted Elections Act of 1873*, in addition to the certificate herewith sent you, that the Elections for the Electoral Districts of *Hamilton*, held on the 22nd and 29th days of January, 1874, at which *Andrew Trew Wood* and *Emilius Irving* (otherwise called *Thomas Emilius Irving*) were returned as Members for the Electoral Districts of *Hamilton*, in the Parliament of the Dominion of *Canada*, were void, I beg to report—

(a) That corrupt practice has been proved to have been committed, but not with the knowledge or consent of the said *Andrew Trew Wood* and *Emilius Irving* (otherwise called *Thomas Emilius Irving*) or of either of them, at the Election of the said parties.

(b) That *John Dolan* and *Michael Malone* have been proved at the Trial to have been guilty of corrupt practices.

(c) That no further evidence having been given before me than that of *John Dolan* I have no ground for forming a full opinion whether corrupt practices have or have not extensively prevailed at the said Election.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ADAM WILSON.

J.

To the Honorable
The Speaker of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

MONCK CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

Toronto, May 21st, 1875.

SIR,—In pursuance of the Statute in that behalf, I have the honor to certify unto you that on the twelfth of May instant, a Petition of *Matthew Moore* and *John Bowman* against the Election and Return of *Lachlin McCallum*, Esquire, as a Member for the County of *Monck* in the House of Commons, came on to be tried before me at the Court House at the Town of *Cayuga* in this form of Law.

At the trial there was produced before me a notice which had been served upon the Solicitor of the Petitioner at the instance of the Respondent to the effect among other things—

“That a person who according to the Common Law of England in reference to the Election of Members of Parliament would be held to be an Agent of the Respondent at the said Election did before the said Election give a sum of money to a voter to induce him to vote for the Respondent at the said Election, but that this was done without the knowledge and consent of the Respondent.”

Evidence was offered before me to establish the fact of bribery having been committed by one *John A. Whitmore*, an Agent of the Respondent, but no evidence having been offered that such or any bribe had been given with the knowledge or consent of the Respondent, I did adjudge and determine the Election of the said *Lachlin McCallum* as a Member of the House of Commons for the Electoral Division of the County of *Monck* to be null and void by reason of bribery committed by an Agent of the said *Lachlin McCallum* at the said Election, with costs to be paid by the said Respondent.

And I have the honor farther to report that *John A. Whitmore* who was an Agent of the Respondent at the said Election, was by his own confession proved to have been guilty of a corrupt practice, such corrupt practice consisting in his giving a sum of money to one *James Bowman*, a voter at the said Election to induce and procure him to vote for the said *Lachlin McCallum*,

And further that it was not proved before me nor was any evidence offered before me for the purpose of proving that any corrupt practice had been committed by or with the knowledge or consent of either of the candidates at the said Election.

But whether corrupt practices have or not or whether there is reason to believe that they have or not extensively prevailed at the said Election I am unable to report as the only evidence of any corrupt practice given or offered was the one hereinbefore mentioned.

A copy of my notes of evidence taken at the trial accompanies this Certificate.

All which is certified in pursuance of the Statute in that behalf.

JOHN W. GWYNNE,
J.C.P.

To the Honorable
The Speaker of the House of Commons.

NAPIERVILLE CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

(Translation.)

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Canada,
Province of Quebec, }
District of Iberville.

WEDNESDAY, the twelfth day of May, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

Before Mr. Justice *Chagnon*, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of this Province, sitting in virtue of the *Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874*, in open Court in the Courthouse, in the Village of *Napierville*, Electoral District of *Napierville*, District of *Iberville*.

ANTOINE GOYER,

vs.

Petitioner,

SIXTE COUPAL DIT LARINE,

Respondent.

Having heard the parties by their Counsel on the said Petition, examined the evidence, the documents produced as well by the parties as by the witnesses and the procedure, and upon the whole maturely deliberated—

Whereas it appears from the evidence placed on record that the List of Voters made in and for the Parish of *St. Patrice de Sherrington* in the Electoral District of *Napierville*, District of *Iberville*, and which was used at the polling of the voters of the said Parish, in the Election of a Member of the House of Commons of the Dominion of *Canada*, in August, 1874, was not made, posted up and revised as required by Law, and must in consequence be declared illegal and void;

Whereas the Respondent was returned at the said Election by a total majority of nine votes over his opponent, the Petitioner; and whereas it is proved that the apparent majority of votes received by the Respondent in the said Parish of *St. Patrice de Sherrington*, by using the aforesaid List for the voting, greatly exceeded the number of the total majority in virtue of which the Respondent was returned elected to represent the Electoral District of *Napierville* in the said House of Commons;

Whereas by reason of the illegality and nullity of the said list the Election of the Respondent to represent the said Electoral District in the said House ought to be declared null;

Whereas the Respondent filed of Record, on the seventh day of May instant, admissions to the effect that the said Election be declared null, by reason of the illegality and nullity of the said list;

Whereas by a paper writing, filed of Record on the same day, the Petitioner by reason of the said last mentioned admissions made by the Respondent, desisted from the conclusions by him taken in and by his said Election Petition, other than those praying that the Election be merely and simply declared null and illegal;

And whereas the parties by the said two documents, by them filed on the said seventh day of May, instant, as aforesaid, have submitted the said Election Petition to this Court, sitting with power as aforesaid, for Judgement, both of them praying that the Election of the said Respondent may be declared null and illegal;

It is ordered and adjudged that the Election held in August last, in the Electoral District of *Napierville*, District of *Iberville*, of the Respondent, to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of the Dominion of *Canada*, be declared illegal, null and of no effect;—and the said Election is in fact declared null, illegal and of no effect, and is by these presents annulled; the whole with costs held against the Respondent, in accordance with the consent of the latter, as expressed in the said admissions.

H. W. CHAGNON,
J. S. C.

NORTH YORK CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

Toronto, June 8th, 1875

SIR,—In pursuance of the *Controverted Elections Act of 1873*, I beg to certify to you in relation to the Election for the North Riding of the County of *York* held on the 22nd and 29th days of January, 1874, that a Petition was duly presented under the Statute against the Return of *Alfred Hutchison Dymond*, Esquire, as Member to represent the said North Riding of the County of *York* in the House of Commons,

That the trial of such Petition came on before me in the Village of *Newmarket*, in the said County, on Saturday the 29th day of May last.

At the conclusion of the said trial I determined that the said Election was void and I certify such determination to you pursuant to the Statute.

I append hereto a copy of my notes of the evidence.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
J. G. SPRAGGE.

J.

To the Honorable
The Speaker of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Toronto, June 8th, 1875.

SIR,—In pursuance of the *Controverted Elections Act of 1873*, in addition to the Certificate herewith sent you, that the Election for the North Riding of the County of *York* held on the 22nd and 29th days of January, 1874, at which *Alfred Hutchison Dymond*, Esquire, was returned as a Member for the said North Riding of the County of *York* to serve in the House of Commons, was void, I beg to report as to the trial before me of the Petition in relation to such Election under the said Act,

(a) That no corrupt practice was proved to have been committed by or with the knowledge and consent of either of the Candidates at the Election to which the Petition relates,

(b) That *William Bowland* and *Emmanuel Ellison* "were proved" to have been guilty of corrupt practices at said Election,

(c) That I have no reason to believe that corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the said Election.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. G. SPRAGGE,
J.

To the Honorable
The Speaker of the House of Commons,
Ottawa.

NORTH PERTH CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

SIR,—In pursuance of the Statute in that behalf,—I beg to certify to you in relation to the Election for the Electoral District for the North Riding of the County of *Perth*, that a Petition of *Thomas Redford* and *William McGriegan* against the Election and Return of Mr. *Andrew Monteith* as a Member for the Dominion House of Commons, came on to be heard before me in the Court House in the Town of *Stratford* in due form of Law on the 7th day of June instant.

At the conclusion of the said trial I determined that the said Election was and is void, and I now certify such determination to you in pursuance of the Statute, by reason of bribery committed by an Agent of the sitting Member.

I also beg to report that no corrupt practice has been proved to have been committed by or with the knowledge and consent of either Candidate at such Election,

That *Hugh Grant* was proved at the said trial to have been guilty of corrupt practices at the said Election as the Agent of the said sitting Member.

And further that there has not been proved before me nor was any evidence offered for that purpose that corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the said Election to which the Petition relates for the reason stated in my notes of the trial.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant
ADAM WILSON,
J.

June 10th, 1875.

To the Honorable
The Speaker of the House of Commons,
Dominion of Canada, Ottawa.

DORCHESTER CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

In the Superior Court Sitting in Review.

CANADA,
Province of Quebec, }
District of Quebec.

No. 3.

The Eighth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. Justice NAPOLEON CASALTY.

" " HENRI ELZEAR TASCHEREAU.

" " ULRIC JOSEPH TESSIER.

In the matter of an Election Petition for the County of *Dorchester*, between

EDOUARD HOSPICE MARCEAU, Esquire,

Petitioner.

AND

FORTUNAT ROULEAU, Esquire,

Respondent.

SIR,—This Court having heard the respective parties on the said Election Petition determined that the said *Fortunat Rouleau* being the Member whose Election and Return was complained of by the said Petitioner was not duly elected or returned, and that the said Election was void.

And this Court doth hereby certify such its determination to you.

And whereas charges are made in the said Petition of corrupt practices having been committed at the said Election, in further pursuance of the said Act, this Court doth report as follows:—

That upon the trial of the said Petition no corrupt practice was proved to have been committed at the said Election by or with the knowledge and consent of the said *Fortunat Rouleau*,

That upon the trial of the said Petition, corrupt practices were proved to have been committed by and with the knowledge and consent of the said Petitioner, *Edouard Hospice Marceau* at the said Election, and that these corrupt practices consisted in the treating of the Electors of the said County of *Dorchester* with intent to influence the said Election, and in opening and supporting at his costs and charges, houses of public entertainment for the accommodation of the Electors;

And this Court doth further report that the following persons were proved at the trial to have been guilty of corrupt practices at the said Election, viz.:—*Cyrille Lantagne, Charles Duquet and Charles Ruel* of the Parish of *St. Claire*; *Frederic Moreau, Jules Sinclair, Joseph Genest* (the son), and *Joseph Genest* (the father), of the Parish of *St. Henri*; *Jean Giasson and Joseph Pouliot* of the Parish of *St. Anselme*; *Daniel Trachy* (the father), *Frederic Lecompte, Louis Napoleon*, alias *Paul Trachy, Damase Lecompte and Pierre Sylvester*, of the Parish of *St. Henedine*; *Louis Mercier and Antoine Carbonneau* of the Parish of *St. Justine*; *Chrysologue Vallières, Antoine Paradis, François Octeau, François*, alias *Célibé Grégoire and Antoine Fecteau* of the Parish of *St. Bernard*; *Feriol Couture, Joseph Guay, Majorique Forrier, Edouard Letourneau, Napoleon Roy and Denis Viens*, of the Parish of *St. Isidore*; *Louis Landré, Pierre Pomerleau and Joseph Lacasse*, of the Parish of *St. Marguerite*, *André Buel and Barthéleme Deblois*, of the Parish of *St. Edouard de Frampton*;

And this Court doth further report that corrupt practices did extensively prevail at the said Election.

A copy of the evidence taken at the trial accompanies this Certificate and Report.

In witness thereof we have caused the Seal of our said Court to be hereunto affixed, at the City of *Quebec*, this eighth day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

[L. S.]

N. CASALTY, J.S.C.

H. E. TASCHEREAU, J.S.C.

U. J. TESSIER, Judge, S.C.

To the Honorable

The Speaker of the House of Commons,

Ottawa

MONTREAL WEST CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

Montreal, 26th August, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honor to make the following Report to you, under the *Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874*.

A Petition under the said Act complaining of the Return and Election of *Frederick Mackenzie* for the House of Commons for the Electoral District of *Montreal West*, lodged on the third and tenth day of December last, having been duly presented, has been heard before me, and on Saturday the 14th August instant, I determined that the said *Frederick Mackenzie* whose Return and Election were so complained of was not duly returned or elected, and that the said Election was void, and that no other person was duly elected.

And I now certify such my determination to you according to the Statute.

And whereas charges were made of corrupt practices having been committed at the said Election, I in further pursuance of the said Act report as follows:—

That no corrupt practice was proved to have been committed at the said Election by or with the knowledge or consent of any Candidate.

That the following persons were proved at the Trial to have been guilty of the corrupt practice of bribery:—*James McShane, Junior, James McShane, Senior, William Blackmore, Martin Mansfield, Owen Kenna, Joseph Mackenzie*. In addition to the above *Michael Harrington* was guilty of treating.

I have no reason to believe that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed at the Election to which the Petition relates.

I send herewith a copy of the evidence given at the trial and a Memorandum of the cost of said copy which should be remitted to the Prothonotary of the Superior Court, *Montreal*.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. W. TORRANCE.

J.

To the Honorable

The Speaker of the House of Commons.

(The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874.)

Election of a Member for the House of Commons for the Electoral District of Montreal West, situated within the Judicial District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, }
District of Montreal. }

Superior Court.

No. 1.

THOMAS WHITE, Jr., Printer and Publisher, ANDREW ROBERTSON, Merchant, CHARLES SERAPHINE RODIER, the Younger, Esquire, JEAN MARIE PAPINEAU, Merchant, ALEXANDER SHANNON, Merchant, ISAIE BOUDREAU, Merchant, MATTHEW HAMILTON GAULT, Agent, WILLIAM McNAUGHTON, Forwarder, JOHN HATCHETTE, Merchant, ANDRÉ LAPIERRE, Merchant, and BERNARD TANSEY, Hotel Keeper, all of the City and District of *Montreal* in the said Province,
Petitioners,

AND

FREDERICK MACKENZIE, of the said City of *Montreal*, Esquire,
Respondent.

Saturday the fourteenth day of August, one thousand eight-hundred and seventy-five.

PRESENT :

The Honorable Mr. Justice TORRANCE

Having heard the parties and their witnesses, examined the proceedings of Record and duly deliberated.

Considering the declaration fyled by the Respondent.

Considering that it is in evidence that *Martin Mansfield*, an Agent of the Petitioner, bribed and treated *Owen Kenna* to give his vote for the Petitioner *White*, and that corrupt practices have been proved on the part of an Agent of the Petitioner *White*, I, the undersigned Judge do declare null and void the Election and Return of *Frederick Mackenzie*, Esquire, as Member for the House of Commons for the Electoral District of *Montreal West*, holden on the third and tenth days of December, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and do reject so much of the Petition of Petitioners as prays that the said Return be amended and the said *Thomas White*, Jr., be determined and declared to have been duly elected; and it is ordered that each party pay his own costs.

F. W. TORRANCE,
J.

Montreal, 14th August, 1875.

MONTREAL CENTRE CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

(The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874.)

Election of a Member for the House of Commons of Canada, for the Electoral District of Montreal Centre, situate within the Judicial District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, }
District of Montreal. }

No. 3.

Superior Court.

MICHAEL P. RYAN, Merchant, WILFRED B. DESMARTEAU, Merchant,
and JOHN MCBURNEY, Merchant, all of the City of Montreal,
Petitioners,

AND

BERNARD DEVLIN, of the said City of Montreal, Esquire, Advocate,
Respondent.

Having heard the parties, examined their Witnesses and proof, and the record, and deliberated thereupon ;

Considering that from the proofs it results that the Election complained of is affected by the corrupt practices of the Agent of the Respondent, but without his actual knowledge; *nommément Robert McCready* illegally paying money, ninety dollars to *William Mullin* to promote Respondent's Election, and by *James McShane* Junior, illegally paying money, twelve dollars for *Adolphe Laurin* to *Leon Laurin* to promote Respondent's Election;

I, the undersigned, a Judge of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, and now sitting under the *Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874*, and holding the Court for the trial of Petitioners in the above case, declare the said Election null and void; maintaining the Petition *pro tanto*, but rejecting the conclusions that Respondent be declared disqualified or ineligible, the whole with costs against Respondent, save the tax of witnesses *Francis O'Connor* and wife, *Ewen McDiarmid* or *McDermott*, *Samuel Gorman*, *J. J. Flynn* and wife, *Thomas Robinson*, *Hayneau*, *Lesage*, *Harrington*, *Prendergast*, *Conroy*, *Tracey*, *Genaud* and *Murphy*, and the costs of their depositions which shall be borne by Petitioners.

Montreal, this twentieth-sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

R. MACKAY,
J. S. C. and an Election Judge.

We *René Auguste Richard Hubert*, *Louis Joseph Amédée Papineau*, and *John Sleep Honey*, Joint Prothonotary for the District of Montreal of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the judgment rendered in the above cause by the Honorable *Robert Mackay*, one of the Judges of Her Majesty's Superior Court for Lower Canada, on the twenty-sixth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, that the same was duly extracted from the Registers of Judgments received by us as such Prothonotary, of which Registers we are the Depositary.

Montreal, ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY,
Prothonotary and Clerk, Superior Court in Election Matters.

Montreal Centre Election Case.
 CANADA,
 Province of Quebec,
 District of Montreal. }

MICHAEL P. RYAN, *et al*,
 Petitioners,
 AND
 BERNARD DEVLIN,
 Respondent.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons of Canada.

I the undersigned, the presiding Judge of the Superior Court sitting in review in this case, have the honor to report:—

That on the 5th day of November, instant, in the Superior Court at *Montreal* sitting in Review, the Court rendered judgment confirming the judgment of Mr. Justice *Mackay*, before whom the trial of the said Election Petition was heard; by which judgment so by us confirmed the Election of the Respondent was and is held and adjudged to be void and null, and to be set aside by reason of corrupt practices by his Agents, without his knowledge or consent. And as regards the allegations of the said Petition as to the actual knowledge and consent of the Respondent, it was held and adjudged by Mr. Justice *Mackay*'s judgment, and also by our judgment of the 5th of November instant, that the said allegations had not been proved.

And I further report that at the said trial corrupt practices were proved to have been committed by *James McShane*, Junior, by *Robert McCready*, and by *Edward McGleish*.

And I further report there is no reason to believe that corrupt practices prevailed extensively at the said Election; and I append a certified copy of the judgment of the Court, and also one of the Judgments of Mr. Justice *Mackay*, and I also send a copy of the evidence.

Montreal, 9th November, 1875.

F. G. JOHNSON, J.

[The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874.]

Election of a Member for the House of Commons of Canada, for the Electoral District of Montreal Centre, situate within the Judicial District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

No. 3.

Province of Quebec,
 District of Montreal. } SUPERIOR COURT IN REVIEW.

The fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred seventy-five.

PRESENT:

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE JOHNSON,
 " " TORRANCE,
 " " BEAUDRY.

MICHAEL P. RYAN, Merchant, WILFRED B. DESMARTEAU, Merchant,
 and JOHN MCBURNEY, Merchant, all of the City of *Montreal*,
 Petitioners,

AND

BERNARD DEVLIN, of the said City of *Montreal*, Esquire, Advocate,
 Respondent.

The Court here sitting as a Court of Review, having heard the parties by their Council respectively upon the judgment rendered in this matter by the Honorable

Robert Mackay, one of the Justices of the Superior Court at *Montreal*, on the twenty-sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, having examined the proceedings had in said matter, and maturely deliberated :—

Considering that there is no error in the said judgment of the twenty-sixth of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, doth in all things confirm the said judgment with costs against the said Petitioners.

The Honorable Mr. Justice *Beaudry* dissents, inasmuch as this case could not be inscribed for Review, the procedure in question being without the jurisdiction and procedure of this Court, as the Dominion Parliament, by the Act intituled "*The Controverted Elections Act, 1874*," could not confer any jurisdiction upon this Court, nor regulate its procedure contrary to what is prescribed and enacted by the Laws and by the Parliament of the Province of *Quebec*.

We, *René Auguste Richard Hubert*, *Louis Joseph Amédée Papineau*, and *John Sleep Honey*, Joint Prothonotary for the District of *Montreal*, of the Superior Court for *Lower Canada*, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the judgment rendered in the above cause, by Her Majesty's Superior Court for *Lower Canada*, sitting as a Court of Review on the fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

That the same was duly extracted from the Registers of Judgments received by us as such Prothonotary, from the said Court of Review, of which Registers we are the Depositary.

Montreal, ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY,
P. S. C.

ARGENTEUIL, CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

DOMINION OF CANADA, }
Province of *Quebec*, }
District of *Terrebonne*. }

(The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874.)

In the Superior Court.

The Election Court for the Province of Quebec.

In the matter of the Election of a Member for the House of Commons for the Electoral District of *Argenteuil*, in the Judicial District of *Terrebonne*, in the Province of *Quebec*, holden on the twenty-eighth day of October, and the fourth day of the month of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, said days being respectively the days of Nomination and the day of Polling at said Election, and of the Petition of—

THOMAS OWENS, Merchant, and RINALDO FULLER, Farmer and Miller, both of the Township of *Ohatham*; EDWARD JONES, Gentleman, and CHARLES WALES, Merchant, both of the Parish of *St. Andrews*; WILLIAM MC ONAT and PAUL DOIG, both farmers of *Lachute*, Parish of *St. Jerusalem*, of *Argenteuil*, all of the County of *Argenteuil*, in the District of *Terrebonne* aforesaid, in the Province of *Quebec*.

Petitioners,

AND

LEMMUEL CUSHING, the Younger, of the City of *Montreal*, in the District of *Montreal*, Esquire, Advocate,

Respondent.

Wednesday, the twenty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and

seventy-five, at the brick school-house of *Saint Andrews*, in the said Electoral District of *Argenteuil*, being the place duly appointed and fixed for the trial of the said Election Petition.

PRESENT:

Mr. Justice JOHNSON.

The Court having heard the parties by their Counsel, having seen and examined the said Petition and the answer thereto by the said Respondent, having heard the evidence given in open Court in the presence of the said Judge, of which the notes are duly of record, and on the whole having deliberated, doth adjudge and determine that the said *Lemuel Cushing*, the Younger, the said Respondent, whose Election and Return are complained of in and by the said Petition, was not duly elected or returned, and that his Election and Return were and are wholly void and null on the ground of bribery and corrupt practices by Agents both with and without the actual knowledge and consent of the said *Lemuel Cushing*, the Younger; and doth further adjudge and determine that during the seven years next after the date of this judgment, the said *Lemuel Cushing*, the Younger, be incapable of being elected to, and of sitting in the House of Commons, and of voting at any Election of a Member of said House, or of holding an office in the nomination of the Crown or of the Governor in *Canada*, and doth further adjudge and order that the said *Lemuel Cushing*, the Younger, do pay to the said Petitioners their cost.

By Court, true copy.

JULES R. BERTHELOT,

P. S. C.

We, the undersigned Prothonotary for the District of *Montreal*, of the Superior Court for Lower *Canada*, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the judgment rendered in the above cause on the twenty-first day of July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

Given at *Montreal*, this fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY,

P. S. C.

DOMINION OF CANADA, }
District of *Montreal*, }
Court of Review, }
Montreal.

(The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874.)

Electoral District of Argenteuil.

Friday, the 5th day of November, one thousand eight hundred seventy-five.

PRESENT:

The Honorable Mr. Justice MACKAY.

“ “ TORRANCE.
“ “ BEAUDRY.

No. 1.

THOMAS OWENS, *et. al.*

Petitioners,

AND

LEMUEL CUSHING, the Younger,

Respondent.

The Court hereby certifies its determination to the Honorable Speaker of the House of Commons by the copies of Judgment hereunto annexed.

And the Court further reports that at the trial, before the Honorable Mr. Justice Johnson, bribery and corrupt practices were proved to have been committed at and during the Election, to wit, of November eighteen hundred and seventy-four, by Agents of the said *Lemuel Cushing, Junior*, the Candidate, afterwards Respondent, some with his actual knowledge and consent and some without. The nature of the bribery and corrupt practices of his Agents, committed with the actual knowledge and consent of the Respondent was the payment corruptly by them, in October and November, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, of illegal and corrupt debts and expenses contracted by them during the Election of January eighteen hundred and seventy-four to promote that Election, at which the said *Lemuel Cushing, the younger*, was a Candidate, of which payments, while they were being made, and of the character of the debts and expenses the cause of them, the Respondent personally was aware;

The following persons have been proved, at the trial, to have been guilty of corrupt practices at the Election annulled by the Judgment referred to of Mr. Justice Johnson:—*James Cushing, Robert Meikle, Thomas C. Noyes, Alexander Beaton*;

Corrupt practices have not been proved to have extensively prevailed at the Election referred to of November, eighteen hundred and seventy-four; this Election was conducted much more honestly than the earlier one of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, avoided by the Judgment of sixth October one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

The Court sends herewith a copy of the evidence taken in this case.

R. MACKAY,
J. S. C.

DOMINION OF CANADA, }
District of *Montreal*, }
Court of Review. }

(The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874.)

Electoral District of Argenteuil.

Friday, the fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

PRESENT:

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACKAY,
" " TORRANCE,
" " BRAUDRY.

THOMAS OWENS, Merchant, and RINALDO FULLER, Farmer and Miller, both of the Township of *Chatham*, EDWARD JONES, Gentleman, and CHARLES WALES, Merchant, both of the Parish of *St. Andrews*, WILLIAM McONAT and PAUL DOIG, both Farmers of *Lachute*, Parish of *St. Jerusalem* of *Argenteuil*, all of the County of *Argenteuil*, in the District of *Terrebonne*, in the Province of *Quebec*,
Petitioners,

vs.

LEMUEL CUSHING, the Younger, of the City of *Montreal*, in the District of *Montreal*, Esquire, Advocate,

Respondent.

The Court here sitting as Court of Review, having heard the parties by their Counsel respectively upon the Judgment rendered and pronounced in this matter by the Honorable *Francis G. Johnson*, one of the Justices of the Superior Court of this Province, at *St. Andrews*, on the twenty-first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, having examined the proceedings had in the said matter, and maturely deliberated:—

Considering that there is no error in the said Judgment of the twenty-first July one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, doth confirm the same in all respects save and except the latter part of it, which adjudges and determines that the said Respondent shall stand and be disqualified as therein stated, the Court holding that the legal consequences of the Respondent's actual knowledge of and consent to corrupt practices should be left to the operation of the Law without such sentence being necessary; the whole with costs against the said *Lemuel Cushing*, as well in the original Court as in this Court;

The Honorable Mr. Justice *Beaudry* dissents, inasmuch as this case could not be inscribed for Review, the procedure in question being without the jurisdiction and procedure of the Court, as the Dominion Parliament by the Act intituled "*The Controverted Elections Act 1874*," could not confer any jurisdiction upon this Court, nor regulate its procedure, contrary to what is prescribed and enacted by the Laws, and by the Parliament of the Province of *Quebec*.

We, *René Auguste Richard Hubert*, *Louis Joseph Amédée Papineau* and *John Sleep Honey*, joint Prothonotary of the Superior Court for *Lower Canada*, in the District of *Montreal*, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Judgment rendered by Her Majesty's Superior Court for *Lower Canada*, sitting as a Court of Review, on the fifth day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; the said Judgment extracted from the Register of Judgments received by us as such Prothonotary, of which said Register we are the Custodian.

Montreal, tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY,
P. S. C.

CHAMBLY CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

(Translation.)

Province of *Quebec*, }
District of *Montreal*, }

Superior Court.

Tuesday, the 3rd day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

PRESENT:

THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE BEAUDRY.

PIERRE BASILE BENOIT, Esquire, Farmer of the Parish of *St. Hubert*,
ANTOINE SICOTTE, Farmer, of the Parish of *Boucherville*, and
NAZAIRE PRÉFONTAINE, Farmer, of *St. Bazile le Grand*, all in
the Electoral District of *Chambly*, in the Judicial District of
Montreal.

Petitioners,

AND

AMABLE JODOIN, Jun'or, Esquire, Gentleman, of the City of *Montreal*.
Respondent.

After having heard the Parties, by their Attorneys, upon the merits of the *Requête* or Petition of the said *Pierre B. Benoit* and associates, examined the proceedings taken on both sides, and upon the whole maturely deliberated;—

Whereas at an Election held in the month of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, in the Electoral District of *Chambly*, in the Province of *Quebec*, for the purpose of electing a Member to represent the said Electoral District

in the House of Commons of *Canada*, the said *Amable Jodoin* was a candidate, as well as the said *Pierre B. Benoit*;—and that at that Election the said Respondent, *Amable Jodoin*, Junior, was on the thirtieth of the said month of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, declared elected as representing and as Member for the said Electoral District of *Chambly*;

Whereas by the evidence produced in this cause, it is manifest that the said Election is vitiated by fraudulent practices as well by the said *Amable Jodoin*, Junior, personally, as by his Agent and supporters;

We, Judges of the Superior Court, sitting by virtue of the Act of the Parliament of *Canada*, entitled "*The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874*,"; by these presents declare the said Election to be null and of no effect, with costs against the said *Amable Jodoin*, and considering the discontinuance by the Petitioners of that portion of their conclusions, praying that the said *Pierre B. Benoit* should be declared to have been duly elected at the said Election, we declare that portion of the conclusions to be without effect.

J. U. BEAUDRY,
J.

We, the undersigned, Prothonotary for the District of *Montreal*, of the Superior Court of *Lower Canada*, do certify by these presents, that the foregoing writing is a true copy of the Judgment given in this cause by the above-mentioned Court on the third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

We furthermore certify that the said Judgment has been correctly extracted from the Registers of Judgments of the said Superior Court, of which we are the Custodian.

HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY,
P. S. C.

(The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874.)

Electoral District of Chambly.

DOMINION OF CANADA,
Provinces of *Quebec*, District of *Montreal*,
Superior Court, Sitting in Review. }

Friday, 5th November, 1875.

PRESENT:

THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE JOHNSON,
" " MACKAY,
" " TORRANCE.

No. 2.

PIERRE BASILE BENOIT, *et al.*
Petitioners.

AMABLE JODOIN, *fil.*,
Respondent.

The Court hereby certifies its determination to the Honorable Speaker of the House of Commons by the copies of Judgment hereunto annexed.

And the Court reports that at the trial before the Honorable Mr. Justice *Beaudry*, corrupt practices were proved to have been committed at and during the said Election referred to in the Judgment of third of August, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, by *Amable Jodoin* *fil.*, the Candidate, and afterwards the Respondent.

The nature of the corrupt practices was: 1st Gift made by him to a veter, *Isidore Brodeur*, of twelve dollars, in March, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, while the litigation was going on upon the contestation of January, eighteen hundred and

seventy-four Election of the said *Amable Jodoin* fils for the said Electoral District of *Chambly* (which Election was voided upon the said contestation by Judgment of September eighteen hundred and seventy-four.) 2nd—The corrupt payment to a Hotel Keeper *E. S. Gibeau* of Three hundred and sixty-two dollars and thirty cents—*Gibeau* kept open house at the request of *Jodoin's* Agent for his, *Jodoin's* friends, and corruptly treated all who presented themselves calling themselves orators and friends of *Jodoin* during the Election in December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and he *Gibeau* was paid this Bill in January eighteen hundred and seventy-five by *Jodoin's* Agent, *Préfontaine*, by his *Jodoin's* consent, who in turn paid the said *Préfontaine* the said amount, of which amount Three hundred and sixty-two dollars and thirty cents the said *Gibeau*, the said *Préfontaine*, and the said *Jodoin*, each, and all of them, have given no particulars, or details, and refuse to give details or particulars, and of which the Agent *Préfontaine* gave no details or particulars to the Returning Officer as required by law.

The following persons have been proved at the trial to have been guilty of corrupt practices: *Raymond Préfontaine, Luc Champagne, Louis Cadieux, Auguste Beaudry, Moise Marcal, McClanaghan, Napoleon Patenaude, Auguste Pierre Jodoin, Nazaire Charron, Octave des Lauriers and Isaie Lespérance.*

Corrupt practices prevailed extensively during the Election referred to.

The Court certifies that a copy of the evidence taken in this cause has already been forwarded by Mr. Justice *Beaudry*.

F. G. JOHNSON,
J.

(Controverted Elections Act, 1874.)

(Translation.)

DOMINION OF CANADA,	} Sitting in Review.
District of <i>Montreal</i> ,	
Superior Court.	

Election of a Member to the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada for the Electoral District of Chambly, situate in the Judicial District of Montreal.

Friday, the Fifth day of November, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

PRESENT:

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE JOHNSON,
“ “ MACKAY,
“ “ TORRANCE.

No. 2.

PIERRE BASILE BENOIT, Farmer, of the Parish of *St. Hubert*; ANTOINE SIGOTTE, of the Parish of *Boucherville*, Farmer; and NAZAIRE PRÉFONTAINE, of the Parish of *St. Basile-le-Grand*, Farmer, all of the Electoral District of *Chambly*, in the Judicial District of *Montreal*,

Petitioners,

AND

AMABLE JODOIN, Junior, Esquire, Gentleman, of the City of *Montreal*,
Respondent.

The Superior Court, now sitting at *Montreal*, as a Court of Review, having heard the parties by their respective Counsel, upon the judgment given and pronounced in this matter by the Honorable *Joseph U. Beaudry*, one of the Judges of

the Superior Court of this Province, at *Montreal*, the third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, having examined the Record and proceedings in the said cause and maturely deliberated thereon:—Whereas no error exists in the aforesaid Judgment of the third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, confirms by these presents the said Judgment, with costs against the said Respondent.

We *René Auguste Richard Hubert, Louis Joseph Amédée Papineau* and *John Sleep Honey*, Joint Prothonotary for the District of *Montreal*, for the Superior Court for Lower Canada certify, by these presents, that the next preceding document is a true copy of the Judgment given in this cause by the Superior Court sitting as a Court of Review the fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five:—that the said judgment was extracted from the Registers of Judgment received by us as said Prothonotary, of which Registers we are the Custodian.

Montreal, the ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY,
P.S.C.

NORTH RENFREW CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

In the Queen's Bench.

(The Controverted Elections Act of 1874.)

Election of a Member for the House of Commons for the Electoral District of North Renfrew, holden on the second day of November, A.D. 1874.

Between *PETER WHITE*,

Petitioner,

AND

WILLIAM MURRAY,

Respondent.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that upon the trial of this Election Petition, before the Hon. Mr. Justice *Wilson*, a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, the learned Judge decided that the Respondent *William Murray*, was not duly elected or returned at the above Election as a Member of the House of Commons, for the said Electoral Division, and that the said Election was void on account of bribery and corrupt practices committed by the Agent of the said *William Murray*, and on his, the said *William Murray's* behalf, before, and at the Election, contrary to the Statute.

Against this decision the said *William Murray* appealed to the Court of Queen's Bench, and the Appeal was argued during last Michaelmas Term. On Thursday last, the 23rd instant, the Court gave Judgment dismissing the Appeal, and affirming the decision of the learned Judge. I beg to enclose for your information a duplicate original of the Rule made by the Court in the matter of the said Appeal.

I also beg to enclose by this mail a copy of the evidence taken at the trial of the said Petition.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT G. DALTON,
C. C. & P. Q. B.

To the Honorable

The Speaker of the House of Commons, *Ottawa*.

In the Queen's Bench.

As of Michaelmas Term 39 *Victoria*. Thursday, the twenty-third day of December A.D. 1875.

(The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874.)

Election of a Member for the House of Commons for the Electoral District of North Renfrew holden on the second day of November, A.D. 1874.

PETER WHITE,

vs. *Petitioner.*

WILLIAM MURRAY,

Respondent.

Upon reading the Appeal filed in this cause during the present Term by the above Respondent in the said Electoral Petition—*William Murray*—against the judgment and decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice *Wilson* on the trial of this Election Petition finding and adjudging that the said Respondent, the said *William Murray*, in the said Election Petition was not duly elected or returned a Member of the House of Commons for the said Electoral Division, and that the said Election was and is void for and in respect of bribery and corrupt practices committed by the Agent of the said *William Murray*, the Respondent in the said Election Petition, and on the said Respondent's behalf, before and at the said Election, contrary to the Statute in that behalf and directing the costs of, and attending the said Petition to be paid by the respective parties, as by the said Judgment particularly specified, and upon hearing Counsel for the Respondent *William Murray*, and the Petitioner *Peter White*, in the matters of the said Appeal.

It is *Ordered*, That the said Appeal be dismissed and that the said Judgment and decision of the said Judge be, and the same is hereby affirmed with the costs of this Appeal to be paid to the Respondent in the said Election Petition, the said *William Murray*.

On motion of Mr. *Dalton McCarthy*, Q.C., of Counsel for *Peter White*, Petitioner, in said Election Petition.

By the Court,

ROBERT G. DALTON,
C.C. & P.Q.B

And the said Certificate and Reports were ordered to be entered in the Journals of this House.

Mr. Speaker then informed the House, That in conformity with the Act 37 *Victoria*, Chapter 19, Section 36, he had issued his Warrants to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to make out new writs for the Election of Members to serve in this present Parliament for the said Electoral Districts.

Mr. Speaker also informed the House, That he had received from the Honorable Mr. Justice *McDonald*, one of the Judges selected for the trial of Election Petitions, pursuant to the *Dominion Controverted Elections Act*, 1874, Certificate and Report relating to the Election,—

For the Electoral District of *Victoria, Nova Scotia*.

And the same were read as follow :—

VICTORIA, N.S., CONTOVERTED ELECTION.

DOMINION OF CANADA, }
 Province of Nova Scotia. } Victoria to wit.

In the Election Court.

(The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874.)

Election of a Member for the House of Commons for the Electoral District of the County of Victoria, N.S.

BARCLAY E. TREMAINE,
Petitioner,

vs.

CHARLES J. CAMPBELL,
Respondent.

I, the undersigned, being the Judge who tried the matters in question in the Petition and answer in this cause, do certify to The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons, that I have adjudged and determined that the Respondent, *Charles J. Campbell*, was not, on the seventeenth day of December last past, duly elected a Member of the House of Commons for the Electoral District of the County of *Victoria*, and that he should not have been returned as such Member; but that the Petitioner *Barclay E. Tremaine* was, on the said day, duly elected by a majority of thirty-three votes, and ought to have been returned and should now be returned a Member of the House of Commons for the said Electoral District. And I further certify that no corrupt practices have been proved to have been committed by or with the knowledge or consent of either Candidate; that no person has been proved guilty of corrupt practices; and that there is no reason to believe that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed at the Election in question.

Given under my hand, at *Antigonish*, this 28th day of April A.D. 1875.

HUGH McDONALD,
J.

Mr. Speaker also informed the House, That in conformity with the Act 37 *Victoria*, Chapter 10, Section 36, he had issued his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, directing him to alter the Return to the Writ of Election for the said Electoral District of *Victoria, Nova Scotia*, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, by expunging the name of *Charles James Campbell* therefrom, and substituting in lieu thereof, the name of *Barclay E. Tremaine*, as the Member duly elected to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada* in the present Parliament; and that the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery a Certificate, which was read as follows:—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
Ottawa, 19th January, 1876.

This is to certify that in virtue of the Warrant of the Speaker of the House of Commons, bearing date the tenth day of January instant, and to me directed to that effect, I have altered the Return to the Writ of Election for the Electoral District of *Victoria*, in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, bearing date the twenty-sixth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, by expunging therefrom the

name of *Charles James Campbell*, Esquire, and inserting therein, in lieu thereof, the name of *Barclay E. Tremaine*, Esquire, as the Member duly elected to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons in the present Parliament.

R. POPE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*,
Ottawa.

And the said Certificates and Report were ordered to be entered in the Journals of this House.

Mr. Speaker also informed the House, That he had received from *R. G. Dalton*, Esquire, Q.C., Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, Queen's Bench, pursuant to the 35th Section of the *Dominion Controverted Elections Act*, 1874, a duplicate original of the Rule made on the seventeenth day of September last, by the Court of Queen's Bench for *Ontario*, in the matter of the Controverted Election Petition,—

For the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of *Victoria*.

And the same was read as follows:—

NORTH VICTORIA CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

OSGOODE HALL,

Toronto, 23rd October, 1875.

In the matter of the Controverted Election Petition as to the Election of a Member for the House of Commons for the North Riding of the County of *Victoria* in the Province of *Ontario* and Dominion of *Canada* in which

HECTOR CAMERON,
is *Petitioner*,

AND

JAMES MACLENNAN,
Respondent.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose for your information, pursuant to the 35th Section of *The Dominion Controverted Elections Act* of 1874, a duplicate original of the Rule made on the 17th day of September last by the Court of Queen's Bench for *Ontario* in the matter of this Petition, on the appeal to that Court by the Respondent in the Petition against the judgment given on the trial by the learned Judge who tried it.

I also send by this mail, in another letter, a copy of the evidence taken on the trial of this Petition.

At the trial the learned Judge gave Judgment that the Petitioner *Hector Cameron* was duly elected; and that the Election and Return of the Respondent *James Macleennan* were void. Against that Judgment the Respondent appealed to the Court of Queen's Bench, and that Court affirmed the Judgment of the learned Judge who tried the Petition, and dismissed the appeal by the Rule now enclosed.

I therefore, in pursuance of the above mentioned 35th Section, beg leave to certify to you the Judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench upon the matters of the said Petition as contained in the said Rule.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT G. DALTON,
C. C. & P. Q. B.

To the Honorable
The Speaker of the House of Commons, *Ottawa*.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

As of Trinity Term 39th Victoria.

Friday, the seventeenth day of September, A. D., 1875.

In the matter of the Controverted Election Petition as to the Election of a Member for the House of Commons for the North Riding of the County of *Victoria* in the Province of *Ontario* and Dominion of *Canada* in which

HECTOR CAMERON
is Petitioner,

AND

JAMES MACLENNAN
Respondent.

Upon reading the Petition of the above named *Hector Cameron* presented to this Court under the *Controverted Elections Act* of 1874, praying that it might be determined that the above named *James Maclennan* was not duly elected or returned a Member for the House of Commons of the Dominion of *Canada* for the said Electoral Division of the North Riding of *Victoria*, in said Dominion of *Canada*, on the twenty-second day of December, A.D., 1874, and that the said Election was void. And upon reading the appeal of the said *James Maclennan* from the decision of the Honorable *Adam Wilson*, one of the Justices of this Honorable Court, before whom the said Petition was tried upon the questions of Law and fact upon the trial of the said Petition; and upon hearing Counsel for the Appellant in the said Appeal the said *James Maclennan*, and the Respondent in the said Appeal the said *Hector Cameron*,

It is *Ordered*, That the appeal of the said Respondent in the said Petition against the said decision of the Honorable Mr. Justice *Wilson* be and the same is hereby dismissed with costs to be paid by the said Respondent in the said Petition the Appellant in the said Appeal,

And the Court doth find that the Petitioner is the person who was duly elected for the North Riding of the County of *Victoria* at the last Election for the Dominion Parliament held for the said North Riding, and that he should have been returned as the person so duly elected, and that the Election and Return of the Respondent in the said Petition, the Appellant in the said Appeal, for the said Riding at the time aforesaid were and are void.

And that the Respondent in the Petition the Appellant in the said appeal do pay to the Petitioner the general costs of the cause and of the proceedings in this cause except the costs relating to that part of the Petition which applies to the voters whose names were not upon the copies of lists furnished to the Deputy Returning Officers but who were entitled to vote and should have been admitted to vote at the said Election and excepting also the costs of the scrutiny of the Ballots with respect to which two excepted matters each party is to bear his own costs.

On motion of Mr. *Osler* of Counsel for the Respondent in the said Appeal.

By the Court.

ROBERT G. DALTON,
C. C. & P. Q. B.

Mr. Speaker also informed the House, That in conformity with the Act 37 *Victoria*, chapter 10, Section 36, he had issued his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, directing him to alter the Return to the Writ of Election for the said Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of *Victoria*, bearing date the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, by expunging the name of *James Maclennan*, Esquire, therefrom, and substituting in lieu thereof, the name of *Hector Cameron*, Esquire, as the Member duly

elected to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada* in the present Parliament; and that the Clerk of the House, had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, a Certificate which was read as follows:—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,

Ottawa, 17th January, 1876.

This is to certify that in virtue of the Warrant of the Speaker of the House of Commons, bearing date the 10th day of January instant, and to me directed to that effect, I have altered the Return to the Writ of Election for the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of *Victoria*, in the Province of *Ontario*, bearing date the thirtieth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, by expunging therefrom the name of *James Maclellan*, Esquire, and inserting therein, in lieu thereof, the name of *Hector Cameron*, Esquire, as the Member duly elected to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament.

R. POPE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

And the said Certificates and Report were ordered to be entered in the Journals of this House.

Mr. Speaker further informed the House, That he had received from the Judges selected for the trial of Election Petitions, pursuant to the *Controverted Elections Act*, 1873, and The *Dominion Controverted Elections Act*, 1874, Certificates and Reports relating to the Elections—

For the Electoral District of *East Toronto*;
For the Electoral District of *Bagot*;
For the Electoral District of *St. Maurice*;
For the Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of *Norfolk*;
For the Electoral District of *Cape Breton*;
For the Electoral District of *Inverness*;
For the Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of *Renfrew*, and
For the Electoral District of the County of *Halton*;

And the same were read as follow:—

EAST TORONTO CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

Toronto, 3rd May, 1875.

SIR,—In pursuance of the *Dominion Controverted Elections Act*, 1874, I beg to certify to you in relation to the Election for the Eastern Division of the City of *Toronto*, held on the eleventh and eighteenth days of January last, that a Petition was duly presented under the Statute against the Return of *Samuel Platt*, Esquire, as Member to represent the said Division in the House of Commons;

That the trial of such Petition came on before me at the Court House in the City of *Toronto*, on Thursday the twenty-second day of April last, and continued by adjournment until Friday the twenty-third day of April last;

At the conclusion of the said trial on the day last aforesaid I determined that the said *Samuel Platt* was duly returned, and that the said Election was a good and valid Election, and I certify such determination to you pursuant to the Statute.

I append hereto a copy of the notes of the Evidence at the trial.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. G. SPRAGGE,
J.

To the Honorable
The Speaker of the House of Commons, *Ottawa*.

Toronto, 3rd May, 1875.

SIR,—In pursuance of the *Dominion Controverted Elections Act*, 1874, in addition to the certificate herewith sent you as to the Election for the Eastern Division of the City of *Toronto* held on the eleventh and eighteenth days of January last, I beg to report as to the trial before me of the Petition in relation to such Election.

- (a) That no corrupt practice was proved to have been committed by or with the knowledge and consent of either of the Candidates at the Election to which the Petition relates;
- (b) That no person on the said trial "*has been proved*" to have been guilty of any corrupt practice at such Election;
- (c) That I have no reason to believe that corrupt practices prevailed extensively at the said Election.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant
J. G. SPRAGGE,
J.

To the Honorable
The Speaker of the House of Commons, *Ottawa*.

BAGOT CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

(Sittings Under the Controverted Elections Act, 1873.)

DOMINION OF CANADA, }
Province of *Quebec*, }
District of *Montreal*. }

MONTREAL DIVISION.

Electoral District of Bagot.

Thursday the twentieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy five.

In Chambers.

PRESENT:

The Honorable Mr. Justice TORRANCE, a Judge of the Superior Court and an Election Judge.

No. 6.

CHARLES RASCONI, Trader, of the Village of *Acton Vale*, in the County of *Bagot*, in the Province of *Quebec*, DAVID LE BLANC, Merchant of the same place, HONORÉ MERCIER, Esquire, Advocate, GEORGE CASIMIR DESSAULLES, Esquire, ANTOINE MAYNARD, Trader, all three of the City of *St. Hyacinthe*, in the District of *St. Hyacinthe*, in the said Province of *Quebec*,

Petitioners,

AND

JOSEPH ALFRED MOUSSEAU, Esquire, of the City and District of *Montreal*,
Advocate,

Defendant.

I, the said Judge having heard the said Defendant upon the Rule of the eighteenth day of May instant, upon the said Petitioners to shew cause why the Election

Petition in this matter should not be set aside, the said Petitioners being in default to appear and show cause against the said Rule, do declare the said Rule absolute with Costs, and do dismiss the said Election Petition with Costs.

(True Copy.)

F. W. TORRANCE,
J.

HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY,
Prothonotary and Clerk of the Superior Court in Election matters.

PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 4th June, 1875.

SIR,—We have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the Judgment of the Honorable Frederick W. Torrance, dated the 20th May last (1875) in the matter of Charles Rasconi, et al, Petitioners, and Joseph Alfred Mousseau, Defendant.

We have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
HUBERT, PAPINEAU & HONEY,
Prothonotary and Clerk of the Superior Court in Election matters.

To the Honorable
The Speaker of the House of Commons of Canada,
Ottawa.

ST. MAURICE CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

(Translation.)

DOMINION OF CANADA, }
Province of Quebec, }
Quebec Division. }

In the Election Court.

(Controverted Elections Act, 1873.)

Election Petition relative to the Electoral District of St. Maurice, between

ELIE LACERTE, Esquire,
Petitioner,
AND

CHARLES LAJOIE, Esquire,
Respondent.

SIR,—In conformity with the *Controverted Elections Act, 1873*, I have the honor to report to you that a Petition complaining of the illegality of the Election of Charles Lajoie, Esquire, as a Member of the House of Commons of Canada for the Electoral District of St. Maurice having been presented by Elie Lacerte, Esquire, one of the Candidates at the said Election, the duty of hearing the contestation and deciding the merits of that Election was assigned to me.

The hearing was commenced on the twenty-first of November last and was adjourned at first from day to day and subsequently at intervals.

On the eighth of June instant, I disposed of the said Petition by rendering the following decision:—"I, the undersigned, one of the Judges of the Superior Court "in and for the Province of Quebec, entrusted with the duty of hearing and deciding

"the said Election Petition, after having heard the above named parties by their Advocates, carefully examined the said Petition, and considered the evidence adduced in support thereof as well as the other evidence, and having well considered the whole subject, decide that the Petitioner has not proved the allegations of his Petition, and that the sitting Member, *Charles Lajoie*, Esquire, was duly elected, and do adjudge that each party shall pay his own costs." Which decision together with the notes of evidence enclosed I certify in conformity with the 19th Section of the *Controverted Elections Act*, 1873.

I also report that it has not been proved that corrupt practices were committed by any of the Candidates or with the knowledge or consent of any of them.

I further certify, that I have no case of corruption to report, and that there is no reason to believe that corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the Election to which the Petition relates.

I have allowed the time granted by the Law for inscribing the case for Review to elapse before transmitting this certificate to you.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. POLETTE,
J. S. C.

Three Rivers, 17th June, 1875.

To the Honorable
The Speaker of the House of Commons, *Canada*.

SOUTH NORFOLK CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

Toronto, 6th July, 1875.

SIR,—In pursuance of the *Controverted Elections Act* of 1873, I beg to certify to you in relation to the Election for the Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of *Norfolk*, holden on the 16th day of December, 1874, that a Petition was duly presented under the said Statute against the Return of *William Wallace*, Esquire, as Member to represent the said Electoral District in the Parliament of the Dominion of *Canada*;

That the trial of such Petition came on before me, one of the Election Judges, at the Court House in the Town of *Simcoe* in the County of *Norfolk*, on Thursday the 24th day of June, 1875, and was there continued during the two following days, and with the consent and at the request of both parties was thence adjourned until the 5th day of July next ensuing, at Osgoode Hall in the City of *Toronto*, at which time and place, the said trial was concluded and judgment given therein.

At the conclusion of said trial I determined that the said Election was valid, and the said *William Wallace* duly returned and elected to represent the said Electoral District in said Parliament, and I dismissed the said Petition, which determination in pursuance of said Statute, I now certify to you.

I append hereto a copy of the evidence taken before me at said trial and of my judgment therein.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. H. DRAPER,

C.J.

To the Honorable
The Speaker of the House of Commons.

Toronto, 6th July, 1875.

SIR,—In pursuance of the *Controverted Elections Act of 1873*, I have sent herewith a Certificate that *William Wallace* was duly returned as Member to represent the Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of *Norfolk*, at the Election holden on the 16th day of December, 1874; and in addition thereto I beg to report:—

(1.) That no corrupt practice whatever was proved to have been committed at said Election;

(2.) From the evidence taken before me at said trial I have reason to believe that corrupt practices did not extensively prevail at said Election.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. DRAPER,

C.J.

The Honorable

The Speaker of the House of Commons.

CAPE BRETON CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

In the Election Court.

(The Controverted Elections Act, 1873.)

County of
Cape Breton, S.S. }

Election of Members of the House of Commons for the Dominion of Canada for the County of Cape Breton.

NEWTON L. MACKAY,

Petitioner,

vs.

WILLIAM McDONALD,

Respondent.

The above cause came on before me at *Sydney*, in February last, but on motion and by consent of the parties it was adjourned to a future day as they both desired to proceed to *Ottawa* to attend the meeting of Parliament. At a meeting of the Court subsequently held at *Halifax*, after hearing the parties, it was "Ordered, That the Petition herein be dismissed, the Petitioner having failed to file new security under the provisions of section eight of the Act passed at the last Session of the Dominion Legislature entitled 'An Act to amend the Acts respecting Controverted Elections,' six days having elapsed after demand made requiring such security to be filed and more than twelve months having elapsed previous to such demand since the Petition herein was presented and it still being untried."

I have therefore determined and do hereby report that the above named *William McDonald* the Respondent herein was duly elected and returned as a Member of the House of Commons of *Canada* for the County of *Cape Breton*.

Dated 16th August, 1875.

W. A. HENRY,

Judge of Election Court.

Hon. T. W. Anglin,

Speaker of the House of Commons of *Canada*,
St. John, N. B.

In the Election Court.

(The Controverted Elections Act, 1873.)

Election of Members of the House of Commons for the Dominion of Canada for the County of Cape Breton.

HUGH McLEOD,

Petitioner,

vs.

NEWTON L. MACKAY,

Respondent.

The above cause was tried before me at Sydney during portions of the months of November, December, January and February last, and after the evidence, which occupied a long time, had been given and many legal questions raised it was agreed by the parties, and I consented, to refer the same to the whole Court. This was accordingly done, and after argument the Court unanimously decided that the Petitioner had failed to prove any of his charges, and that the Respondent had been duly elected and returned, and I hereby determine and report that the above named *Newton L. MacKay*, was duly elected and returned at the said Election as a Member of the House of Commons of *Canada* for the said County of *Cape Breton*.

And I further report that no corrupt practice was proved to have been committed by or with the knowledge and consent of any Candidate at the said Election, and that there is no reason to believe that corrupt practices of any kind prevailed thereat.

Appended hereto is a true copy of the notes of evidence taken by me herein.

Dated 15th August, 1875.

W. A. HENRY,

Judge of Election Court.

HON. T. W. ANGLIN,

Speaker of the House of Commons of Canada.

INVERNESS CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

County of }
Inverness, S. S. }*In the Election Court.*

(The Controverted Elections Act, 1873.)

Election of a Member of the House of Commons for the Dominion of Canada for the County of Inverness.

HUGH CAMERON,

Petitioner,

vs.

SAMUEL MACDONNELL,

Respondent.

The above cause was tried before me at Port Hood in September 1874 and after all the evidence was produced it was, by agreement of the parties, referred to the whole Court as the decision depended upon the construction of certain Statutes of the Imperial and Dominion Parliaments and of the Legislature of *Nova Scotia* and of the legality of the lists of Electors used at the Election in question.

The case was subsequently argued before the whole Court and by a majority of the Court it was determined that the lists of Electors so used were the legal lists to be used at the said Election and that the above named *Samuel MacDonnell* was duly elected and returned at the said Election as a Member of the House of Commons of *Canada* for the said County of *Inverness*.

Appended hereto is a true copy of the notes of evidence taken by me herein.

Dated 2nd August, 1875.

W. A. HENRY,
Judge of Election Court.

HON. T. W. ANGLIN,
Speaker of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

SOUTH RENFREW CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

Toronto, 23rd October, 1875.

SIR,—In pursuance of the Statute in that behalf I have the honor to certify that, on the 21st day of September last, a Petition of *William McKay* and five others against the Election and Return of Mr. *John Lorn McDougall* as a Member for the South Riding of the County of Renfrew for the Dominion Parliament came on to be heard before me at the Village of Renfrew in due form of Law, and I thereupon declared the said *John Lorn McDougall* the duly elected Member for the said Riding and I now certify such determination to you.

And further there was not proved before me that any corrupt practice had been committed by or with the knowledge or consent of the Candidates at the said Election; or that any such practice prevailed at the said Election nor have I any reason to believe that any such practice did prevail at the said Election.

ADAM WILSON,
J.

The Honorable
The Speaker of the House of Commons, *Ottawa*.

HALTON CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR OF THE COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.
OSGOODE HALL, *Toronto*, 2nd February, 1876

In Re Halton Election.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith, a certified copy of the Order of the Court of Error and Appeal made in this matter together with the report of the Honorable Mr. Justice *Patterson*, before whom the trial of the Petition in the said Election was had; and also a copy of the notes of evidence taken on such trial which have been furnished to me by the Registrar of the said Judge.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedt. humble servant,
A. GRANT,
Regr.

The Honorable T. W. Anglin,
Speaker of the House of Commons, *Ottawa*.

In the Court of Error and Appeal.

Dated this 22nd day of January, A.D., 1876.

(The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874.)

Election of a Member for the Electoral Division of the County of Halton.

DAVID CROSS and ROBINSON MCCARTNEY,
(Petitioners)
AND
Appellants,

WILLIAM MCCRANEY,
(Respondent)

Dominion of Canada,
Province of Ontario, } To Wit:

The Appeal of the above named Petitioners coming on to be heard before this Court on Tuesday the twenty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, in the presence of Counsel for all parties, this Court was pleased to direct that the said Appeal should stand over for Judgment and the said Appeal coming on for Judgment this day in the presence of Counsel aforesaid, this Court doth order that the Appeal of the said Petitioners *David Cross* and *Robinson McCartney* be, and the same is hereby dismissed;

And this Court doth further declare, determine and adjudge:—

1. That the said Respondent, *William McCraney*, was duly elected and returned, and that his Election and Return are valid.

2. And this Court doth order that all costs, charges, and expenses of, and incident to the presentation of the said Petition, and to the proceedings consequent thereon shall forthwith, after taxation thereof, be paid by the said *David Cross* and *Robinson McCartney* to the said *William McCraney*.

3. And this Court doth further order that the Clerk of this Court do forthwith certify to the Speaker of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada the Judgment and decision above mentioned.

A. GRANT,
Ck., Ct. of E. and A.

In Re Halton Election.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the Orders made in the above matter by the Court of Error and Appeal of the Province of Ontario.

A. GRANT,
Ck., Ct. of E. and A.

2nd February, 1876.

HALTON CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

Toronto, 1st February, 1876.

SIR,—The determination of the Petition in this case is certified by the Registrar of the Court of Error and Appeal.

In addition to that Certificate I have to report in pursuance of Section 30 of the *Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874*:—

That it was not proved that any corrupt practice was committed by or with the knowledge and consent of any Candidate at the Election in question;

That *John Campbell*, of Wellington Square, Nurseryman, was proved at the trial of the said Petition to have been guilty of a corrupt practice, by agreeing, in consideration of one hundred dollars, to be paid to him by one *Dr. Ogden of Oakville*, to refrain from voting against the Candidate *William McCraney*; and that *Dr. Ogden of Oakville* was proved at the said trial to have been guilty of corrupt practices at the said Election by offering money and employment to *John Campbell* to induce him to vote for, or to refrain from voting against the said *William McCraney*.

And that there is no reason to believe that corrupt practices prevailed extensively at the said Election.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. S. PATTERSON,

Judge of the Court of Error and Appeal for Ontario.

The Honorable

The Speaker of the House of Commons.

And the said Certificates and Reports were ordered to be entered in the Journals of this House.

Mr. Speaker further informed the House, That he had received from the Honorable Mr. Justice *Routhier*, one of the Judges selected for the trial of Election Petitions, pursuant to the *Controverted Elections Act*, 1873, a Certificate and Report relating to the Election,—

For the Electoral District of *Charlevoix*,

And the same was read as follows:—

CHARLEVOIX CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

(Translation.)

Election Court, Quebec Division.

(The Controverted Elections Act, 1873.)

CANADA,
Province of Quebec, }
District of Saguenay. }

In the matter of an Election Petition between

SIMON XAVIER CIMON,

AND

PIERRE ALEXIS TREMBLAY,

Petitioner,
Respondent,

SIR,—In conformity with Sections 19 and 20 of "*The Controverted Elections Act*, 1873," I send you a certified copy of my Judgment on the above named Election Petition, together with a copy of minutes of evidence thereunto annexed, and I have at the same time the honor to report, inasmuch as the said Petition alleges that corrupt practices were committed at the said Election:

That on the trial of the said Petition it has not been proved that any corrupt practice was committed at the said Election by the said *Pierre Alexis Tremblay* or to his knowledge or with his consent;

That it appears from the said trial that the persons following, namely: *Henry Simard*, merchant, *Joseph Alexandre Hamel*, physician, *Auguste Lemieux*, farmer, all three of *St. Etienne de la Malbaie*, *Narcisse Gariépy*, merchant, of *Baie St. Paul*,

Rena Lavoie and *Télesphore Lavoie*, farmers, both of *St. François Xavier de la Petite Rivière*, were guilty of corrupt practices at the said Election, which said practices consisted specially in treating the electors and in providing them with drink and provisions for the purpose of influencing their votes;

That *Joseph Maclean*, of *St. Etienne de la Malbaie*, blacksmith, *Joseph Simard* and *Pierre Lavoie*, farmers, of *Ste. Agnès*, *Léandre Tremblay*, of *St. Fidèle*, merchant, *Thomas Duchesne*, *Alexis Tremblay* and *Isaie Tremblay*, farmers, of *Les Eboulements*, *Réal Asselin*, of *St. Hilarion*, farmer, *Charles Potvin*, hotel keeper, of *Baie St. Paul*, and *Onésime Gauthier*, trader, of *St. Urbain*, were also convicted of having opened or caused to be opened houses of public entertainment for the reception of the electors;

That corrupt practices did not prevail extensively at the said Election, except in matter of *open houses* and *treating*.

In testimony whereof, I have signed at *Malbaie*, this 23rd day of August, 1875.

A. B. ROUTHIER,
J.S.C.

To the Hon. T. W. ANGLIN,
Speaker of the House of Commons of Canada.

In the Election Court.

(The Controverted Elections Act, 1873.)

CANADA,
Province of Quebec, }
District of Saguenay. }

Malbaie, this twenty-third day of August, 1875.

PRESENT :

The Honorable A. B. ROUTHIER, J. S. C.

In re

SIMON XAVIER CIMON, Esquire, Contractor, of the Parish of *St. Etienne de la Malbaie*.
Petitioner,

AND

PIERRE ALEXIS TREMBLAY, Esquire, Surveyor, of the Village of *Chicoutimi*,
District of *Chicoutimi*.
Respondent.

Having heard the parties in this case by their Counsel on the merits of the Petition presented by *Simon Xavier Cimon*, examined the procedure of record, heard the evidence and maturely deliberated, dealing in the first place with the objections made to the evidence and reserved on the merits, do dismiss the objections made by Petitioner to questions in cross-examination put to witnesses *Auguste Lemieux*, *Joseph McNicol* and *Joseph Villeneuve* and maintain the objection made by Respondent to a certain portion of the evidence of *Xavier Mailloux*,

And proceeding to judge the said Petition on the merits—

Whereas at an Election held in January, 1874, in the Electoral District of *Charlevoix*, Province of *Quebec*, for the purpose of electing a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, the said Respondent, *Pierre Alexis Tremblay*, and the Honorable *Pierre Joseph Olivier Chauveau* were Candidates, and the Petitioner an elector duly qualified to vote;

Whereas at the said Election, the said *Pierre Alexis Tremblay* was, on the twenty-ninth of the said month of January, 1874, declared duly elected a Member of the said House of Commons for the said Electoral District of *Charlevoix*;

Whereas it is manifest from the evidence produced in this case that corrupt practices prevailed at the said Election, and that the same were committed not by Respondent himself, but by his Agents and sub-Agents, consisting the said corrupt practices in giving or promising to voters in order to secure their votes moneys or other valuable considerations, treating the electors in order to influence the Election and opening and maintaining on the credit of Respondent houses of public entertainment for the reception of the electors;

The undersigned, Judge of the Superior Court, sitting in pursuance of the Act of the Parliament of Canada entitled "*The Controverted Elections Act, 1873*," declare that the said *Pierre Alexis Tremblay* was not duly elected a Member of the said House of Commons of Canada for the said Electoral District of *Charlevoix*, and that the said Election is null and void,—the whole with costs against the said *Pierre Alexis Tremblay*, except costs of summonses and taxing of the witnesses following, which shall be payable by Petitioner, namely: *Danase Couturier, Elie Maltais, Tréfle Villeneuve, Abraham Lapointe, Joseph Lavoie, Oliver Rochette, Flavien Langevin, Alfred Girard, Joseph Tremblay, Paul Tremblay, Dominique Tremblay, Elzéar Danas, César Tremblay, Alexandre Sward, Théophile Lavoie, John McLaren, François McNicol, Joseph Gagné, George Warren, Thomas Chaperon, Thomas Gagnon, Hector Dufour, Narcisse Harvey, Jean Warren, Toussaint Morin, Israël Dufour, Fleurant Tremblay, Jean alias "Johnny" Tremblay, Edouard Gobeil, Hildebert Girard, Abel Audette, François Asselin, Samuel Boivin, Léandre Gobeil, Boniface Larouche, Jean Baptiste Boily, Séraphin Gutrin, Epiphane Laforet, Louis Maltais, Romuald Gagné, Jean Théotime Lajoie, Flavien J. B. Belleville, Jean Tremblay, Gonzague Tremblay, André Labbé, Charles Potvin, Sara Simard and Onésime Brassard.*

CHAS. DUBERGER,

P. S. C. S. D., and Clerk Election Court.

I, the undersigned, Judge of the Superior Court, certify that the foregoing copy of judgment is a true copy of the judgment rendered by me in the said case.

Malbaie, 25th August, 1875.

A. B. ROUTHIER,

J. S. C.

Mr. Speaker also informed the House, That in conformity with the 24th Section of the said Act, he had issued his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out a new Writ of Election for the said Electoral District.

Mr. Speaker further informed the House, That he thought it his duty to lay the following facts before the House:—

"1st. That the above trial took place and Judgment given on the 23rd day of August, 1875.

"2nd. That the Judge presiding forwarded him his Certificate bearing date the 25th day of August, 1875, voiding the Election, two days only having elapsed since the decision was given.

"3rd. That the 29th Section of the *Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874*, as amended by the Act 38 *Victoria*, Chapter 10, Section 3, provides, 'that within four days after the expiration of eight days from the day on which he shall so have given his decision, certify in writing, such determination to the Speaker, etc.'

"4th. That the Judge's Certificate was received on the 28th day of August, 1875, and his (the Speaker's) Warrant was issued for a new Election on the same day.

"5th. That the Respondent in the said trial filed an inscription for Review in the Superior Court for the District of *Quebec*, under the 33rd and 34th Sections of the *Dominion Controverted Elections Act*, 1874, and the said Court, sitting in Review, did on the 18th day of December last, determine that the said Election was void.

"5th. That the said Judgment was received by him on the 3rd day of January last."

And the same was read as follows:—

QUEBEC, 18th December, 1875.

SIR,—We beg leave to enclose (annexed hereto) a certified copy of the Judgment of the Superior Court in Review, rendered this day, upon a Petition of *Simon Xavier Cimon*, Esquire, against the Return, at the last General Election, of *Pierre Alexis Tremblay*, Esquire, for the Electoral District of *Charlevoix*.

The said Petition contained charges of corrupt practices having been committed at the Election to which it referred.

We therefore, in pursuance of Section No. 20 of the *Controverted Elections Act*, of 1873, and of Sections Nos. 30 and 33, of "The *Dominion Controverted Elections Act*, 1874," report as follows:—

Firstly:—That upon the trial of the said Petition, no corrupt practice was found to have been committed at the said Election by or with the knowledge and consent of the said *Pierre Alexis Tremblay*;

Secondly:—That the following persons were found at the trial to have been guilty of practices at the said Election, namely: *Henry Simard*, Merchant, *Joseph Collard*, Merchant, and *Joseph A. Hamel*, Physician, all three of the Parish of *St. Etienne de la Malbaie*, *Narcisse Gariepy*, Merchant, of *Baie St. Paul*, *Auguste Lemieux*, Blacksmith, of the Parish of *Ste. Agnès*, *Séraphin Guerin*, Merchant, of the Parish of *St. Simon*, *Romuald Lavoie* and *Télesphore Lavoie*, both of the Parish of *St. François Xavier de la Petite Rivière*.

Thirdly:—That several houses of public entertainment for the accommodation of Electors were, during the said Election, opened and supported in the said Division, and that treating was extensively carried on during the said Election, but that a corrupt intention has not been sufficiently established to warrant us in reporting that corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the said Election.

We also beg leave to enclose herewith a certified copy of the notes of evidence adduced on the trial of the said Petition.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very obedient servants,

W. C. MEREDITH, C. J., L. C.

A. STUART, J.

N. CASALT, J.

To the Honorable

The Speaker of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

In the Superior Court.

CANADA,
Province of Quebec, } *Sitting in Review of the City of Quebec.*
District of Quebec.

The Eighteenth day of December, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

PRESENT :

The Honorable WILLIAM COLLIS MEREDITH, Chief Justice ;
" Mr. Justice ANDREW STUART ;
" " NAPOLEON CASAUULT ;

In the matter of an Election Petition for the Electoral District of *Charlevoix* between

SIMON XAVIER CIMON, Esquire,

Petitioner,

AND

PIERRE ALEXIS TREMBLAY,

Respondent.

(Presented under "The Controverted Elections Act, 1873.)

The Court now here, sitting in Review of virtue of Sections 33, 34 and 63 of the *Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874*, on the inscription in Review filed in this cause by the party thereto; having heard the parties doth confirm and maintain the decision rendered by the Honorable Mr. Justice *Routhier* on the twenty-third day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and therefore doth decide declare and determine:—

First:—That the said *Pierre Alexis Tremblay*, the member whose Election and Return were complained of by the said Petitioner, was not duly elected, and that the Election and Return of the said *Pierre Alexis Tremblay* were void;

Secondly:—That the said *Pierre Alexis Tremblay* do pay the costs incurred by the Petitioner on the said Election Petition and trial thereof, save and except the summoning and taxation of the following witnesses: *Damase Couturier, Elie Maltais, Trefle Villeneuve, Abraham Lapointe, Joseph Lavoie, Oliver Rochette, Flavien Langevin, Alfred Girard, Joseph Tremblay, Paul Tremblay, Dominique Tremblay, Elzéar Danas César Tremblay, Alexandre Savard, Théophile Lavoie, John McLaren, François McNicol, Joseph Gagné, George Warren, Thomas Chaperon, Thomas Gagnon, Hector Dufour, Narcisse Harvey, Jean Warren, Toussaint Morin, Israël Dufour, Fleurant Tremblay, Jean alias Johnny Tremblay, Edouard Gobié, Hildebert Girard, Abel Audette, François Asselin, Samuel Boivin, Léandre Gobié, Boniface Larouche, Jean Baptiste Boily, Séraphin Guérin, Epiphane Laforet, Louis Maltais, Romuald Gagné, Jean Théotime Lajoie, Flavien B. Belleville, Jean Tremblay, Gonzague Tremblay, André Labbé, Charles Potvin, Sara Simard, and Onésime Brassard;*

Thirdly:—And the Court doth moreover decide and determine that the said *Pierre Alexis Tremblay* do pay the costs of the Petitioner on the Review before this Court, *distracts* to Messieurs *Alley* and *Chauveau*, the said Petitioner's Attorney,

Certified a true copy of the original in our custody forming part of the records of the Superior Court pursuant to Law.

FISKE, BURROUGHS & CAMPBELL,
P.S.C.

Mr. Speaker further informed the House, That during the recess he had received the following notifications of vacancies which had occurred in the representation of the Electoral Districts of *Bruce* (South Riding), *Glengarry*, *Bellechase*, *West Toronto* and *Quebec Centre*; and that he had issued his Warrants to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out new writs for the Election of Members to serve in this present Parliament for the said Electoral Districts:—

Ottawa, May 20th, 1875.

SIR,—We hereby notify you that the Honorable *Edward Blake*, a Member of the House of Commons, for the South Riding of the County of *Bruce*, has accepted an office of emolument under the Crown, to wit: the office of Minister of Justice.

As witness our hands and seals.

A. MACKENZIE, [L.S.]
ISAAC BURPEE. [L.S.]

To the Honorable
The Speaker of the House of Commons, Canada.

SIR,—We beg to notify you that the Honorable *D. A. Macdonald*, Member of the House of Commons for the Electoral District of *Glengarry*, having accepted an office of emolument under the Crown, to wit: the office of Lieutenant Governor of the Province of *Ontario*, a vacancy in the representation of the said County of *Glengarry* is hereby created,

Given under our hands and seals at *Ottawa*, this 29th day of May, 1875,

ISAAC BURPEE, [L.S.]
Member for the City and County of *St. John*.
MALCOLM CAMERON, [L.S.]
Member for South *Ontario*.

Honorable *T. W. Anglin*,
Speaker of the House of Commons.

We, the undersigned Members of the House of Commons, beg to notify you that a vacancy exists in the representation for the Electoral District of the County of *Bellechase*, in the House of Commons, consequent upon the acceptance of an office of emolument under the Crown by the Honorable *Télesphore Fournier*, to wit: the office of a Puisné Judge of the Supreme Court of the Dominion of *Canada*.

Given under our hands and seals this eighth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

A. MACKENZIE, [L.S.]
Member for the Electoral District of the County of *Lambton*
ISAAC BURPEE, [L.S.]
Member for the Electoral District of the City and County of *St. John*.

To the Honorable
The Speaker of the House of Commons.

We, the undersigned, two Members of the House of Commons, do by these our notice in writing under our hands and seals, inform you that a vacancy has happened in the House of Commons for the Electoral District of *West Toronto*, in the Province of *Ontario*, by reason that *Thomas Moss*, Esquire, the Member representing the said Electoral District has accepted the office of Justice of the Court of Error and Appeal, being an office of emolument under the Crown.

Witness our hands and seals, this eighteenth day of October, 1875.

A. MACKENZIE, [L.S.]
Member for *Lambton, Ontario*.
ISAAC BURPEE, [L.S.]
Member for *St. John, N.B.*

To the Honorable T. W. Anglin,
Speaker of the House of Commons.

We, the undersigned, being two Members of the House of Commons of *Canada*, do hereby, by writing under our hands and seals give notice to you that the Honorable *Joseph Edouard Cauchon*, Member representing the Electoral District of *Quebec Centre* in the said House of Commons, has accepted an office of emolument under the Crown, to wit: the office of President of the Queen's Privy Council for *Canada*, whereby the seat of the said Honorable *Joseph Cauchon* in the House of Commons, has become vacant.

Dated at *Ottawa*, this seventh day of December, A.D., 1875.

R. J. CARTWRIGHT, [L.S.]
D. LAIRD. [L.S.]

To the Honorable Timothy Warren Anglin,
Speaker of the House of Commons.

Mr. Speaker also informed the House, That the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, the following Certificates :—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,

Ottawa, 11th January, 1876.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twenty-sixth day of February last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the Province of *Manitoba*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Provencher*, in the Province of *Manitoba*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Louis Riel*, who has been adjudged an Outlaw for felony; *Andrew Graham Bullenden Bannatyne*, of the City of *Winnipeg*, Esquire, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L. S.]
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,

Ottawa, 11th January, 1876.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twenty-third day of April last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Gaspé*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Gaspé*, in the Province of *Quebec*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Louis Georges Harper*, Esquire, whose election has been declared to be void; *John Short*, of the Village of *Gaspé*, Gentleman, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,

Ottawa, 11th January, 1876.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the eighth day of May last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the County of *York*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of Centre *Toronto*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Robert Wilkes*, Esquire, whose election has been declared to be void; *John Macdonald*, of the City of *Toronto*, Merchant, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,

Ottawa, 11th January, 1876.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the thirtieth day of April last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Wentworth*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the City of *Hamilton*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of two Members to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Andrew Trew Wood* and *Æmilius Irving*, Esquires, whose elections have been declared to be void; *Æmilius Irving* and *Andrew Trew Wood*, Esquires, have been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,

Ottawa, 11th January, 1876.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twentieth day of May last, issued by His Excellency Lieutenant General *W. O'G. Haly*, Administrator, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Bruce*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of *Bruce*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of the Honorable *Edward Blake*, who has accepted an Office of emolument under the Crown; the Honorable *Edward Blake*, of the City of *Toronto*, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,

Ottawa, 11th January, 1876.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the thirty-first day of May last, issued by His Excellency Lieutenant General *W. O'G. Haly*, Administrator, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Lincoln*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the County of *Monck*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Lachlan McCallum*, Esquire, whose election has been declared to be void; *Lachlan McCallum*, Merchant, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

Ottawa, 11th January, 1876.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twenty-eighth day of May last, issued by His Excellency Lieutenant General *W. O'G. Haly*, Administrator, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Napierville*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Napierville*, in the Province of *Quebec*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Sixte Coupal dit La-Reine*, Esquire, whose election has been declared to be void; *Sixte Coupal, de St. Cyprien*, (Cultivateur) Farmer, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

Ottawa, 11th January, 1876.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the sixteenth day of June last, issued by His Excellency Lieutenant General *W. O'G. Haly*, Administrator, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Glengarry*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the County of *Glengarry*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of the Honorable *Donald A. Macdonald*, who has accepted an Office of emolument under the Crown; *Archibald McNab*, of the Township of *Lochiel*, Yeoman, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

Ottawa, 11th January, 1876.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the tenth day of June last, issued by His Excellency Lieutenant General *W. O'G. Haly*, Administrator, and addressed to the Registrar of the North Riding of the County of *York*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of *York*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Alfred Hutchison Dymond*, Esquire, whose election has been declared to be void; *Alfred Hutchison Dymond*, of the City of *Toronto*, Journalist, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire.
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

Ottawa, 12th January, 1876.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the sixteenth day of June last, issued by His Excellency Lieutenant General *W. O'G. Haly*, Administrator, and addressed to the Sheriff of the County of *Perth*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of *Perth*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Andrew Monteith*, Esquire, whose election has been declared to be void; *Andrew Monteith*, of the Township of *Downie*, Yeoman, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

Ottawa, 12th January, 1876.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the fifteenth day of November last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the District of *Beauce*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Dorchester*, in the Province of *Quebec*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Fortunat Rouleau*, Esquire, whose election has been declared to be void; *François Fortunat Rouleau*, of the City of *Quebec*, Esquire, Advocate, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ deposited, of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

Ottawa, 12th January, 1876.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the sixth day of October last, issued by His Excellency Lieutenant General *W. O'G. Haly*, Administrator, and addressed to the Sheriff of the District of *Montreal*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Montreal West*, in the Province of *Quebec*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Frederick Mackenzie*, Esquire, whose election has been declared to be void; *Thomas Workman*, of the City of *Montreal*, Merchant and Manufacturer, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,

Ottawa, 12th January, 1876.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the thirtieth day of October last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Bellechasse*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Bellechasse*, in the Province of *Quebec*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of the Honorable *Télesphore Fournier*, who has accepted an office of emolument under the Crown; the Honorable *Joseph Goderic Blanchet* of *Notre Dame de Lévis*, Physician, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

Ottawa, 12th January, 1876.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the nineteenth day of October last, issued by His Excellency Lieutenant General *W. O'G. Haly*, Administrator, and addressed to the Registrar of the City of *Toronto*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *West Toronto*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Thomas Moss*, Esquire, who has accepted an office of emolument under the Crown; *John Beverley Robinson* has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,

Ottawa, 12th January, 1876.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the eleventh day of November last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the District of *Montreal*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Montreal Centre*, in the Province of *Quebec*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Bernard Devlin*, Esquire, whose election has been declared to be void; *Bernard Devlin*, of the City of *Montreal*, Esquire, Advocate, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

Ottawa, 12th January, 1876.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the fifteenth day of December last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Argenteuil*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Argenteuil*, in the Province of *Quebec*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Lemuel Cushing*, Esquire, the younger, whose election has been declared to be void; *Thomas Christie*, of *LaChute*, Doctor of Medicine, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

Ottawa, 12th January, 1876.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the seventh day of December last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the District of *Quebec*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Quebec Centre*, in the Province of *Quebec*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of the Honorable *Joseph Edouard Cauchon*, who has accepted an office of emolument under the Crown; the Honorable *Joseph Edouard Cauchon*, of the City of *Quebec*, Advocate, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

Ottawa, 18th January, 1876.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the fifteenth day of December last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Chambly*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Chambly*, in the Province of *Quebec*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Amable Jodoin, jun.*, Esquire, whose election has been declared to be void; *Pierre Basile Benoit*, of the Parish of *St. Hubert*, Farmer, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA.

Ottawa, 29th January, 1876.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the thirtieth day of December last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Renfrew*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of *Renfrew*, in the Province of *Ontario*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada* in the present Parliament, in the room of *William Murray*, Esquire, whose election has been declared to be void; *Peter White*, the younger, of the Town of *Pembroke*, Lumber Merchant, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,

Ottawa, 3rd February, 1876.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twentieth day of December last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Registrar of the County of *Charlevoix*, as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Charlevoix*, in the Province of *Quebec*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Pierre Alexis Tremblay*, Esquire, whose election has been declared to be void; the Honorable *Hector Louis Langevin*, C.B., of the City of *Quebec*, Advocate, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return to the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, [L.S.]
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That he had received from the Honorable Vice-Chancellor *Blake*, one of the Judges selected for the trial of Election Petitions, pursuant to the Dominion Controverted Elections Act 1874, Certificate relating to the Election,—

For the Electoral District of *Monck*.
And the same was read as follows :—

MONCK CONTROVERTED ELECTION.

In Chancery.

(The Controverted Elections Act, 1874)

Election of a Member for the House of Commons for the Electoral District of the County of Monck, holden on the 15th and 22nd days of June, A.D., 1875.

DOMINION OF CANADA, } To Wit.
Province of Ontario,

Between—PETER GRANT AND SAMUEL BECKETT,

AND

Petitioners.

LACHLIN MCCALLUM,

Respondent.

I hereby certify that the Petition in this matter came on for trial before me at the City of *Toronto* on the eighth and tenth days of this present month of January, and that on the seventeenth day of the same month, I determined that the Member whose Election was complained of, *Lachlin McCallum*, of the Township of *Sherbrooke* in the County of *Haldimand*, Merchant, was duly elected and returned at such Election for the Electoral District of the County of *Monck*, in the Province of *Ontario*.

I hereby certify such determination to you in pursuance of the Statute in question.

I hereby further certify that it has not been proved before me that any corrupt practice has been committed at the said Election and that there is no reason to believe that corrupt practices prevailed at the Election to which the Petition relates.

I further certify that the parties confined the investigation before me to a scrutiny of the votes given at such Election and that no evidence on any point was adduced before me save such as is found in the Return of the Returning Officer and in an examination of the Ballot papers used at the Election in question.

Your obedient servant,

S. H. BLAKE,
V.C.

Osgoode Hall, 26th January, 1876.

To the Honorable

The Speaker of the House of Commons, *Ottawa*.

And the said Certificate was ordered to be entered in the Journals of this House.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mackenzie* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Administration of Oaths of Office.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time.

Andrew Graham Bullenden Bannatyne, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Provencher*; *Pierre Basile Benoit*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Chambly*; the Honorable *Edward Blake*, Member for the Electoral District of the South Riding of the County of *Bruce*; *Joseph Godéric Blanchet*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Bellechasse*; the Honorable *Joseph Edouard Cauchon*, Member for the Electoral District of *Quebec Centre*; *Thomas Christie*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Argenteuil*; *Sixte Coupal dit La Reine*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Napierville*; *Alfred Hutchison Dymond*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of *York*; *Æmilius Irving*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the City of *Hamilton*; the Honorable *Hector Louis Langevin*, C.B., Member for the Electoral District of *Charlevoix*; *John Macdonald*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Toronto Centre*; *Lachlin McCallum*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the County of *Monck*; *Archibald McNab*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the County of *Glengarry*; *Andrew Monteith*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of *Perth*; *Barclay E. Tremaine*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Victoria*, N.S.; *Peter White*, junr., Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of *Renfrew*; *Andrew Trew Wood*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the City of *Hamilton*; and *Thomas Workman*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Montreal West*, having previously taken the Oath, according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took their seats in the House.

Mr. Speaker reported, That when the House did attend His Excellency the Governor-General, this day, in the Senate Chamber, His Excellency was pleased to make a Speech to both Houses of Parliament, of which Mr. Speaker said he had, to prevent mistakes, obtained a copy, which he read to the House, as followeth:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate;

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have much pleasure in again calling you together to attend to the business of the country.

Since you last assembled it has been my happiness to visit the Mother Country, and to have had the opportunity while there of calling public attention to the remarkable progress of the Dominion, and of giving expression to the feelings of attachment to the person of Her Majesty and the interests of the Empire which animate the Canadian people.

The great depression which has prevailed throughout neighbouring countries for several years, and which has more recently been felt in the old world, causing a general stagnation of business, has extended to *Canada* and has seriously affected our trade. At the same time, we have reason to be grateful for an abundant harvest; and while I deeply regret the suffering which exists among certain classes and in particular localities, I believe nevertheless that the great bulk of our people continue to enjoy a condition of reasonable prosperity.

I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the fact that the great railway undertaking, connecting the former Province of *Canada* with the Maritime Provinces, provided for by the Act of 1867, is approaching completion. Early in the coming summer, the small portion of the Intercolonial line not already in operation will be opened, when the connection with other systems of Railway will be formed, so as to enable passengers and traffic to pass over continuous lines of Railway from *Halifax* or *St. John* to the extreme Western Railways of *Ontario*.

The opening of the *Prince Edward Island* Railway during the past year marks an epoch in the history of that Island, and cannot but exert a beneficial influence on the people, and add to their material prosperity.

Every effort has been made to obtain an early settlement of the claims of *Canada* for compensation for the use of her Fisheries by the *United States*, as provided by the Treaty of *Washington*. Her Majesty's Government in the early part of last summer, at the instance of my advisers, appointed the British Commissioner, but I regret to have to state that the *United States* Government have not yet appointed a Commissioner, and that consequently no progress has been made.

I have given effect to the Supreme and Exchequer Court Act of last Session by issuing the proclamations, and by appointing the Judges and officers of the Court.

A Bill to simplify and amend the Law relating to Common Carriers will be submitted for your consideration.

A Bill will be brought before you containing provisions for affording greater security to policy holders in Life Assurance Companies.

The want of reliable and systematised information relating to the several classes of crime and the importance of collecting and classifying criminal statistics have engaged my attention. A Bill will be introduced to provide for what is most essential in this direction.

You will be asked to make provision for the commencement of the work of consolidating the Statute Law.

The Acts relating to the enfranchisement of Indians and the management of Indian affairs have been fully considered, and steps have been taken to ascertain the views of the Indians themselves. A measure on this subject will be submitted for your approval.

A measure will be introduced to provide for the better administration of the estates of Insolvent Banks.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

The Accounts for the past and the Estimates for the next financial year will be laid before you. The Estimates have been framed with every possible economy consistent with the public interests. I regret that the depression in trade to which I have alluded, has seriously affected the revenue. It will be necessary, in view of this circumstance, to curtail the expenditure in the several branches of the public service

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

Correspondence, Reports, and other Papers regarding the construction of the Pacific Railway will be laid before you.

During the recess, a deputation from the Government of *Manitoba* visited *Ottawa*, to invite the attention of the Government of the Dominion to the circumstances of that Province. They represented that the income of the Province was insufficient to provide for its ordinary governmental expenses. The papers on this subject will be laid before you, and certain propositions will be submitted for your consideration. The Legislature of *Manitoba* has, in the mean time, adopted some measures to reduce the expenditures of the Province.

I invite your earnest attention to the several subjects mentioned, and to the general business which will come before you; and I trust that your deliberations may be guided by wisdom and moderation.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Cauchon*,

Ordered, That the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General to both Houses of the Parliament of the Dominion of *Canada* be taken into consideration To-morrow.

Ordered, That the Votes and Proceedings of this House be printed, being first perused by Mr. Speaker, and that he do appoint the printing thereof; and that no person but such as he shall appoint to presume to print the same.

Resolved, That Select Standing Committees of this House, for the present Session, be appointed for the following purposes:—1. On Privileges and Elections.—2. On Expiring Laws.—3. On Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.—4. On Miscellaneous Private Bills.—5. On Standing Orders.—6. On Printing.—7. On Public Accounts.—8. On Banking and Commerce.—9. On Immigration and Colonization,—which said Committees shall severally be empowered to examine and enquire into all such matters and things as may be referred to them by the House; and to report from time to time their observations and opinions thereon; with power to send for persons, papers and records.

Resolved, 1st.—That if anything shall come in question touching the Return or Election of any Member, he is to withdraw during the time the matter is in Debate; and all Members returned upon double Returns are to withdraw until their Returns are determined.

Resolved, 2nd.—That if it shall appear that any person hath been elected or returned a Member of this House, or hath endeavored so to be, by bribery or any other corrupt practices, this House will proceed with the utmost severity against all such persons as shall have been wilfully concerned in such bribery, or other corrupt practices.

Resolved, 3rd.—That the offer of any money or other advantage to any Member of the House of Commons, for the promoting of any matter whatsoever, depending or to be transacted in the Parliament of the Dominion of *Canada*, is a high crime and misdemeanor, and tends to the subversion of the Constitution.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—General Report of the Minister of Public Works, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1875.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 6.)

Also, Report of the Commission appointed by the Government to investigate the nature and extent of the Commercial advantages to be derived from the construction of the *Baie Verte Canal*, together with the evidence obtained.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 11.)

Mr. *Burpee*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Tables of the Trade and Navigation of the Dominion of *Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1875.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 2.)

Mr. *Vail*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report on the State of the Militia of the Dominion of *Canada*, for the year 1875.—(*Sessional Papers*, No. 7.)

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Friday, 11th February, 1876.

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Workman*,—The Petition of the *Roxton Pond Tool Company*, and others, Planemakers of *Canada*.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the Report of the Librarian upon the state of the Library of Parliament. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 12.)

John Short, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Gaspé*; The Honorable *John Beverly Robinson*, Member for the Electoral District of *Toronto West*; *François Fortunat Rouleau*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Dorchester*; and *Bernard Devlin*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Montreal Centre*, having previously taken the Oath, according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took their seats in the House.

Mr. *Huntington*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Postmaster General for the year ended 30th June, 1875. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 4.)

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report, Returns and Statistics of the Inland Revenues of the Dominion of *Canada*, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1875. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 3.)

The Order of the Day being read, for taking into consideration the Speech of His Excellency the Governor General to both Houses of Parliament;

The House proceeded accordingly to take the said Speech into consideration.

Mr. *Casey* moved to resolve, seconded by Mr. *Taschereau*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General to thank His Excellency for his Gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session; and further to assure His Excellency,—

2. That we are grateful to His Excellency for calling us together to attend to the business of the Country at this early and convenient season.

3. That we learn with the greatest satisfaction, that since we last assembled it has been His Excellency's happiness to visit the Mother Country, and to have had the opportunity while there of calling public attention to the remarkable progress of the Dominion, and of giving expression to the feelings of attachment to the person of Her Majesty and the interests of the Empire which animate the Canadian people.

4. That we have been grieved to observe that the great depression which has prevailed throughout neighbouring Countries for several years, and which has more recently been felt in the Old World causing a general stagnation of business, has extended to *Canada* and has seriously affected our trade. But at the same time, we feel with His Excellency, that we have reason to be grateful for an abundant

harvest; and that while we deeply regret the suffering which exists among certain classes and particular localities, we believe, nevertheless, that the great bulk of our people enjoy a condition of reasonable prosperity.

5. That we receive with much pleasure His Excellency's congratulations on the fact that the great Railway undertaking, connecting the former Province of *Canada* with the Maritime Provinces, provided for by the Act of 1837, is approaching completion, and his assurance that early in the coming summer, the small portion of the Intercolonial line not already in operation will be opened, when the connection with other systems of Railway will be formed, so as to enable passengers and traffic to pass over continuous lines of Railway from *Halifax* or *St. John* to the extreme Western Railways of *Ontario*.

6. That we agree with His Excellency, that the opening of the *Prince Edward Island* Railway during the past year marks an epoch in the history of that Island, and cannot but exert a beneficial influence on the people, and add to their material prosperity.

7. That we are well assured, that every effort has been made to obtain an early settlement of the claims of *Canada* for compensation for the use of her Fisheries by the *United States*, as provided by the Treaty of *Washington*; and we are sorry to learn that although Her Majesty's Government in the early part of last summer, at the instance of His Excellency's advisers, appointed the British Commissioner, His Excellency has to state with regret that the *United States* Government have not yet appointed a Commissioner, and that consequently no progress has been made.

8. That we have seen with great satisfaction that His Excellency has given effect to the Supreme and Exchequer Court Act of last Session by issuing the proclamations, and by appointing the Judges and officers of the Court.

9. That we shall give our most careful consideration to any Bill to simplify and amend the Law relating to Common Carriers which may be submitted to us, as well as to any Bill that may be brought before us containing provisions for affording greater security to policy holders in Life Assurance Companies.

10. That we thank His Excellency for informing us, that the want of reliable and systematised information relating to the several classes of crime and the importance of collecting and classifying criminal statistics have engaged his attention; and we shall willingly consider any Bill which may be introduced to provide for what is most essential in this direction.

11. That we shall cheerfully make such provision as may be found necessary for the commencement of the work of consolidating the Statute Law.

12. That we are glad to learn that the Acts relating to the enfranchisement of Indians and the management of Indian affairs have been fully considered, that steps have been taken to ascertain the views of the Indians themselves, and that a measure on this subject will be submitted for our approval.

13. That any measure which may be introduced to provide for the better administration of the estates of insolvent Banks will receive our earnest attention.

14. That we thank His Excellency for the assurance that the accounts for the past and the Estimates for the next financial year will be laid before us; and that the Estimates have been framed with every possible economy consistent with the public interests. That we regret to learn that the depression in trade to which he has alluded, has seriously affected the Revenue; and that it will be necessary in view of this circumstance to curtail the expenditures in the several branches of the public service.

15. That we shall consider with the deepest interest, the Correspondence, Reports, and other Papers regarding the construction of the Pacific Railway which may be laid before us.

16. That we thank His Excellency for informing us that during the recess, a deputation from the Government of *Manitoba* visited *Ottawa* to invite the attention of the Government of the Dominion to the circumstances of that Province; and presented that the income of the Province was insufficient to provide for its ordinary

governmental expenses. That His Excellency may be sure that any papers on this subject which may be laid before us, and any propositions submitted to us on the subject, shall receive our most serious consideration ; and that we are well pleased to know that the Legislature of Manitoba has in the meantime adopted some measures to reduce the expenditures of the Province.

17. That His Excellency may rest assured that we shall give our earnest attention to the several subjects he has been pleased to mention, and to the general business which will come before us, and that we trust with His Excellency, that our deliberations may be guided by wisdom and moderation.

And the first and subsequent paragraphs of the said Resolution being again read were agreed to, and it was resolved accordingly.

Resolved, That the said Resolution be referred to a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *Mackenzie, Blake, Cauchon, Smith* (Westmoreland), *Laird, Vail, Casey* and *Taschereau*, to prepare and report the draft of an Address in answer to the speech of His Excellency the Governor General to both House of Parliament in conformity to the said Resolution.

Mr. *Mackenzie* reported from the Select Committee appointed to draw up an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, That they had drawn up an Address accordingly, and the same was read as followeth :—

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir *Frederic Temple*, Earl of *Dufferin*, Viscount and Baron *Clandeboyne* of *Clandeboyne*, in the County *Down*, in the Peerage of the *United Kingdom*, Baron *Dufferin* and *Clandeboyne* of *Ballyleidy* and *Killeleagh*, in the County *Down*, in the Peerage of *Ireland*, and a Baronet, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of *St. Patrick*, and Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor General of *Canada*, and Vice Admiral of the same.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of *Canada* in Parliament assembled, humbly thank Your Excellency for your Gracious Speech at the opening of the present Session.

We are grateful to Your Excellency for calling us together to attend to the business of the Country at this early and convenient season.

We learn with the greatest satisfaction, that since we last assembled it has been Your Excellency's happiness to visit the Mother Country, and to have had the opportunity while there of calling public attention to the remarkable progress of the Dominion, and of giving expression to the feelings of attachment to the person of Her Majesty and the interests of the Empire which animate the Canadian people.

We have been grieved to observe that the great depression which has prevailed throughout neighbouring Countries for several years, and which has more recently been felt in the Old World, causing a general stagnation of business, has extended to Canada and has seriously affected our trade. But at the same time, we feel with Your Excellency, that we have reason to be grateful for an abundant harvest ; and while we deeply regret the suffering which exists among certain classes and particular localities, we believe, nevertheless, that the great bulk of our people enjoy a condition of reasonable prosperity.

We receive with much pleasure Your Excellency's congratulations on the fact that the great Railway undertaking, connecting the former Province of Canada with the Maritime Provinces, provided for by the Act of 1867, is approaching completion, and Your Excellency's assurance that early in the coming summer, the small portion of the Intercolonial line not already in operation will be opened, when the connection with other systems of Railway will be formed, so as to enable passengers

and traffic to pass over continuous lines of Railway from Halifax or St. John to the extreme Western Railways of Ontario.

We agree with Your Excellency, that the opening of the Prince Edward Island Railway during the past year marks an epoch in the history of that Island, and cannot but exert a beneficial influence on the people, and add to their material prosperity.

We are well assured, that every effort has been made to obtain an early settlement of the claims of Canada for compensation for the use of her Fisheries by the United States, as provided by the Treaty of Washington ; and we are sorry to learn that although Her Majesty's Government in the early part of last summer, at the instance of Your Excellency's advisers, appointed the British Commissioner, Your Excellency has to state with regret that the United States Government have not yet appointed a Commissioner, and that consequently no progress has been made.

We have seen with great satisfaction that Your Excellency has given effect to the Supreme and Exchequer Court Act of last Session by issuing the proclamations, and by appointing the Judges and officers of the Court.

We shall give our most careful consideration to any Bill to simplify and amend the Law relating to Common Carriers which may be submitted to us, as well as to any Bill that may be brought before us containing provisions for affording greater security to policy holders in Life Assurance Companies.

We thank Your Excellency for informing us, that the want of reliable and systematized information relating to the several classes of crime and the importance of collecting and classifying criminal statistics have engaged Your Excellency's attention ; and we shall willingly consider any Bill which may be introduced to provide for what is most essential in this direction.

We shall cheerfully make such provision as may be found necessary for the commencement of the work of consolidating the Statute Law.

We are glad to learn that the Acts relating to the enfranchisement of Indians and the management of Indian affairs have been fully considered, that steps have been taken to ascertain the views of the Indians themselves, and that a measure on this subject will be submitted for our approval.

Any measure which may be introduced to provide for the better administration of the estates of insolvent Banks will receive our earnest attention.

We thank Your Excellency for the assurance that the accounts for the past and the Estimates for the next financial year will be laid before us ; and that the Estimates have been framed with every possible economy consistent with the public interests. We regret to learn that the depression in trade to which Your Excellency has alluded has seriously affected the Revenue ; and that it will be necessary in view of this circumstance to curtail the expenditures in the several branches of the public service.

We shall consider with the deepest interest, the Correspondence, Reports, and other Papers regarding the construction of the Pacific Railway which may be laid before us.

We thank Your Excellency for informing us that during the recess, a deputation from the Government of *Manitoba* visited *Ottawa* to invite the attention of the Government of the Dominion to the circumstances of that Province ; and represented that the income of the Province was insufficient to provide for its ordinary governmental expenses. Your Excellency may be sure that any papers on this subject which may be laid before us, and any propositions submitted to us on the subject, shall receive our most serious consideration ; and we are well pleased to know that the Legislature of *Manitoba* has in the meantime adopted some measures to reduce the expenditures of the Province.

Your Excellency may rest assured that we shall give our earnest attention to the several subjects you have been pleased to mention, and to the general business which will come before us, and we trust with Your Excellency, that our deliberations may be guided by wisdom and moderation.

The said Address, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the said Address be engrossed.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Cartwright*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*,

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Ways and Means for raising the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered) and is, as followeth :—

Dufferin.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons a Copy of a despatch which he has received from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies in reply to an Address to the Queen on the subject of the *New Brunswick Schools Act of 1871*.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ottawa, 11th February, 1876.

The Earl of Carnarvon to the Earl of Dufferin.

DOWNING STREET,
18th October, 1875.

(Copy—Canada—No. 248.)

MY LORD,—I duly received and considered Your Lordship's Despatch No. 96 of the 13th of April communicating to me an Address voted to the Queen by the House of Commons of *Canada*, on the subject of the *New Brunswick Schools Act of 1871*, and I have thought it convenient to defer my reply to it until your return to *Canada*.

The Address was laid at the foot of the Throne, and the Queen was pleased to receive it very graciously, but I was not able to advise Her Majesty to take any action respecting it.

2. I concur with the representation of the Address that legislation by the Imperial Parliament curtailing the powers vested in a Province by the "*British North America Act, 1867*," would be an undue interference with the Provincial Constitutions, and with the terms on which the Provinces consented to become members of the Dominion. And holding as I do this opinion, while I cannot but feel that if I were to recommend the Queen to intervene directly in this matter by advising that Legislature to legislate in any particular direction, I might be deemed to counsel an interference with the system of Government established by the Act of Union not greatly differing from that which the Address deprecates.

3. For this reason I have not felt myself at liberty to advise Her Majesty to take any action with respect to this Address. At the same time there can be no impropriety in my expressing the strong hope which I entertain that, as in other British communities, the majority of the population in *New Brunswick*, which through its Representatives controls the educational system of the Province, may be disposed to adopt such modifications of the existing Rules as may render them less unacceptable to those who from conscientious reasons have felt themselves obliged to protest against the system now in force.

4. I cannot in conclusion, consistently with my duty, refrain from observing that

as education is one of the subjects expressly and exclusively reserved to the Provincial Legislatures by the "*British North America Act, 1867*," it is for the serious consideration of those in *New Brunswick* who take an active part in relation to it, whether there can be any advantage, and whether there must not be serious inconvenience in bringing under public discussion in the Dominion Legislature a controverted question which may possibly engender much heat and irritation, and over which it has not jurisdiction.

I have &c.,
(Signed,)

CARNARVON.

Governor General

The Right Honorable

The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B.

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 14th February, 1876.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That he had received the following notification from *Charles Auguste Maximilien Globensky*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Two Mountains*; resigning his seat in this House; and that in conformity with the Act 31 *Victoria*, Chapter 5 Section 12, he had issued his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to make out a new writ for the Election of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the said Electoral District:—

To the Honorable *Timothy Warren Anglin*,
Speaker of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

I, *Charles Auguste Maximilien Globensky*, Member of the House of Commons, representing therein the Electoral District of *Two Mountains*, in the Province of *Quebec*, do hereby declare that I resign my seat as such Member.

Witness my hand and seal this Eleventh day of February, A.D. 1876.

C. A. M. GLOBENSKY, [L.S.]

Signed and sealed in presence of

DR. V. PERRAULT,
C. H. CHAMPAGNE, N. P.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Rules and Tariffs made by Her Majesty's Superior Court of the Province of *Quebec*; and Rules made by the Supreme Court of the Province of *Nova Scotia*, in pursuance of "*The Dominion Controverted Elections Act, 1874*" (*Sessional Papers, No. 13.*)

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Account Current of the Accountant of the House of Commons of *Canada*, of the amount received and disbursed by him for Contingencies of the said House from the 1st July, 1874, to 30th June, 1875; with the Auditor's Report:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, 31st January, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to report that I have audited the books of your Accountant's Office for the year ended 30th June, 1875, and having compared the same with the accompanying Account Current, I find all correct.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant, .

R. W. BAXTER.

The Honorable

Timothy Warren Anglin, M.P.,

Speaker of the Commons of Canada,

&c., &c., &c.,

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—List of Stockholders of the Bank of *New Brunswick*, on the 15th January, 1876, under the provisions of the Act 34 Vic. Cap. 5. Sec. 12. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 15.)

And also,—General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the Districts of *Kamouraska* and *Rimouski*, for the year 1874. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 16.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *McGreevy*,—The Petition of *William Rae* and others.

By Mr. *Scatcherd*,—The Petition of *John F. Mahon*, of the City of *London*, and others, of the Province of *Ontario*.

A Motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of the *Roxton Pond Tool Company*, and others, planemakers of Canada, presented on Friday last, praying that duties may be imposed upon Planes imported from the *United States* into *Canada* equal to those imposed by the *United States* on like articles of Canadian Manufacture, be now received ;

Mr. Speaker ruled, "That as the prayer of of this Petition involves a Public charge, it cannot be received."

Mr. *Blake*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Annual Report of the Directors of Penitentiaries of the Dominion of *Canada*, for the year ending 31st December, 1875. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 14.)

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Cauchon*,

Resolved, That a Special Committee of seven Members be appointed to prepare and report Lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House on Thursday the 10th instant, and that Messieurs *Mackenzie*, Sir *John A. Macdonald*, *Smith*, (*Westmoreland*) *Blake*, *Holton*, *Tupper* and *Masson* do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie* seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*,

Resolved, That a Select Committee of seven Members be appointed to assume the direction, under the Orders of the House, of the reporting and printing of the Debates of the House ; to report thereon from time to time ; and that Messieurs *Cauchon*, *Tupper*, *Béchar*, *Bowell*, *Ross* (*Middlesex*), *Desjardins* and *Charlton* do compose the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*,

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *Mackenzie*, *Blake*, Sir *John A. Macdonald*, *Holton*, *Lan*, *evin*, *Smith*, (*Westmoreland*), *Mitchell* and *Flynn*, be

appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in revising the Rules of the House; with power to report thereon from time to time.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *Mackenzie*, Sir *John A. Macdonald*, *Cameron (Cardwell)*, *Cartwright*, *Cauchon*, *Cameron (Ontario)*, *Holton*, *Fréchette*, *Delorme*, *Mills*, *Young*, *Laurier*, *Brouse*, *Tupper*, *Wright (Ottawa)*, and *Baby* be appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of this House are concerned, and to act as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate communicating to their Honors the foregoing Resolution.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. *Dymond*, seconded by Mr. *Laurier*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—a Return of all leases or licenses for fishing stations in the Lake *Simcoe* District; and of all fines and forfeitures inflicted in the years 1874 and 1875 by the Inspector of the said District, with the names of persons convicted and character of offence; also number and aggregate amount of licenses to kill fish in the winter months issued by the said Inspector in the years mentioned.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by Mr. *Robitaille*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House,—1st. Copies of all accounts and pay-lists presented to the Government and also of all accounts and pay-lists paid by the Government, for the construction or repair in 1875 of the wharves at *Malbaie*, *Les Eboulements* and *Bay St. Paul*; 2nd. A list of the foremen and clerks employed in connection with such construction or repairs; 3rd. A statement in detail of the travelling expenses and salaries paid to each of the said foremen and clerks; 4th. A list of the schooners and barges employed for the said work, or in connection with the said work, shewing their tonnage and the amount paid for each trip, and the system of calculation of such payments; 5th. A separate statement of the cost of the work done on each of the said wharves and an estimate of the cost of what remains to be done on each of them; 6th. A statement shewing the total cost of the timber purchased for each of the said works, shewing the price of such timber per foot, the name of the person from whom it was purchased, and what quantity was purchased for the purpose; 7th. A statement shewing the total amount paid by the Government for the said works; 8th. A statement shewing the amount claimed and remaining to be paid for the said works; 9th. The Report or Reports of *Henry R. Symmes*, Esquire, and also the Report or Reports of *Frederic Baillargé*, Esquire, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, on the subject of the said works in the years 1874, 1875 and 1876.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by Mr. *Caron*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, Report of *Henry R. Symmes*, Esquire, in reference to his surveys in the Parish of *St. Irénée* in the Electoral District of *Charlevoix* in 1874 or 1875; also a copy of the instructions issued to him on that subject, and of all petitions and correspondence which may have been sent in or exchanged in relation thereto.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by Mr. *Cimon*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of the Report or Reports of *Frederic Ballairge*, Esquire, Assistant Engineer to the head of the Public Works Department, on his surveys in the Parish of St. Fidèle and St. Siméon in 1875; the instructions furnished him in relation thereto and of all petitions and correspondence presented or exchanged on the subject.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Mitchell*, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Government of Canada, and any of its officers or with any individual or public body in relation to violations of the Deck Load Law and also in relation to violations of the Port Wardens Act, with any instructions that may have been given by the Government to its officers for the enforcement of the Laws referred to.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Public Accounts of the Dominion of Canada, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1875. (*Sessional Papers*: No. 1.)

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 15th February, 1876.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, from the Special Committee appointed to prepare and report Lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House reported, That they had prepared Lists of Members accordingly, and the same were read as follow :

1. ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.—Messieurs *Appleby*, *Blake*, *Brooks*, *Cameron*, (*Cardwell*), *Cameron* (*Victoria*), *Cauchon*, *Colby*, *Devlin*, *Holton*, *Irving*, *Kerr*, *Kirkpatrick*, *Lafamme*, *Langlois*, *Macdonald*, Sir *John A. McKay* (*Cape Breton*), *McDougall* (*Three Rivers*), *McIntyre*, *McIsaac*, *Mills*, *Mousseau*, *Oliver*, *Palmer* and *Scatcherd*.—24.

2. ON EXPIRING LAWS.—Messieurs *Bain*, *Blackburn*, *Borron*, *Brooks*, *Brown*, *Buell*, *Burk*, *Caron*, *Casey*, *Cheval*, *Cimon*, *Dawson*, *Dewdney*, *Donahue*, *Ferguson*, *Ferris*, *Gill*, *Hall*, *Jetté*, *Kerr*, *Kirk*, *Lajoie*, *Lanthier*, *Little*, *Macdonald*, (*Cornwall*), *McQuade*, *Monteith*, *Ouimet*, *Pettes*, *Ray*, *Robillard*, *Ryan*, *Shibley*, *Smith* (*Peel*), and *Tremaine*.—31. And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Seven Members.

3. ON RAILWAYS, CANALS, AND TELEGRAPH LINES.—Messieurs *Aylmer*, *Baby*, *Béchar*, *Bertram*, *Blake*, *Blanchet*, *Borden*, *Bourassa*, *Bowell*, *Bowman*, *Brouse*, *Buell*, *Burpee* (*St. John*), *Burpee* (*Sunbury*), *Cameron* (*Ontario*), *Carmichael*, *Caron*, *Cartwright*, *Casgrain*, *Cauchon*, *Church*, *Colby*, *Cook*, *Costigan*, *Coupal*, *Cunningham*, *Currier*, *Davies*, *DeCosmos*, *Delorme*, *Dewdney*, *Donville*, *Donahue*, *Ferris*, *Flesher*, *Gill*, *Gillies*, *Gordon*, *Hagar*, *Haggart*, *Harwood*, *Higinbotham*, *Holton*, *Huntington*, *Hurteau*,

Irving, Jones (Halifax), Jones (Leeds), Killam, Kirkpatrick, Laflamme, Langevin, Langlois, Lanthier, Laurier, Macdonald (Cornwall), Macdonald Sir John A., Mackenzie, Masson, McCallum, McDougall (Renfrew), McGreevy, Metcalfe, Mitchell, Mousseau, Norris, Oliver, Pelletier, Pickard, Platt, Plumb, Pozer, Ray, Robinson, Robitaille, Ross, (Prince Edward), Rymal, Schultz, Shibley, Sinclair, Smith (Selkirk), Smith (Westmoreland), Snider, Stephenson, Stirton, Thibaudeau, Thomson (Welland), Trow, Tupper, Vail, Wallace (Albert), White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Workman, Wright (Ottawa), and Wright (Pontiac).—96.

4. ON MISCELLANEOUS PRIVATE BILLS.—Messieurs Baby, Barthe, Bain, Blanchet, Bourassa, Bowman, Brooks, Burpee (Sunbury), Cameron (Cardwell), Cameron (Victoria), Casey, Cheval, Church, Cimon, Coffin, Cuthbert, Devlin, Dymond, Fiset, Fleming, Flynn, Forbes, Fraser, Fréchette, Galbraith, Gaudet, Gilmour, Higinbotham, Jetté, Kerr, Killam, Kirk, Kirkpatrick, Lajoie, MacDonald, (Inverness), Macdougall (Elgin), MacKay (Cape Breton), Macmillan, McCraney, McIntyre, McIsaac, Mills, Moffat, Mousseau, Oliver, Ouimet, Platt, Ray, Rochester, Roscoe, Scriber, Skinner, Taschereau, Wallace (Albert), Wallace (Norfolk), and White (Hastings).—56. And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Seven Members.

5. ON STANDING ORDERS.—Messieurs Appleby, Baby, Bunster, Casgrain, Charlton, Christie, Cook, Costigan, De St. Georges, Ferris, Flesher, Forbes, Fréchette, Galbraith, Gaudet, Gibson, Hall, MacDonald (Inverness), Macmillan, McDonald (Cape Breton), McKay (Colchester), Orton, Paterson, Perry, Pouliot, Pozer, Ross (Durham), Rymal, Schultz, Scriber, Shibley, Short, Smith (Peel), Tremaine and Wright (Pontiac).—35. And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Seven Members.

6. ON PRINTING.—Messieurs Bourassa, Bowell, Church, Delorme, De Veber, Dymond, Goudge, Lanthier, Laird, Ross (Middlesex), Ross (Prince Edward), Stephenson, Stirton, Thompson (Haldimand) and Wallace (Norfolk).—15.

7. ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.—Messieurs Archibald, Bertram, Blain, Blake, Bourassa, Bowell, Boyer, Brouse, Burpee (St. John), Burpee (Sunbury), Caron, Cartwright, Charlton, Cimon, Colby, Davies, Delorme, Desjardins, De Veber, Domville, Dymond, Fiset, Galbraith, Gibson, Gordon, Goudge, Harwood, Holton, Jetté, Jones (Halifax), Landerkin, Langevin, Laurier, Little, Macdonald, Sir John A., Macdonald (Toronto), Macdougall (Elgin), Mackenzie, Masson, McGreevy, McGregor, McLeod, Metcalfe, Mills, Mitchell, Ouimet, Pelletier, Plumb, Power, Pozer, Richard, Robitaille, Ross (Prince Edward), Rouleau, Rymal, Scatcherd, Scriber, Smith (Selkirk), Snider, Taschereau, Thibaudeau, Thompson (Haldimand), Thomson (Welland), Tupper, Vail, Wood, Workman, Wright (Ottawa), Wright (Pontiac), and Young—70. And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Nine Members.

8. ON BANKING AND COMMERCE.—Messieurs Archibald, Béchard, Biggar, Blain, Blake, Boyer, Brouse, Brown, Burpee (St. John), Cameron (Cardwell), Cameron (Ontario), Carmichael, Caron, Cartwright, Cauchon, Charlton, Cockburn, Currier, DeCosmos, Desjardins, De St. Georges, De Veber, Devlin, Domville, Dugas, Fiset, Fleming, Forbes, Haggart, Holton, Horton, Irving, Jetté, Jones (Halifax), Killam, Laflamme, Laird, Landerkin, Langlois, Laurier, Macdonald Sir John A., Macdonald (Toronto), Mackenzie, McDonald (Cape Breton), McGreevy, McLeod, Mitchell, Monteith, Oliver, Paterson, Pickard, Plumb, Power, Robillard, Robinson, Robitaille, Rochester, Ross (Durham), Ross (Middlesex), Rouleau, Rymal, Smith (Westmoreland), Stirton, Taschereau, Thibaudeau, Thompson (Haldimand), Thomson (Welland), Tupper, Wood, Workman, Yeo, and Young.—72. And that the Quorum of the said Committee do consist of Nine Members.

9. ON IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.—Messieurs Aylmer, Bain, Bannatyne, Barthe, Béchard, Benoit, Bernier, Biggar, Borron, Christie, Cockburn, Coupal, Cunningham, Dugas, Farrow, Ferris, Flynn, Forbes, Fraser, Gaudet, Greenway, Hagar, Horton, Huntington, Jones (Leeds), Little, MacKay (Cape Breton), McNab, Moffat, Montplaisir, Orton, Palmer, Paterson, Perry, Pettes, Pinsonneault, Pope, Pouliot, Pozer, Richard, Rochester, Ryan, Smith (Peel), Stephenson, St. Jean, Thompson (Cariboo), Trow, White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Wright (Ottawa), and Yeo.—51. And that the Quorum the said Committee do consist of Nine Members.

Mr. *Cauchon*, from the Select Committee appointed to assume the direction, under the Orders of the House, of the reporting and printing of the Debates of the House, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee beg leave to submit the following Resolutions as their First Report :—

1st. That for the English Edition, all speeches, as delivered, be reported in the English language.

2nd. That for the French Edition, the said speeches be immediately translated into French on the same principle as the Votes and Proceedings of the House. For which purpose it is recommended that the official translation of the House be utilized, and when necessary such extra assistance as may be required, will be granted, under the supervision of the Committee.

3rd. That the English Edition shall consist of 1,500 copies to be printed and distributed daily in sheets, and 500 copies for binding.

4th. That the French Edition shall consist of 325 copies to be printed and distributed daily in sheets, and 200 copies for binding.

5th. The book edition shall be printed off from each day's issue, which for that purpose shall follow in running matter, with continuous paging and headings, so that when complete those copies can also be bound and indexed the same as the book edition, for which purpose a sufficient extra number of the Index will be struck off.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Cauchon*,

Ordered, That Mr. *Blanchet's* name be substituted for that of Mr. *Holton* on the Select Committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of this House are concerned, and to act as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate communicating to their Honors the foregoing Order.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Cauchon*,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Report of the Select Committee appointed to prepare and Report Lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House, so far as regards the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered) and is as followeth :—

Dufferin.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons a copy of a Despatch which has been received from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, acknowledging the receipt of an Address to Her Majesty, praying for the negotiation of Naturalization Treaties between *Great Britain* and the *German State*.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ottawa, 12th February, 1876.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Administrator of the Government.

DOWNING STREET,
4th August, 1875.

(Copy—Canada—No. 191.)

SIR,—Her Majesty's Government have had before them the Earl of *Dufferin's*

Despatch, No. 98, of the 13th of April last in which His Lordship enclosed an Address to Her Majesty voted by the House of Commons of the Dominion of *Canada* praying for the negotiation of Naturalization Treaties between *Great Britain* and the *German* States so that Her Majesty's Naturalized *German* subjects in *Canada* might after a residence there of from three to five years, as might be agreed upon by the Contracting Powers, become entitled to all the rights &c., of British subjects in any part of the world, and in as full a measure as if they had been subjects of *Great Britain* by birth.

I request that you will inform the Speaker of the House of Commons that this Address has been duly laid before the Queen, but that I fear that it is not possible to make any progress at the present moment towards carrying out the wishes expressed therein.

I propose however to resume the consideration of the whole question after the close of the present Session of the Imperial Parliament.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) CARNARVON.

The Officer Administering
the Government of Canada.

On motion of Mr. *Delorme*, seconded by Mr. *Pozer*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return showing the names, age and residence of the Veterans of 1812-15 who have applied for and who have received a gratuity from the Federal Government of *Canada*; the number of those Militia-men having commissions as officers, and how many such applications have been made by persons living out of *Canada*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Cimon*, seconded by Mr. *Caron*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, 1st. Copies of the Order in Council or other document fixing the salary of *Damase Hudon*, Esquire, as Deputy Collector of Customs at *Chicoutimi*; and 2nd, A statement showing the several amounts collected by the said *Damase Hudon*, Esquire, in his said capacity, from the 1st May, 1875, to the 1st November, 1875, and the amounts paid in by him in consequence.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Statements of allowances and gratuities under the Act 33 *Vic.*, Cap. 4, intituled: "An Act for the better ensuring the efficiency of the Civil Service of *Canada*, by providing for the superannuation of persons employed therein, in certain cases,"—and of the increases made to certain of such allowances under the Act 39 *Vic.*, Cap. 9. (*Sessional Papers No. 17.*)

Also,—Statement shewing the expenditure of the amount of \$34,000 appropriated for Indians under Treaty No. 4, by Order in Council of the 27th September, and for which a special warrant was issued. (*Sessional Papers, No. 18.*)

Also,—Return of expenditure under special warrant, for the *North-West Mounted Police Force*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 19.*)

And also,—Return of expenditure under special warrant, for settlers relief in *Manitoba*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 20.*)

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 16th February, 1876.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of *William Rae* and others; praying for the adoption of such measures as will secure the extension of the Telegraphic system from *Prince Edward Island* to the *Magdalen Islands*, and from thence to *Bird Rocks* in the centre of the Gulf of *St. Lawrence*.

Of *John F. Mahon*, of the City of *London*, and others, of the Province of *Ontario*; praying for an Act of Incorporation, under the name of "The National Exchange Company."

Ordered, That Mr. *Blake* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the appointment of Assistant Inspectors of Penitentiaries in *Manitoba* and *British Columbia*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Blake* have leave to bring in a Bill to make provision for the collection and registration of the Criminal Statistics of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. *Blake*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Return shewing the average number of Dominion Police employed during each month of the year 1875, the cost of pay and travelling expenses expended in respect thereof, under the provisions of the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 73, Sec. 6. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 21.)

Mr. *Mills* moved, seconded by Mr. *McDougall* (*Renfrew*), and the Question being proposed, That a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *Baby*, *Burpee* (*Sunbury*), *Carmichael*, *Currier*, *Charlton*, *Delorme*, *Dymond*, *Platt*, *Sinclair*, *Workman* and the mover, be appointed to enquire into the causes of the present financial depression, with power to send for persons, papers and records; and that four be a Quorum.

And a Debate arising thereupon;

Mr. *Mackenzie* moved, seconded by Mr. *Cauchon*, and the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

And The House accordingly adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 17th February, 1876.

Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Eighth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, being for the fiscal year ended 30th June 1875. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 5.)

The following Petition was brought up and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Cameron* (*South Ontario*),—The Petition of *J. Sanders* and others, Owners, Captains of Vessels, Seamen and others.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered,) and is as followeth :—

Dufferin

The Governor General communicates to the House of Commons the appointment of the Honorable *Alexander Mackenzie*, Minister of Public Works; the Honorable *Joseph Edouard Cauchon*, President of the Privy Council; the Honorable *Isaac Burpee*, Minister of Customs; and the Honorable *Thomas Coffin*, Receiver General, to act with the Speaker of the House of Commons as Commissioners for the purposes and under the provisions of the Act 31st Vict. Cap. 27, intituled: "An Act respecting the Internal Economy of the House of Commons and for other purposes."

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ottawa, 17th February, 1876.

Mr. *Rymal*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee have examined the notice given on the Petition of *John F. Mahon*, of the City of *London*, and others, of the Province of *Ontario*; for incorporation under the name of "The National Exchange Company," and find it sufficient.

Ordered, That Mr. *Scatcherd* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate "The National Exchange Company."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Blake* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Criminal Law relating to Violence, Threats and Molestations.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Blake* have leave to bring in a Bill to make further provision for the institution of suits against the Crown by Petition of Right.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Cauchon*, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the First Report of the Select Committee appointed to assume the direction, under the Orders of the House, of the reporting and printing of the Debates of the House.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Report of the Select Committee appointed to prepare and report Lists of Members to compose the Select Standing Committees ordered by this House, in so far as it relates to the following Committees, viz:—On Privileges and Elections,—on Expiring Laws,—on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines,—on Miscellaneous Private Bills,—on Printing,—on Public Accounts,—on Banking and Commerce,—and on Immigration and Colonization.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mackenzie* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the *North-West Territories*, and to create a separate Territory out of part thereof.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Stirton*, seconded by Mr. *Goudge*,

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate, requesting their Honors will unite with this House in the formation of a Joint Committee of both

Houses on the subject of the Printing of Parliament; and informing their Honors that the Members of the Select Standing Committee on Printing, viz:—Messrs. *Bourassa, Bowell, Church, Delorme, De Veber, Dymond, Goudge, Lanthier, Laird, Ross (Middlesex), Ross (Prince Edward), Stephenson, Stirton, Thompson (Haldimand), and Wallace (Norfolk)*, will act as Members of the said Joint Committee on Printing.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. *Mitchell*, seconded by Mr. *Tupper*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all papers and correspondence which have passed between the Government of *Canada* and Her Majesty's Government in relation to Legislation which may be under consideration of the Imperial Parliament in relation to British Shipping, and affecting Shipping registered in *Canada*; also all correspondence between the said Governments in relation to the exemption of Canadian Shipping from the operation of the Imperial Bill; also any correspondence between the said Governments in relation to the Legislation passed by the Canadian Parliament for the inspection and classification of Canadian Vessels, and as to how far the British Government will accept the Canadian Classification and Inspection, if the Law passed by the Canadian Parliament is put in force as equivalent to the Inspection by Imperial Officer or British Lloyds.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Young* moved, seconded by Mr. *Workman*, and the Question being put, That in order to ascertain to what extent *Canada* has been made a sacrifice market for American manufacturers during the last two years, it be ordered, That the Minister of Customs do lay before this House a statement shewing the total value of all articles imported from the *United States* into each Province of the Dominion during 1871, '72 and '73 paying 15, 10 and 5 per cent duty respectively; and also a similar statement for 1874 and '75 of articles paying 17½, 10 and 5 per cent., together with such explanatory remarks and further facts as he may be able to add touching the increased importation of American manufactures into *Canada*:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House resumed the Debate upon the Question which was yesterday proposed, That a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *Baby, Burpee (Sunbury), Carmichael, Currier, Charlton, Delorme, Dymond, Platt, Sinclair, Workman* and *Mills*, be appointed to enquire into the causes of the present financial depression; with power to send for persons, papers and records; and that four be a Quorum.

And the Question being again proposed; And a further Debate arising thereupon;

On motion of Mr. *Pope*, seconded by Mr. *Tupper*,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow,

Friday, 18th February, 1876.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Irving*,—The Petition of *William Smith Amies* of *Guernsey*, one of the *Channel Islands*.

By Mr. *Gillmor*,—The Petition of *Luke Byron* and others, of the Parish of *Campo Bello*, County of *Charlotte, New Brunswick*.

Mr. Mackenzie, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered), and is as followeth :—

Dufferin.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—

I thank you for your loyal Address, and I rely on your wisdom and judgment to aid me in such measures as are necessary to promote the happiness and prosperity of the Dominion.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ottawa, 17th February, 1876.

On motion of Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. Workman,
Ordered, That the Public Accounts for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1875, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

On motion of Mr. Blake, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie,
Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions :

1. That it is expedient to provide that the salaries of the County Court Judges of the Province of *Nova Scotia* shall be as follows :—

Six County Court Judges, each..... \$2,000 per annum.

The County Court Judge for the County of *Halifax* 2,400 “

and that to each of the County Court Judges there may be paid for actual travelling expenses such sum not exceeding the rate of \$200 per annum, as may be allowed by the Governor in Council.

2. That the salary of any of the said County Court Judges receiving less than \$2,400 per annum shall after a period of three years' service as such County Court Judge, be \$2,400 per annum, with travelling expenses as aforesaid.

3. That the said salaries and allowances may be paid out of any unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

4. That the 8th section of the Act passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign intituled : “ An Act to amend the Act 36th *Victoria*, Chapter 31, for the readjustment of the salaries of Judges, and other purposes ” shall apply to the said County Court Judges in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, and that they shall be entitled to the same retiring allowance or annuity on the same conditions and payable in the same manner as if they were expressly referred to and included in the said section.

On motion of Mr. Blake, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie,

Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution :—

That it is expedient to provide that the Assistant Inspectors of Penitentiaries to be appointed under the Bill intituled : “ An Act to provide for the appointment of Assistant Inspectors of Penitentiaries in *Manitoba* and *British Columbia*, ” shall each receive a salary not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars per annum and travelling expenses, to be determined by the Governor in Council.

On motion of Mr. Blake, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie,

Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution :—

That it is expedient to provide that the Minister of Agriculture, or such other Minister as is mentioned in the Bill intituled : “ An Act to make provision for the Collection and Registration of the Criminal Statistics of *Canada*, ” shall cause to be

paid out of any moneys which may be provided by Parliament for that purpose, to any Clerk, Officer or Sheriff filling up and transmitting the schedules required under the first section of the said Bill the sum of and the further sum of for each comprised in such schedule ; and to any officer transmitting the returns required under the second section thereof the sum of

Mr. Cartwright, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered), and is as followeth :—

Dufferin.

The Governor General transmits Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1877 ; and, in accordance with the provisions of "The British North America Act, 1867," he recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons. (*Sessional Papers, No. 1.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ottawa, 18th February, 1876.

Ordered, That the said Message, together with the Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand one hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of salaries of the Governor General's Secretary's Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. Scatcherd reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Tuesday next.

Mr. Scatcherd also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate acquaint this House, That they have appointed the Honorable Messieurs Alexander, Allan, Baillargeon, Bourinot, Chapais, Cornwall, Haythorne, Montgomery, Miller, Reesor, Ryan, Trudel, Wilmot, Fabre and Ferguson, a Committee to assist His Honor the Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of their House are concerned, and to act on behalf of their House as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

And also, the Senate acquaint this House, That they have appointed the Honorable Messieurs Aikins, Carrall, Haythorne, Penny, Simpson, Bellerose, Ferrier, Macfarlane, Reesor, Bureau, Cochrane, McLelan, Scott, Fabre and Wark, a Committee to superintend the Printing of their House during the present Session and they are instructed to act on behalf of their House with the Committee of this House, as a Joint Committee of both Houses on the subject of Printing.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was on Wednesday last proposed, That a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *Baby, Burpee (Sunbury), Carmichael, Currier, Charlton, Delorme, Dymond, Platt, Sinclair, Workman and Mills* be appointed to enquire into the causes of the present financial depression ; with power to send for persons, papers and records, and that four be a Quorum ;

Mr. *DeCosmos* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Bunster*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "the early revision of the Tariff is very desirable ; and that a revised Tariff discriminating to a greater degree than the existing Tariff in favour of home productions and manufactures, but not unduly stimulating one section of the country, or one industry to the injury of other sections and other industries, would be productive of great benefit to the whole Dominion." inserted instead thereof ;

And Objection being taken to the said proposed amendment as out of order, on the ground that it involved the imposition of a burthen on the people ;

Mr. Speaker decided "That the proposed amendment being an abstract proposition and barren of results, was in order."

And the Question being put on the said proposed amendment :—It was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. *Blain* moved in amendment to the Main Motion, seconded by Mr. *Metcalfe*, and the Question being put, That the word "financial" be left out, and the words "manufacturing and commercial" inserted instead thereof :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. *Tupper* moved, in amendment, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*, and the Question being put, That the Main Motion as amended, be further amended by adding the word "mining" after the word "manufacturing" :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. *Mitchell* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Masson*, and the Question being put, That the Main Motion as amended, be further amended by adding the words, "shipping, lumber and fishing interests" :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Mr. *Mackenzie* moved, seconded by Mr. *Blake*, and the Question being put, That the Main Motion be further amended by leaving out the name of "Mr. *Currier*" and inserting the name of "Mr. *McDougall (Renfrew)*," instead thereof :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the Main Motion as amended, being put ;

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *Baby, Burpee (Sunbury), Carmichael, McDougall (Renfrew), Charlton, Delorme, Dymond, Platt, Sinclair, Workman and Mills*, be appointed to enquire into the causes of the present depression of the manufacturing, mining, commercial, shipping, lumber and fishing interests ; with power to send for persons, papers and records ; and that four be a Quorum.

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 21st February, 1876.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—List of Stockholders of the Bank of *Montreal* on the 10th February, 1876 ; of the City Bank, *Montreal*, on the 10th February, 1876 ; of the Merchants' Bank of *Canada*, on the 15th December 1875 ; of the *Quebec Bank*, on the 12th February, 1876 ; and of the *Stadacona Bank*, on the 15th February, 1876, under the provisions of the Act 34 Vic., Cap. 5, Sec. 12. (*Sessional Papers, No. 15.*)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Macdonald* (*Toronto Centre*),—The Petition of the Union Permanent Building and Savings Society of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Thompson* (*Haldimand*),—The Petition of *Canada Fire and Marine Insurance Company*.

By Mr. *Blain*,—The Petition of *John Turner* and others, of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Platt*,—The Petition of the City Bank, *Montreal*; and of the Royal Canadian Bank, *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Workman*,—The Petition of the Mechanics Bank; and the Petition of the Dominion Board of Trade.

By Mr. *Wood*,—The Petition of the Dominion Board of Trade.

By Mr. *Irving*,—The Petition of the *Welland Vale Manufacturing Company*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *William Smith Amies*, of *Guernsey*, one of the *Channel Islands*; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing the issue of Letters Patent to him for a new and useful Artificial Manure.

Of *Luke Byron*, and others, of the Parish of *Campo Bello*, County of *Charlotte, N.B.*; praying that the tax imposed upon weirs may be abolished.

A Motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of *J. Sanders* and others, Owners, Captains of Vessels, Seamen and others, presented on Thursday last, praying that an appropriation may be granted for the improvement of the Port of *Whitby Harbour*, be now received;

Mr. Speaker ruled "That as the granting of the prayer of this Petition would "involve the expenditure of public money, it cannot be received."

Mr. *Smith* (*Westmoreland*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 17th February, 1876, for copies of all papers and correspondence which have passed between the Government of *Canada* and Her Majesty's Government in relation to Legislation which may be under consideration of the Imperial Parliament in relation to British Shipping, and affecting Shipping registered in *Canada*; also all correspondence between the said Governments in relation to the exemption of Canadian Shipping from the operation of the Imperial Bill; also any correspondence between the said Governments in relation to the Legislation passed by the Canadian Parliament for the inspection and classification of Canadian Vessels and as to how far the British Government will accept the Canadian Classification and Inspection, if the Law passed by the Canadian Parliament is put in force as equivalent to the inspection by Imperial Officer or British Lloyds. (*Sessional Papers, No. 22.*)

Mr. *Stirton*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

The Committee recommend that their Quorum be reduced to Seven Members.

Ordered, That the Quorum of the said Committee be reduced to Seven Members.

Ordered, That Mr. *Wood* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 37th *Victoria*, Chapter 51, intituled: "An Act to authorize the incorporation of Boards of "Trade in the Dominion."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Charlton* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 38 *Vic.* Chap. 42, respecting the Transportation of Cattle by Railway or other means of conveyance within the Dominion of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. Smith (*Westmoreland*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Supplement (No. 1) to the Eighth Annual Report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1875, being a List of Lights on the Coasts, Rivers and Lakes of the Dominion of *Canada*, on the 31st day of December, 1875. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 5.)

Mr. Mackenzie, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 17th March, 1875, for a Return giving the annual amount paid, at the time of the late Mr. *Dixon's* death, for salaries, permanent and temporary, at the Dominion Emigration Office, *London, England*, distinguishing the yearly, monthly and weekly amounts paid to such officers or persons, also the amount of all personal, travelling or other expenses, the contingent expenses of the office and amount paid for rent; also, the amount now paid for the same services and expenses, giving the names of all officers and persons now employed, nationality and previous residence, the designation and salaries of the same, distinguishing in the case of Mr. *Edward Jenkins* the salary paid him as Emigration Agent and as Agent-General. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 23).

On motion of Mr. *Mitchell*, seconded by Mr. *Tupper*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, all Orders in Council, instructions to officers, reports from officers, with all correspondence to or from officials or private individuals or public bodies in connection with the attempt of the Government to compel the occupants of Fisheries in the Maritime Provinces to an enforced attornment to the Government, and an arbitrary deprivation of their rights which have for at least a quarter of a century been used and enjoyed by them.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Young*, seconded by Mr. *Workman*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a statement setting forth the total number of Newspapers and other periodicals in each County and City of the Dominion which have paid postage on papers "sent from the office of publication," with the total revenue received therefrom during the three months ending the 31st December last.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Tupper*, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*,

Ordered, That the copies of correspondence, relating to the refund of duties to the Great Western Railway Company, laid on the Table of this House on the 6th April, 1875, be referred to the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

On motion of Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by Mr. *Pope*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a statement shewing the monthly wages paid by the Government to each of the men composing the crew of the Medical Officers' boat at the Port of *Quebec* in 1874 and 1875; a statement shewing the total cost of the service of the said boat for each of the said years; also all correspondence which may have passed between the Government and the said Medical officer or officers in relation to the said service during the said two years.

On motion of Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by Mr. *Robitaille*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of the instructions issued to Mr. Talbot, one of the employés or Sub-Inspectors of the Post Office Department, in relation to his visits to the Electoral District of *Charlevoix* during the Dominion Election in the month of January last.

Mr. Langevin moved, seconded by Mr. Caron, and the Question being proposed, That there be laid before this House, copies of instructions given to Mr. Edmond Trudelle, one of the officers or employés of the Customs Department at *Quebec*, on the occasion of his visit to the Electoral District of *Charlevoix*, during the Dominion Election held in January last; And a Debate arising thereupon :—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. Langevin, seconded by Mr. Caron,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence, whether postal or telegraphic, between the Department of Marine and Fisheries and any employé, public officer or other person, in relation to the despatching to the Electoral District of *Charlevoix* in the month of January last, of some twenty of the men composing in Summer the *Quebec* Water Police, and commanded and directed by an officer or employé of the Customs Department at *Quebec*.

On motion of Mr. Tupper, seconded by Sir John A. Macdonald,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Government and the Honorable *Ambrose Shea*, respecting a claim in connection with a supply of labour for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. Orton moved, seconded by Mr. Wallace (*Norfolk*), and the Question being proposed, That a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *McGregor*, *Wallace* (*Norfolk*), *Stephenson*, *Ferguson*, *Biggar*, *Harwood*, *Ross* (*Prince Edward*), *Monteith*, *Burk*, *Montplaisir*, *McQuade*, *Cunningham*, *Farrow*, *Coupal* and the mover, be appointed to consider the Agricultural interests of the Dominion, to report thereon from time to time; with power to send for persons, papers and records;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

On motion of Mr. Mills, seconded by Mr. Devlin,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 22nd February, 1876,

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Brouse,—The Petition of the *St. Lawrence* and *Ottawa* Railway Company.

By Mr. Kirkpatrick,—The Petition of *Thomas Elliott* and others, licensed Engineers of the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec*; the Petition of *William R. Taylor* and others, Owners and Captains of Vessels; and the Petition of the Mail Printing and Publishing Company (Limited).

By Mr. Thibaudeau,—The Petition of *François Kirouac*, Mayor of *St. Saviour*, and others.

By Mr. Jetté,—The Petition of the Citizen's Insurance and Investment Company.

By Mr. MacKay (*Cape Breton*),—The Petition of *Duguld B. McNab*, of *Sydney, Cape Breton*.

By Mr. Rochester,—The Petition of *Robert Campbell*, of the Town of *Whitby*, County of *Ontario*, Merchant.

Mr. Smith (*Westmoreland*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 14th February, 1876, for a Return of all leases or licenses for Fishing Stations in the *Lake Simcoe* District; and of all fines and forfeitures inflicted in the years 1874 and 1875, by the Inspector of the said District, with the names of persons convicted, and character of offence; also number and aggregate amount of licenses to kill fish in the winter months, issued by the said Inspector in the years mentioned. (*Sessional Papers, No. 24.*)

On motion of Mr. Blake, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie,

Resolved, That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution: That it is expedient to provide that the provisions of the *Canada Civil Service Act*, 1868, and any Acts amending the same, and of the "Act for better ensuring the efficiency of the Civil Service of *Canada*, by providing for the superannuation of persons employed therein in certain cases," and any Acts amending the same, shall extend and apply to the Officers, Clerks and Servants of the Supreme Court of *Canada* and of the Exchequer Court of *Canada*, at the seat of Government.

Mr. Cartwright, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Statement of payments charged to unforseen expenses under Orders in Council, by authority of the Act 38 *Victoria*, Chapter 3, Schedule B, from the 1st July, 1875, to the 10th February, 1876. (*Sessional Papers, No. 26.*)

Ordered, That the said statement be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the appointment of Assistant Inspectors of Penitentiaries in *Manitoba* and *British Columbia*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House for Friday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to make provision for the collection and registration of the Criminal Statistics of *Canada*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House for Friday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the *North-West Territories*, and to create a separate Territory out of part thereof;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House for Friday next.

Mr. Mackenzie, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 21st February, 1876, for copies of all correspondence between the Government and the Honorable *Ambrose Shea*, respecting a claim in connection with a supply of labor for the construction of the *Intercolonial Railway*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 25.*)

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the salaries of the County Court Judges of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the salaries of the County Court Judges of the Province of *Nova Scotia* shall be as follows :—

Six County Court Judges, each.....\$2,000 per annum

The County Court Judge for the County of *Halifax*..... 2,400 “

and that to each of the County Court Judges there may be paid for actual travelling expenses such sum not exceeding the rate of \$200 per annum, as may be allowed by the Governor in Council.

2. *Resolved*, That the salary of any of the said County Court Judges receiving less than \$2,400 per annum shall, after a period of three years service as such County Court Judge, be \$2,400 per annum, with travelling expenses as aforesaid.

3. *Resolved*, That the said salaries and allowances may be paid out of any unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

4. *Resolved*, That the 8th section of the Act passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled : “ An Act to amend the Act 36th *Victoria*, Chapter 31, for “ the re-adjustment of the salaries of Judges and other purposes ” shall apply to the said County Court Judges in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, and that they shall be entitled to the same retiring allowance or annuity on the same conditions and payable in the same manner as if they were expressly referred to and included in the said section.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the appointment of Assistant Inspectors of Penitentiaries in *Manitoba* and *British Columbia*.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the Assistant Inspectors of Penitentiaries to be appointed under the Bill intituled : “ An Act to provide for the appointment of Assistant Inspectors of Penitentiaries in *Manitoba* and *British Columbia*, ” shall each receive a salary not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars per annum and travelling expenses, to be determined by the Governor in Council.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the Collection and Registration of the Criminal Statistics of *Canada*.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the Minister of Agriculture, or such other Minister as is mentioned in the Bill intituled : “ An Act to make provision for the Collection and Registration of the Criminal Statistics of *Canada* ” shall cause to be paid out of any moneys which may be provided by Parliament for that purpose, to any Clerk, Officer or Sheriff filling up and transmitting the schedules required under

the first section of the said Bill, the sum of one dollar, and the further sum of five cents for each case comprised in such schedule; and to any officer transmitting the returns required under the second section thereof the sum of one dollar.

2. *Resolved*, That whenever in any Province a system of collecting Statistics relative to the prisoners committed to the Provincial Gaols or Reformatories is established, the Governor in Council may arrange with the Government of such Province for the collection and transmission through such Government of any part of the information to be embraced in the Schedules authorized under the above Act.

3. *Resolved*, That in case of such arrangement, the Minister of Agriculture, or such other Minister, as aforesaid, may cause to be paid out of any moneys which may be provided by Parliament for that purpose, to the Government of such Province, instead of to the Sheriffs or Wardens, such sum as may be agreed on, not exceeding the amounts which would otherwise be payable for like services to the Sheriffs or Wardens.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, yesterday, proposed, That a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *McGregor*, *Wallace* (*Norfolk*), *Stephenson*, *Ferguson*, *Biggar*, *Harwood*, *Ross* (*Prince Edward*), *Monteith*, *Burk*, *Montplaisir*, *McQuade*, *Cunningham*, *Farrow*, *Coupal* and *Orton* be appointed to consider the Agricultural Interests of the Dominion, to report thereon from time to time, with power to send for persons, paper and records; And the Question being again proposed; And a further Debate arising thereupon;

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 23rd February, 1876.

Hector Cameron, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of the North Riding of the County of *Victoria*, having previously taken the Oath, according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Young*,—The Petition of the *Canada Landed Credit Company*.

By Mr. *Jetté*,—The Petition of the Canadian Gas Lighting Company; and the Petition of *Samuel Wadell* and others.

By Mr. *Workman*,—The Petition of the Dominion Type Founding Company and others, Printers and Publishers in *Canada*; and the Petition of the Dominion Board of Trade.

By Mr. *Goudge*,—The Petition of *Martin Stevens* and others, of *Noel* and vicinity.

By Mr. *Cook*,—The Petition of *William Bell* and others, licensed Engineers of the Province of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Mackay* (*Cape Breton*),—The Petition of *A. Bufountain* and others, Ship-owners, Shipmasters, and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—
Of the Union Permanent Building and Savings Society of the City of *Toronto* ; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to change the name of the said Society to that of the Union Loan and Savings Company.

Of the *Canada* Fire and Marine Insurance Company ; praying for an Act of Incorporation.

Of *John Turner* and others, of the City of *Toronto* ; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Scottish Canadian Loan Company.

Of the City Bank of *Montreal* and Royal Canadian Bank of *Toronto* ; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to amalgamate under the name of the Consolidated Bank of *Canada*.

Of the Mechanics Bank ; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing them to reduce the paid-up capital of said Bank to the extent of forty per cent., and for other purposes.

Of the Dominion Board of Trade ; praying for such legislation as will afford protection to the capital already invested in manufactures, encourage further investment, and afford employment to the people in the workshops of *Canada*.

Of the *Welland Vale* Manufacturing Company ; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing the renewal and extension of certain Letters Patent to them.

A Motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of the Dominion Board of Trade, presented on Monday last, praying for the adoption of such measures as will secure the restoration of the differential duty of ten per cent. on Tea and Coffee imported from the United States, be now received ;

Mr. Speaker ruled, That "as the prayer of this Petition involves a public charge, it cannot be received."

Ordered, That Mr. *Cameron (Cardwell)* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law relating to Criminal Procedure.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday the 2nd March next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Forbes* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act to make better provision, extending to the whole Dominion of *Canada*, respecting the inspection of certain Staple Articles of Canadian Produce.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cameron (Cardwell)* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Criminal Law in relation to the crime of Abortion.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday the 2nd March next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Blake* have leave to bring in a Bill to make more effectual provision for the Administration of the Law relating to corrupt practices at Elections of Members of the House of Commons.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Blake* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for more effectual enquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at Elections of Members of the House of Commons.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. Cartwright, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 17th February, 1875, for a copy of the prospectus and terms of the Loan of 1874, the number and names of the parties or firms to whom the loan was allotted, with the sums to each respectively. (*Sessional Papers, No. 30.*)

On motion of Mr. Blain, seconded by Mr. Metcalfe,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, The Engineer's Report of Surveys of the *St. Laurence* and Estimates for improvements so as to give 14 feet of water.

On motion of Mr. DeCosmos, seconded by Mr. Snider,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, all correspondence respecting the non-admission of Fish-Oils and Fish of all kinds, the produce of the Province of *British Columbia* into the *United States*, free of duty, under the Treaty of *Washington*, of the 8th May, 1871.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Langevin, seconded by Mr. Robitaille,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of the contract between the Government and Mr. Charles E. Forgues of *Malbaie*, for the construction of a Light-house upon *Isle aux Coudres*; also copies of the correspondence which took place upon the subject and a statement shewing the amount claimed as compensation or damages by virtue of the said contract, and the amount paid to the said Charles E. Forgues, or to any other person in this matter.

On motion of Mr. Langevin, seconded by Mr. Caron,
Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a statement of the tenders received for the construction of a Line of Telegraph in connection with the *Pacific Railway*, shewing the names of the parties tendering, the amount asked by each such party and the names of the sureties; also copies of the contract between the Government and F. Barnard, Esquire, in relation to the construction of the said Line of Telegraph; copies of all correspondence which may have been had with the Government on the occasion and since the passing of the said contract with a statement of all claims which may have been made in virtue of the said contract shewing the amount promised or paid in connection therewith, including all Orders in Council or Departmental Orders in relation to the cancelling or suspension of the said Contract or to the indemnity to be paid in respect thereof.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Sir John A. Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Tupper,
Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of the following papers:

1. The Order in Council creating the office of Agent-General of *Canada* for *England* or the *United Kingdom*.
2. The Commission or Letter of Appointment of Mr. Jenkins to the office of Agent General.
3. The general instructions given to the Agent-General and all subsequent modifications thereof.
4. The Order in Council abolishing the office of Agent-General.
5. The letters and correspondence relating to the termination of Mr. Jenkins' employment by resignation or otherwise.

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Canadian Government or any Member thereof with the *Hudson Bay Company*, relating to the acquisition or purchase by the Dominion from the Company, of their lands in *Manitoba* and the *North-West Territories*, or either of them, and of all Orders in Council, despatches and other papers respecting the same.

Ordered, That the said Addresses be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *McDougall (Renfrew)*, seconded by Mr. *Mills*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return:—1st. Of the names of persons who have ceased to belong to the Cullers' Office since 1st January, 1875, through death, superannuation or otherwise, distinguishing the cause and employment in each instance; with the allowance in each case of superannuation.

2nd. Of the names of those who have been added to the Staff in either a temporary or permanent capacity during the same time.

On motion of Mr. *Kirkpatrick*, seconded by Mr. *Mitchell*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, all Orders and Minutes of Council, papers and correspondence with the Imperial Government relating to the introduction and passage through the Imperial Parliament of an Act chaptered 38 *Victoria* 38 and 39, intituled "An Act to remove certain doubts with respect to the Parliament of *Canada* under section 18 of the *British North America Act 1867*."

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Flynn* moved, seconded by Mr. *Tremaine*, and the Question being proposed, That their be laid before this House, a copy of the Report and Plan made by Mr. *Perley*, in the summer of 1873, for the enlargement of *St. Peter's Canal*; with all subsequent Reports, Orders in Council, advertisements, tenders, and contracts appertaining to that work;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

On motion of Mr. *Tremaine*, seconded by Mr. *Tupper*,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Thursday, 24th February, 1876.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Lists of Stockholders of *La Banque de St. Hyacinthe*, on the 21st February, 1876; of the Federal Bank of *Canada*, on the 21st February, 1876, and of the *Ontario Bank*, on the 15th February, 1876, under the provisions of Act 34 *Vic.*, Cap. 5, Sec. 12. (*Sessional Papers No. 15.*)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Blain*,—The Petition of the Honorable M. C. Cameron and others, of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. Workman,—The Petition of the *Montreal* Board of Trade and the *Montreal* Corn Exchange Association; the Petition of the *Canada* Shipping Company; and the Petition of *Le Credit Foncier du Bas Canada*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the *St. Lawrence* and *Ottawa* Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act to enable them to effect a further loan, and to authorize the redemption of outstanding mortgages and incumbrances on the said Railway, and for the payment thereof or the substitution of other securities therefor, and for other purposes.

Of *Thomas Elliott* and others, licensed Engineers of the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec*; praying for certain amendments to the Seamens' Act of 1875.

Of the *Mail* Printing and Publishing Company (Limited); praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to issue Preferential Stock.

Of *François Kirouac*, Mayor of *St. Sauveur*, and others; praying for the adoption of such measures as will secure the extension of the Telegraphic system from *Prince Edward Island* or *Cape Breton* to the *Magdalen Islands*, and from thence to *Bird Rocks* in the centre of the Gulf of the *St. Lawrence*.

Of the Citizens' Insurance and Investment Company; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to change the name of the said Company to that of the Citizens Insurance Company of *Canada*, and to make further amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Of *Robert Campbell*, of the Town of *Whitby*, County of *Ontario*, Merchant; praying for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with *Eliza Maria Byrne* to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.

Motions being made and seconded, That the Petition of *William R. Taylor*, and others, Owners and Captains of Vessels, praying that an appropriation may be granted for the improvement of the Port *Whitby* Harbor; and the Petition of *Dugald B. McNab* of *Sydney, Cape Breton*; praying that a pension may be allowed him in consideration of his long and faithful public services as a Crown Land Surveyor in *Cape Breton*, be now received;

Mr. Speaker ruled, That "that these Petitions cannot be received, as the granting of the prayers thereof would involve the expenditure of Public Money."

Ordered, That Mr. *Cameron (Cardwell)* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Law relating to Banks and Banking.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday the 2nd March next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cook* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the examination and licensing of persons employed as Engineers elsewhere than on Steamboats.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cook* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide means of escape for persons falling into the water in the vicinity of Wharves and Docks.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, —Statement of the Assets and Liabilities of the Estate of the Bank of Upper *Canada*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 31.)

Mr. *Cauchon*, from the Select Committee appointed to assume the direction, under the Orders of the House, of the reporting and printing of the Debates of the House,

presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee respectfully recommend that that portion of their First Report as contained in the second Resolution, which recommended that, for the translation of the Debates into the French language, the Official Translators of the House be utilized, be rescinded,—as, upon further consideration, they conceive the two duties would conflict ; they have therefore felt it necessary to make other arrangements, and having received an offer from Mr. *Alfred Decelles* for the due performance of the work, including all the services connected with the translation, reading and revising the proofs, and making and revising the Indexes, etc, at a specific charge of \$1.25 per printed page, they respectfully recommend the same for acceptance by Your Honorable House.

On motion of Mr. *MacKay* (*Cape Breton*), seconded by Mr. *Carmichael*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of the number of tons of coal imported into *Canada* during the past year from the *United States* ; and for the correspondence between the *Canadian* and the *United States* Governments regarding the renewal by the latter, of the duty imposed on coal, exported from *Canada* to the *United States*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Statement of Revenue and Expenditure on account of Consolidated Fund, from 1st July, 1875, to 10th February, 1876. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 32.)

Mr. *McCallum* moved, seconded by Mr. *Wallace* (*Norfolk*), and the Question being proposed, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Department of Public Works, and the Superintendent of the *Welland Canal* as to the damages to lands along the Grand River, by raising the water in the upper level of the said Canal ; also copies of all instructions to valuers in valuing said damages ; also of Reports, if any, made by valuers to the Government in the years 1874-75 ; also the amount of damages paid, or to be paid, to different parties, giving number of acres paid for, or to be paid for ; And a Debate arising thereupon ;

Mr. *Blake* moved, seconded by Mr. *Cartwright*, and the Question being put, That this House do now adjourn :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Friday, 25th February, 1876.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Cauchon*,—The Petition of the *Quebec Board of Trade*.

By Mr. *Macdonald* (*Toronto*),—The Petition of *E. Leadlay* and others, Tanners and Dealers.

By Mr. *Workman*,—The Petition of Messrs. *Lyman, Clare* and Company and others Manufacturers and others, of the Province of *Quebec*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the *Canada Landed Credit Company*; and of the *Canadian Gas Lighting Company*; severally praying for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Of *Samuel Wadell* and others; praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of the "*Royal Albert Bridge Company*."

Of the Dominion Type Founding Company and others, Printers and Publishers in *Canada*; praying that justice may be done them under the circumstances set forth in their Petition.

Of the Dominion Board of Trade; praying for the establishment of a system of Marine Telegraphs on the shores and principal islands of the Gulf of *St. Lawrence*, and that the same be extended to the shores of the Maritime Provinces.

Of *William Bell* and others, Licensed Engineers of the Province of *Ontario*; praying for certain amendments to the Seamen's Act of 1875.

Motions being made and seconded, That the Petition of *Martin Stevens* and others, of *Noel* and vicinity; praying for the construction of a Breakwater,—and the Petition of *A. Bufountain* and others, Shipowners, Shipmasters, and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*; praying for the construction of a Breakwater at *Main-dieu Harbor*, be now received;

Mr. Speaker ruled "That these Petitions cannot be received, as the granting of the prayers thereof would involve the expenditure of Public Money."

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council laid before the House,—Official Return of the distribution of the Dominion Statutes of *Canada*, being 38 *Victoria*, 2nd Session of 3rd Parliament, 1875. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 33.)

Mr. *Stirton*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

The Committee carefully examined the following documents, and recommend that they be printed, viz:—

Report of the Librarian on the state of the Library of Parliament. (In Sessional Papers only).

Report of the Minister of Justice as to Penitentiaries in Canada, for the year ended 31st December, 1875, (except the statements containing the names &c., of the convicts.)

Statement of allowances &c., under the Act for the better ensuring the efficiency of the Civil Service of Canada, by providing for the superannuation of persons employed therein in certain cases.

Statement shewing the expenditure of the \$34,000 appropriated for Treaty No. 4, and for which a special warrant was issued. (In Sessional Papers only.)

Return of Expenditure under credit for \$50,000 authorized by Order in Council of the 27th December, 1875, on account of the North-West Mounted Police. (Sessional Papers only.)

Statement of Expenditure on His Excellency the Governor General's special Warrant of 5th October, 1875, for \$60,000 for Settlers' relief in Manitoba.

Return to Address—Papers and correspondence between the Government of *Canada* and Her Majesty's Government in relation to Legislation which may be under consideration of the Imperial Parliament, in relation to British Shipping and affecting Shipping registered in *Canada*, &c.

Return to Address, giving the amount paid at the time of the late Mr. *Dixon's* death, for salaries at the Dominion Emigration Office, *London, England*, &c.; also, the amount now paid for the same services and expenses, &c., distinguishing in the case of Mr. *Edward Jenkins*, the salary paid him as Emigration Agent and as Agent General. (*For distribution only.*)

Return to Address,—Correspondence between the Government and the Hon'

Ambrose Shea, respecting a claim in connection with a supply of labor for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway. (*For distribution only.*)

The Committee also recommend that the following documents *be not printed, viz:—*

Report of the Commission appointed by the Government to investigate the nature and extent of the commercial advantages to be derived from the construction of the Baie Verte Canal. (Being already printed.)

General Rules and Tariffs made by the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec, and Rules made by the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, in pursuance of the Dominion Controverted Elections Act of 1874.

Lists of the Stockholders of the several chartered Banks, under the provisions of the Act 34 Vict., Chap. 5., Sec. 12.

General Statements of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in certain Districts, &c.

Statement under the Act 31 Vict., Chap. 73, Section 6, shewing the average number of the Dominion Police employed during each month of the year 1875, the cost of pay and travelling expense, expended in respect thereof.

Return to Address,--Return of all Leases or Licenses for Fishing Stations in the Lake Simcoe District, and of all fines and forfeitures inflicted in the year 1874 and 1875, &c., &c.

Statement of payments charged to unforeseen expenses under Orders in Council from 1st July, 1875, to the 10th February, 1876.

Return to Address,--Return of all moneys voted, together with correspondence, reports and Tenders received by the Government, with regard to the beacon lights proposed to be erected at Tadousac, County of Saguenay.

Return to Address,--Return of all fees or amounts received from Members of the Senate or House of Commons, or others, in consequence of the introduction of Private Bills, from 1st January, 1874, to present time.

Return to Address,--Return shewing the number of Appeals yearly to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council from the Superior Courts of the several Provinces of the Dominion during the past five years.

Return to Address,--Copy of the prospectus and terms of the loan of 1874, the number and names of the parties or firms to whom the loan was allotted, with the sums to each respectively.

On motion of Mr. *Mitchell*, seconded by Mr. *Domville*,

Ordered, That the Return to an Address to His Excellency, presented to this House on the 2nd April, 1875, in relation to the Legislation which was under the consideration of the Imperial Parliament from the end of 1871 to 1874, in connection with the so-called *Plimsoil* movement, be referred to the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

Mr. *Rymal*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read as follows:—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz:—Of the Union Permanent Building and Savings Society of the City of *Toronto*, for the passing of an Act empowering them to change the name of the Society to that of the Union Loan and Savings Company,—Of the *Canada* Fire and Marine Insurance Company, for an Act of incorporation,—Of the *Scottish Canadian Loan Co.*, for an Act of incorporation,—Of the *City Bank* and *Royal Canadian Bank*, for an Act empowering them to amalgamate under the name of the *Consolidated Bank of Canada*,—Of the *Mechanics' Bank*, for an Act authorizing them to reduce the paid-up Capital of said Bank to the extent of forty per cent, and for other purposes,—Of *William Smith Amies*, of *Guernsey*, one of the *Channel Islands*, for an Act authorizing the issue of *Letters Patent* to him for a new and useful *Artificial Manure*,—Of the *Mail Printing and Publishing Company*, for an Act empowering them to issue *Preferential Stock*,—Of the *St. Lawrence and Ottawa*

Railway Company, for an Act to enable them to effect a further loan, and to authorize the redemption of outstanding mortgages and incumbrances on the said Railway, and for the payment thereof or the substitution of other securities therefor, and for other purposes,—Of the Citizens' Insurance and Investment Company, for an Act empowering them to change the name of the said Company, and for other amendments,—and of *Robert Campbell*, of the Town of *Whitby*, County of *Ontario*, Merchant, for the passing of an Act to declare his marriage with *Eliza Maria Byrne* to be dissolved, and that he be divorced from her.

Mr. Laird, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, for the year ended 30th June, 1875. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 9)

Mr. Laird also laid before the House,—Report on the Geology and Resources of the region in the vicinity of the forty-ninth parallel, from the *Lake of the Woods* to the *Rocky Mountains*; with lists of plants and animals collected; and notes on the fossils, by *George Mercer Dawson*, Assoc., R.S.M., F.G.S. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 34.)

Ordered, That *Mr. Thompson (Haldimand)* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Canada Fire and Marine Insurance Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That *Mr. Macdonald (Toronto)* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Shareholders of the Union Permanent Building and Savings Society to change the name of the said Society.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That *Mr. Irving* have leave to bring in a Bill to enable *William Smith Amies* to obtain Letters Patent for a new and useful artificial manure.

He accordingly presented the Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That *Mr. Jetté* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Acts respecting the Citizens Insurance and Investment Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of *Mr. Blake*, seconded by *Mr. Mackenzie*,

Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution:—That it is expedient to provide that the travelling expenses of the Judge and all expenses incurred by the Sheriff or other officer in consequence of any sitting for the trial, and for providing a Court room and any accessories under the Bill intituled: "An Act to make more effectual provision for the administration of the Law relating to corrupt practices at elections of Members of the House of Commons," shall be defrayed out of any moneys which may be provided by Parliament for the purpose.

On motion of *Mr. Blake*, seconded by *Mr. Mackenzie*.

Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution:—That it is expedient to provide that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to order the payment of the necessary expenses of any enquiry under the Bill intituled: "An Act to provide for more effectual enquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at Elections of Members of the House of Commons," and that every Commissioner not being a Judge shall be paid at the

conclusion of the enquiry, besides his travelling and other expenses, such sum as shall be fixed by the Governor in Council; and that every Commissioner shall, after the making of the Report by the said Bill directed, lay before the Governor in Council a statement of the number of days he has been actually employed in the enquiry, together with an account of his travelling and other expenses; and that any payment by this Resolution authorized shall be made out of any money which may be provided by Parliament for the purpose of Commissions issued under the said Bill.

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported from the Committee of the whole House to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the salaries of the County Court Judges of the Province of *Nova Scotia*; several Resolutions, which were read as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the salaries of the County Court Judges of the Province of *Nova Scotia*, shall be as follows:—

Six County Court Judges, each..... \$2,300 per annum

The County Court Judge for the County of *Halifax*.. 2,400 “

and that to each of the County Court Judges there may be paid for actual travelling expenses such sum not exceeding the rate of \$200 per annum, as may be allowed by the Governor in Council

2. *Resolved*, That the salary of any of the said County Court Judges receiving less than \$2,400 per annum shall, after a period of three years service as County Court Judge, be \$2,400 per annum, with travelling expenses as aforesaid.

3. *Resolved*, That the said salaries and allowances may be paid out of any unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

4. *Resolved*, That the 8th Section of the Act passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled: “An Act to amend the Act 36th *Victoria*, Chapter 31, for the readjustment of the salaries of Judges, and other purposes” shall apply to the said County Court Judges in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, and that they shall be entitled to the same retiring allowance or annuity on the same condition and payable in the same manner as if they were expressly referred to and included in the said section.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. *Bake* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the salaries of County Court Judges in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported from the Committee of the whole House to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the appointment of Assistant Inspectors of Penitentiaries in *Manitoba* and *British Columbia*; a Resolution, which was read as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the Assistant Inspectors of Penitentiaries to be appointed under the Bill intituled: “An Act to provide for the appointment of Assistant Inspectors of Penitentiaries in *Manitoba* and *British Columbia*,” shall each receive a salary not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars per annum and travelling expenses, to be determined by the Governor in Council.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to; and referred to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to provide for the appointment of Assistant Inspectors of Penitentiaries in *Manitoba* and *British Columbia*.

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported from the Committee of the whole House to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the Collection and Registration of the Criminal Statistics of *Canada*; several Resolutions, which were read as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to provide that the Minister of Agriculture, or such other Minister as is mentioned in the Bill intituled: “An Act to make provision for the Collection and Registration of the Criminal Statistics of *Canada*,” shall cause to be paid out of any moneys which may be provided by Parliament for that purpose,

to any Clerk, Officer or Sheriff filling up and transmitting the Schedules required under the first section of the said Bill, the sum of one dollar, and the further sum of five cents for each case comprised in such Schedule; and to any officer transmitting the returns required under the second section thereof the sum of one dollar.

2. *Resolved*, That whenever in any Province a system of collecting Statistics relative to the prisoners committed to the Provincial Gaols or Reformatories is established, the Governor in Council may arrange with the Government of such Province for the collection and transmission through such Government of any part of the information to be embraced in the Schedules authorized under the above Act.

3. *Resolved*, That in case of such arrangement, the Minister of Agriculture, or such other Minister, as aforesaid, may cause to be paid out of any moneys which may be provided by Parliament for that purpose, to the Government of such Province, instead of to the Sheriffs or Wardens, such sum as may be agreed on, not exceeding the amounts which would otherwise be payable for like services, to the Sheriffs or Wardens.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to; and referred to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to make provision for the Collection and Registration of the Criminal Statistics of *Canada*.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in Committee of Supply; And the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair; And a Debate arising thereupon; On motion of Mr. *Irving*, seconded by Mr. *Wood*,
Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 26th February, 1876.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Lists of Stockholders of *La Banque de St. Jean*, on the 3rd January, 1876,—of *La Banque du Peuple*, on the 15th February, 1876,—and of the Union Bank of Lower *Canada*, on the 21st of February, 1876, under the provisions of the Act 34 *Vict.*, Cap. 5. Sec. 12. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 15.)

And also, General Statement and Return of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the District of *Iberville*, for the year 1875. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 16.)

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 21st February, 1876, for a statement shewing the monthly wages paid by the Government to each of the men composing the crew of the Medical Officers' boat at the Port of *Quebec* in 1874 and 1875; a statement shewing the total cost of the service of the said boat for each of the said years; also all correspondence which may have passed between the Government and the said Medical officer or officers in relation to the said service during the said two years. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 35.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Macdonald* (*Toronto*),—The Petition of the Provincial Permanent Building and Savings Society.

By Mr. *Jones* (*Halifax*),—The Petition of *W. Roche*, President of the Union Marine Insurance Company, and others.

By Mr. *Thibaudeau*,—The Petition of the *Quebec* and *Gulf Ports Steamship Company*.

By Mr. *Brooks*,—The Petition of *R. W. Heneker* and others, Manufacturers and others, of the City of *Sherbrooke*.

By Mr. *Norris*,—The Petition of *James H. Taylor* and others, Licensed Engineers of the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Wood*,—The Petition of the *Canada* and *Detroit River Bridge Company*; and the Petition of the *Great Western and Lake Ontario Shore Junction Railway Company*.

By Mr. *Cameron (Victoria)*,—The Petition of *John T. Grange* and others; and the Petition of *R. W. Wanzer* and others.

By Mr. *White (Renfrew)*,—The Petition of the *Upper Ottawa Improvement Company*.

By Mr. *Robitaille*,—The Petition of *James Domville, M. P.*, of the City of *Saint John (New Brunswick)* Merchant, and others.

By Mr. *Workman*,—The Petition of *A. Cross* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; the Petition of *J. J. C. Abbott* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; and the Petition of the Honorable *Joseph Gibb Robertson*, of the City of *Sherbrooke*, and others.

By Mr. *Irving*,—The Petition of the *Great Western Railway Company*.

By Mr. *Thomson (Welland)*,—The Petition of the *Clifton Suspension Bridge Company*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Honorable *M. C. Cameron* and others, of the City of *Toronto*; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the *National Trust and Investment Company of Toronto (Limited)*.

Of the *Montreal Board of Trade*, and the *Montreal Corn Exchange Association*; praying that the provisions of a certain Bill for the purpose of amending and consolidating the several Acts respecting Insurance, may not, if enacted, in any way apply to Marine Insurance Companies.

Of the *Canada Shipping Company*; praying for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Of *Le Crédit Foncier du Bas-Canada*; praying for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation and for power to change the name of the Company to *Crédit-Foncier de Montréal*.

Of the *Quebec Board of Trade*; praying for additional Semaphores at Lighthouses and extension of Telegraph lines along the North and South Shore Coasts and Islands of the Gulf of *St. Lawrence*.

Of *E. Leadley* and others, Tanners and Dealers; praying for certain amendments to the Act to make better provision, extending to the whole Dominion of *Canada*, respecting the Inspection of certain Staple Articles of Canadian produce.

A Motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of Messrs. *Lymans, Clare* and Company and others, Manufacturers and others, of the Province of *Quebec*, presented on Friday last; praying for certain changes in the mode of levying duties, the imposition of duties on gold values of certain articles therein mentioned, and that the same duty be levied on machinery imported in separate parts, as would be levied if the same were put together in working order, be now received;

Mr. Speaker ruled, "That this Petition cannot be received, as the granting of "the prayer thereof would involve a public charge."

Mr. *Masson* moved, seconded by Mr. *Blanchet*, That the Second Report of the Select Committee appointed to assume the direction, under the orders of the House, of the reporting and printing of the Debates of the House, be now concurred in;

And Objection having been taken to this Motion on the ground, that it was not properly a matter of privilege which could be brought up without notice,

Mr. Speaker decided as follows :—" There is a great conflict of decisions on matters of privilege, but my impression is, that this question cannot be considered strictly as one of privilege, demanding immediate consideration. The general principle appears to be that where it is possible to give notice of a motion, and where no injury can result to an individual, or to the House from the consequent delay, then the question should not be treated as a matter of privilege. I am of opinion that the usual notice should be given in the present case."

Ordered, That Mr. *Kirkpatrick* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 35th Victoria, Cap. 3, intituled : " An Act to incorporate *The Mail Printing and Publishing Company, (Limited).*"

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Blake* have leave to bring in a Bill to make further provision in regard to the Supreme Court and the Exchequer Court of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Mills*, seconded by Mr. *McDougall (Renfrew)*,

Ordered, That the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the present depression of the manufacturing, mining, commercial, shipping, lumber, and fishing interests, have leave to engage a short-hand writer.

On motion of Mr. *Young*, seconded by Mr. *Forbes*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a statement showing what steps have been taken by the Government touching the opening up of regular steam communication between *Canada* and the British, Spanish and French *West Indies*, with a copy of the Tariff of any of these Islands which may be in possession of the Government, with such other information, if any there be, calculated to increase the interest in, and promote our valuable commerce with these prosperous Islands.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Perry* moved, seconded by Mr. *Yeo*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a statement shewing what steps have been taken by the Government, touching the opening up of Steam communication, in the winter season, between *Prince Edward Island* and the main land, in accordance with the terms of Union between *Prince Edward Island*, and the Dominion of *Canada*; also all correspondence, copies of contracts with different parties, with the view of effecting the same;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

Mr. *Mackenzie* moved, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*, and the Question being put, That the House do now adjourn :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House accordingly adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 29th February, 1876.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Macdonald (*Toronto*),—The Petition of *Frank Smith* and others, of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. Devlin,—The Petition of the Board of Trade, the Corn Exchange Association and Merchants and others, of *Montreal*.

By Mr. McLeod,—The Petition of the *Saint John* Board of Trade.

By Mr. Colby,—The Petition of *O. Morrill*, of the Township of *Stanstead*, Province of *Quebec*.

By Mr. Short,—The Petition of the Reverend *P. J. Saucier* and others, Merchants and others of *Cape Cove*, County of *Gaspé*; and the Petition of the Council of the Municipality of *Havre aux Maisons, Magdalen Islands*.

By Mr. Dymond,—The Petition of Messrs. *Newton* and Brother and others, Tanners and Dealers.

Mr. Rymal, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz :—Of *Samuel Wadell* and others, for incorporation of the *Royal Albert Bridge Company*;—Of the *Canadian Gas Lighting Company*, for amendments to their Act of Incorporation,—Of *Le Crédit Foncier du Bas Canada*, for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation, and for power to change the name of the Company to *Crédit Foncier de Montreal*,—and Of the *Welland Vale Manufacturing Company*, for the passing of an Act authorizing the renewal and extension of certain Letters Patent to them.

Ordered, That Mr. Brouse have leave to bring in a Bill further to amend “The *St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Act*.”

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Irving have leave to bring in a Bill to enable the *Welland Vale Manufacturing Company* to obtain an extension of Patent known as “*Rodden's Improved Capped Ferrule or Socket*.”

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Blake,

Resolved, That when this House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned till Thursday next.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, on Friday last proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House again in Committee of Supply;)

And the Question being again proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

Mr. Irving moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Wood, That all the words after “That” to the end of the Question be left out, and the words “this House, in sustaining the policy adopted by the present and the past Governments, of limiting the rate of duties upon the import of those classes of articles which are produced in the country, to the extent required to meet the wants of the Revenue, fully appreciates the national benefits arising from the degree of protection to the existing manufacturing interests of the Dominion afforded under that system, but observes with regret, that the extraordinary fluctuations in prices, resulting from the

"uncertain condition of foreign markets, affecting the Canadian markets, and incapable of being foreseen by Canadian manufacturers, exposes our manufacturing interests to unfair competition.

"And this House while now ready to record its approval of the general policy of the present Administration, is nevertheless of opinion, that the said manufacturing interests deserve the continued fostering care of Parliament, and that the time has arrived when the Government of the Dominion should inform the Imperial Government, that the Parliament of *Canada* deem it necessary to revive some features of a former policy, by imposing differential duties.

"And to indicate further, that in order to meet the difficulties against which Canadian manufacturers are struggling and in the general interest of the Canadian Public to bring the British and foreign manufacturer on nearer terms of equality in the Canadian market, this House would be prepared to approve of any measure to be submitted to them by the Administration, whereby a rate not less than ten per centum, should be added to the existing import tariff, against those articles of foreign production, of which the same classes are manufactured in the Dominion, by way of difference to that extent in favour of the like classes, the production of the Mother Country," inserted instead thereof;

Mr. *Workman* moved, in amendment to the said proposed amendment, seconded by Mr. *Devlin*, That all the words of the said proposed amendment be left out, and the words "this House deeply regrets to learn, from the speech of the Honorable the Minister of Finance, on Friday last, that the Government has not proposed to this House, a policy of protection to our various and important manufacturing industries,—the large amount of capital now invested therein, and their present depressed condition rendering such a policy necessary, to restore them to a condition of prosperity," inserted instead thereof.

Mr. Speaker ruled the proposed amendment to the amendment out of Order, inasmuch as it was irregular to propose an amendment to an amendment to a motion "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair for the House in the Committee of Supply."

And the Question being put on the amendment to the Original Question; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

*Devlin,**Irving,*and *Wood*,—;

NAYS:

Messieurs

Appleby,
Aylmer,
Baby,
Bain,
Bannatyne,
Barthe
Richard,
Benoit,
Bernier.
Bertram,
Biggar,
Blackburn,
Blain,
Blake,

Cunningham,
Currier,
Cuthbert,
Davies,
Dawson,
DeCosmos,
Delorme,
Desjardins,
De St. Georges,
De Veber,
Domville,
Dymond,
Farrow,
Ferguson,

Lajoie,
Landerkin,
Langevin,
Langlois,
Lanthier,
Little,
Macdonald (Cornwall)
Macdonald (Kingston)
Macdonald (Toronto)
McDonald (C. Breton)
MacDonnell (Inw'ness)
MacDougall (Elgin),
MacDougall (Renfrew)
MacKay (C. Breton),
Platt,
Plumb,
Pope,
Pouliot,
Pozer,
Ray,
Richard,
Robillard,
Robitaille,
Rochester,
Roscoe,
Ross (Prince Edward)
Rouleau,
Ryan,

<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>MacMillan,</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>McGreavy,</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McNab,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland)</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cameron, (Victoria)</i>	<i>Gilmor,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>Moffat,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldimnd)</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Thomson (Welland),</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Quimet,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Palmer,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew)</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Workman,</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa,)</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Yeo, and</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Young.—174.</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>		

So it passed in the Negative.

And the Question being again proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair ;

And a further Debate arising thereupon ;

On motion of Mr. *MacMillan*, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker, (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered), and is as followeth :—

Dufferin.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons certain papers having reference to the financial position of the Province of *Manitoba*, (*Sessional Papers No. 36.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

Ottawa 29th February, 1876.

Mr *Smith (Westmoreland)*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 14th February, 1876, for copies of all correspondence between the Government of *Canada*, and any of its Officers, or with any individual or public body, in relation to violations of the *Deck Load Law*; and also in relation to violations of the *Port Wardens Act*; with any instructions that may have been given by the Government to its Officers for the enforcement of the Laws referred to. (*Sessional Papers No. 37.*)

And then The House adjourned till Thursday next.

Thursday, 2nd March, 1876.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Cameron (Ontario)*,—The Petition of Messrs *Robson and Lauchland* and others, Tanners and Dealers.

By Mr. *Oliver*,—The Petition of the *Canada Southern Bridge Company*; and the Petition of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*.

By Mr. *Macdonald (Toronto)*,—The Petition of Messrs *Sessions, Cooper and Smith* and others of the City of *Toronto*, Tanners and Dealers.

By Mr. *Dymond*,—The Petition of *Samuel Wainwright* and others, Tanners and Dealers.

By Mr. *Blain*,—The Petition of *Richard Lippincott Denison* and others, Members of the Committee appointed by the private Shareholders of the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*.

By Mr. *Norris*,—The Petition of *John Scott* and others, of *St. Catharines*, Tanners and Dealers.

By Mr. *Macdougall (Elgin)*,—The Petition of the Commercial Travellers Association of *Canada*.

By Mr. *Kirkpatrick*,—The Petition of *Frank Smith* and others, Merchants, Bankers and others, of the City of *Toronto*.

By Mr. *Robinson*,—The Petition of *William Kersteman* and others.

By Mr. *Cameron (Cardwell)*,—The Petition of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of *Rupert's Land* in connection with the Church of *England* and of the Executive Committee of the Synod thereof.

By Mr. *Gordon*,—The Petition of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in *Canada*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Provincial Permanent Building and Savings Society: praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to change the name of the said Society, to that of the Provincial Loan and Savings Company.

Of *W. Roche*, President of the Union Marine Insurance Company, and others; praying for the adoption of such measures as will secure the extension of the Telegraphic System from *Prince Edward Island*, or *Cape Breton*, to the *Magdalen Islands*, and from thence to *Bird Rocks* in the centre of the Gulf of *St. Lawrence*.

Of the *Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company*; praying for certain Amendments to the Pilot Act of 1873.

Of *James H. Taylor* and others, licensed Engineers of the Provinces of *Ontario* and *Quebec*; praying for certain Amendments to the Seamen's Act of 1875.

Of the *Canada and Detroit River Bridge Company*; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time for the commencement and completion of their proposed Bridge and other works, and for other purposes.

Of the *Great Western and Lake Ontario Shore Junction Railway Company*; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time for the commencement and completion of their proposed Railway, and for other purposes.

Of *John T. Grange* and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Mutual Insurance Company of *Canada*.

Of *R. M. Wanzer* and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the National Loan and Life Assurance Company of *Canada*.

Of the Upper *Ottawa Improvement Company*; praying that their works known as *Melons Chenal Boom* and *Allumette Boom* may be authorized and confirmed, and that they may be empowered to levy tolls for boom working expenses as well as for the use of their works, with right of lien and sale, and to extend the power of selection of ten points for new works for five years.

Of *James Domville*, M. P., of the City of *Saint John*, *New Brunswick*, Merchant, and others; praying for leave to introduce a Bill intituled "A Bill to incorporate the Chartered Bank of *London*, and *North America*."

Of *A. Cross* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for an Act of Incorporation to enable them to carry on the business of the Loan and Agency Company.

Of *J. J. C. Abbott* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Atlantic and Pacific Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Of the Honorable *Joseph Gibb Robertson*, of the City of *Sherbrooke*, M. P. P., and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Canadian Securities Trust Corporation.

Of the Great Western Railway Company; praying for the passing of an Act to extend their corporate powers.

Of the Clifton Suspension Bridge Company; praying for certain Amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Of *Frank Smith* and others, of the City of *Toronto*; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the British Canadian Investment Company.

Of the Board of Trade, the Corn Exchange Association and Merchants, and others of *Montreal*; and of the Council of the Municipality of *Havre aux Maisons*, *Magdalen Islands*; severally praying for the adoption of such measures as will secure the extension of the Telegraphic system from *Prince Edward Island* to the *Magdalen Islands*, and from thence to *Bird Rocks* in the centre of the Gulf of *St. Lawrence*.

Of the *Saint John* Board of Trade; representing that Legislation affecting Canadian ships is proposed at the present Session of the Imperial Parliament, and praying that a delegation may be appointed to proceed to *England* to protect the interests of Canadian Ship-owners,

Of *O. Morrill*, of the Township of *Stanstead* Province of *Quebec*; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing the issue of Letters patent to him for certain improvement in Sewing Machines invented by one *John Reece* of the said Township.

Of Messrs. *Newton* and Brother, and others, Tanners and Dealers; praying for certain Amendments to the Act to make better provision, extending to the whole Dominion of *Canada*, respecting the Inspection of certain Staple Articles of Canadian produce.

A Motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of the Reverend *P. J. Saucier* and others, Merchants and others of *Cape Cove*, County of *Gaspé*, presented on Tuesday last, praying for the construction of a Breakwater at *Cape Cove*, be now received;

Mr. Speaker ruled "That this Petition cannot be received as the granting of the prayer thereof would involve the expenditure of public money."

A Motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of *R. W. Heneker*, and others, manufacturers, merchants and others, of the City of *Sherbrooke*; praying that a revision of the Tariff may be made, and that protection may be introduced for an increase of the standard rate of duties from 17½ to 30 per cent. on all articles included amongst the manufactures of the Dominion, be now received;

Mr. Speaker ruled "That this Petition cannot be received as the granting of the prayer thereof would involve a public charge."

Mr. *Burpee*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 17th February, 1876, for a statement shewing the total value of all articles imported from the *United States* into each Province of the Dominion during 1871 '72 and '73, paying 15, 10 and 5 per cent. duty respectively; and also a similar statement for 1874 and '75 of articles paying 17½, 10 and 5 per cent together with such explanatory remarks and further facts as the Hon. the Minister of

Customs may be able to add touching the increased importation of American manufactures into Canada, (*Sessional Papers No. 38.*)

Ordered, That Mr. *Blain* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate "The Scottish Canadian Loan Company."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Workman* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting The Mechanics Bank.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cartwright* have leave to bring in a Bill to make provision for the winding up of Insolvent Incorporated Banks.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Laird* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting Indians.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. *Masson* moved, seconded by Mr. *Blanchet*, and the Question being proposed, That the Second Report of the Select Committee appointed to assume the direction, under the orders of the House, of the reporting and printing of the Debates of the House, be now concurred in;

And Objection having been taken to this Motion, on the ground that it is on the Notice Paper of this day and cannot be taken out of its course;

Mr. Speaker decided: "That the Question partaking of the character of privilege, as it pertains to the business of the House, it might therefore take precedence when Notices of Motions are reached."

Ordered, That Mr. *Blake* have leave to bring in a Bill to make provision for the crossing of navigable waters by Railway or other Road Companies incorporated under Provincial Acts.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. *Masson* moved, seconded by Mr. *Blanchet*, and the Question being proposed, That the Second Report of the Select Committee appointed to assume the direction, under the orders of the House, of the reporting and printing of the Debates of the House, be now concurred in;

Mr. *Delorme* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Bourassa*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words, "this House adheres to the mode of translation proposed by the First Report of the Committee appointed to assume the direction under the orders of the House of the reporting and printing the Debates of the House, and that the Committee be instructed to secure such assistance as may be necessary to ensure the prompt execution of the work," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Church,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Ferrie,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>MacDougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>MacKay (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland),</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>McNab,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Workman,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Yeo, and</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Young.—96.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McDougall (Three R.),</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Bannatyne,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>MacMillan,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Cameron (Cardwell),</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Roscoe,</i>
<i>Cameron (Victoria),</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Short,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Moffat,</i>	<i>Stephens,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Palmer,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Dewdney,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston),</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Domville,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Toronto),</i>	<i>Platt,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa), and</i>
<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac).—64.</i>

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

Then the main Question, so amended, being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Pursuant to the 19th Rule of the House the Orders respecting Public Bills and Orders were called.

The House resumed the Debate upon the Question which was, on Thursday last proposed, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Department of Public Works, and the Superintendent of the Welland Canal as to the damages to lands along the Grand River, by raising the water in the upper level of the said Canal; also copies of all instructions to valuers in valuing said damages; also of Reports, if any, made by valuers to the Government in the years 1874-75; also the amount of damages paid, or to be paid, to different parties, giving number of acres paid for, or to be paid for;

And the Question being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House resumed the Debate upon the Question, which was on Monday last proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a statement showing what steps have been taken by the Government, touching the opening up of Steam communication, in the winter season, between Prince Edward Island and the main land, in accordance with the terms of Union between Prince Edward Island, and the Dominion of Canada; also all correspondence, copies of contracts with different parties, with the view of effecting the same;

And the Question being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 37th Victoria, Chapter 51, intituled: "An Act to authorize the incorporation of "Boards of Trade in the Dominion;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 38 Victoria, Chapter 42, respecting the transportation of cattle by railway or other means of conveyance, within the Dominion of Canada;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the Question, which was on Monday the 31st February last, proposed, That a Select Committee composed of Messieurs McGregor, Wallace (Norfolk), Stephenson, Ferguson, Biggar, Hurwood, Ross (Prince Edward), Monteith, Burk, Montplaisir, McQuade, Cunningham, Farrow, Coupal and Orton, be appointed to consider the Agricultural Interests of the Dominion, to report thereon from time to time, with power to send for persons, papers and records;

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act to make better provision, extending to the whole Dominion of Canada, respecting the inspection of certain Staple Articles of Canadian Produce;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the examination and licensing of persons employed as Engineers elsewhere than on Steamboats;

Mr. Cook moved, seconded by Mr. Higginbotham, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

On motion of Mr. McDougall (Renfrew), seconded by Mr. Young.

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate "The National Exchange Company."

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to provide for the appointment of Assistant Inspectors of Penitentiaries in *Manitoba* and *British Columbia*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to make provision for the Collection and Registration of the Criminal Statistics of *Canada*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Mitchell*, seconded by Mr. *Tupper*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence or communications since the 1st day of January 1874 between the Government of *Canada* or any of the Departments or officers thereof and Merchants and other parties, if any there be, relating to changes in the duties on Tea and asking for or relating to compensation resulting from such changes, together with a statement in detail of all duties refunded on Teas with the names of the parties to whom the refund was made.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by Mr. *Caron*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, 1st. Copy of the contract between the Government and Mr. *Adolphe Gagnon*, for the construction of a pier or piers at *Baie St. Paul*;

2nd. Copies of the correspondence between the Government and the said *Adolphe Gagnon* and others in connection with such contract, and the claims of the said *Adolphe Gagnon* in the matter;

3rd. Copies of all claims or accounts presented by the said *Adolphe Gagnon*, or by any other person in his name for indemnity in this case;

4th. Copies of all Orders in Council or Departmental Orders referring this claim, or this account to the Official Arbitrators;

5th. Copies of the award of the said Arbitrators and the papers accompanying it, and of all Orders in Council or Departmental Orders giving affect to each award.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Caron*, seconded by Mr. *Baby*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, 1st. copies of all contracts between the Government and any person or company for the execution of work at the

Citadel of *Quebec* in 1874 and 1875; 2nd. copies of all arrangements made with a contractor or contractors, or with a superintendent or overseer, or superintendents or overseers, for the execution of any portion of the said works; 3rd. copies of the Pay lists, shewing the sum paid to each overseer, superintendent, workman, &c., for the execution of such work, the number of workmen, overseers and superintendents, employed each week, and the total cost of such work during the year ending the 31st December, 1874, and the total cost for the following year.

On motion of Mr. *Mills*, seconded by Mr. *McDougall* (*Renfrew*),

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence with the Colonial Secretary, on the subject of the exercise of the power of disallowance of the Provincial Statutes.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Langevin* moved, seconded by Mr. *Pope*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of the Commission appointing Mr. *Henry Simard*, Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Electoral District of *Charelevoix*, and of the oath taken by him as such Inspector and of the date of such oath; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Tupper*, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of advertisements asking for tenders for the erection of an Examining Warehouse in *Montreal*; of all tenders submitted to the Department of Public Works in answer to such advertisements; of all correspondence with any party tendering in respect of such contract; a statement of all alterations, if any, made in any of the tenders after their submission to the Department, and correspondence, if any, relating to such changes; and copy of the contract entered into for the erection of the said Examining Warehouse.

On motion of Mr. *Paterson*, seconded by Mr. *Fleming*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, all correspondence which has taken place between the Council of the *Six Nation* Indians and the Indian Department with reference to the payment of accrued interest moneys which belong to them and which have been placed in their general fund; and also an approximate statement shewing the amount of said interest moneys.

On motion of Mr. *Mitchell*, seconded by Mr. *Domville*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of instructions given to the officer in charge of the steam dredge employed clearing the bar at the entrance of *Miramichi* River, with all Reports from the officer in charge or parties under him as to the amount of work done in that locality; stating the number of yards removed and the character of the material; the depth to which the channel has been deepened and the width thereof; the length of the cutting or dredging yet to be done; also stating the contemplated depth and width to which the Government propose to improve said channel; the number of days during which such vessel has been actually at work; also copies of the Report or Reports of the Engineers or other officers on which such improvements are based and the depth of water which it is proposed to obtain; also the amount already expended on such work with an estimate of the amount required to complete it.

On motion of Mr. *Tupper*, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of the names and ages of all Employees of the *Montreal* Custom House who have been superannuated within the

last two years, with causes of such superannuation; names of all persons who have been taken into the Public Service during the same period in connection with the *Montreal* Custom House, whether as permanent Employees or as Supernumeraries, and the salary paid to each, and for what period and shewing whether they are still employed.

On motion of Mr. *Tupper*, seconded by Sir J. A. *Macdonald*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of copies of all correspondence relating to the contracts entered into by the Government of *Canada*, or any Department thereof, for the purchase of steel rails in the year 1874, including correspondence, if any, with parties before the advertisement for tenders; copies of all the advertisements and names of newspapers in which they were published, with date of first insertion in each of them; all correspondence on the subject of further delay in the time of receiving tenders; copies of all advertisements postponing the time for receiving tenders, with name of newspapers in which such notice was published; copies of all tenders received for the supply of steel rails with all correspondence in relation to them and names of persons by whom or through whom such tenders were submitted or made; all correspondence with any of the parties tendering, as to the quantity of rails to be supplied by them; copies of contracts entered into and of all correspondence relating to them; copies of contracts for the transport of steel rails from *Montreal* to the different parts of the Dominion with any changes made in such contracts, and correspondence relating to such changes at the time the contracts were entered into, with a statement of the dates of payment of all moneys on such contracts, the present location of the rails and all charges for transport or storage of the same.

On motion of Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by Mr. *Pope*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Statement shewing the amount which the Government of *Canada* have agreed to pay or have already paid under each contract passed between the Government and any individual or Company for the execution of any portion of the work on the *Pacific* Railway or the Line of Telegraph, or of any other work in relation to the said Railway; also the total amount of such different sums.

On motion of Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by Mr. *Pope*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Statement showing the amount which the Government of *Canada* have agreed to pay or have already paid under each contract passed between the Government and any individual or Company for the execution of any portion of the works required for the enlargement of the *St. Laurence* Canals, including the *Welland* and *Lachine* Canals, since the report of the last Commission appointed to examine the question; also the total amount of such different sums.

On motion of Mr. *Tupper*, seconded by Sir John A. *Macdonald*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of copies of the circulars sent to ship-building firms for the construction of a steam tender to transport mails from *Father Point* to the ocean steamers, all correspondence with any parties in relation to the same, and a statement of the names of all parties of firms to whom such circulars were sent, with the tenders received, the date of the acceptance of Messrs. *Cantin's* tender, and a copy of the contract entered into with them.

On motion of Mr. *Tupper*, seconded by Sir John A. *Macdonald*,

Resolved, That the Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 21st February last, and laid before this House on Tuesday, 22nd February last, for copies of all correspondence between the Government and the Honorable *Ambrose Shea*, respecting a claim in connection with a supply of labor for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, be referred to a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *Tupper*, *Caron*, *Workman*, *Blain*, *Brouse*, *Jones* (*Halifax*) and *Palmer*.

On motion of Mr. *Fréchette*, seconded by Mr. *Gordon*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence and documents relating to the dismissal of Mr. *Collet*, as Postmaster of *St. Henry*, in the County of *Lévis*.

On motion of Mr. *Kirkpatrick*, seconded by Mr. *Mitchell*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all Licenses to fish with hoop and trap nets issued during 1875 for the Province of *Ontario*; all petitions and communications to and with the Minister or the Department of Marine and Fisheries in favour of or opposing the use of such nets; and reports, &c., shewing the effect of the system of fishing with hoop and trap nets on the quantity of fish in the waters where such nets are used.

On motion of Mr. *Goudge*, seconded by Mr. *Borden*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all Gypsum or Plaster of Paris imported from the *United States* into *Canada*, giving the ports or places whence imported, as also the ports in *Canada* where entered; the quantity entered in a crude state; that entered as ground for purposes of manure; that entered as ground for purposes of manufacture; that entered as calcined plaster; also at what prices entered; the rate of duty upon each class, and the amount of duty collected from the same.

On motion of Mr. *Rouleau*, seconded by Mr. *Blanchet*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a statement shewing the names, occupations and places of residence of the persons who made application as Militiamen of 1812, for the pension granted to such militiamen, and who have not obtained such pension; with the reasons for the refusal thereof.

On motion of Mr. *Macdonald* (*Toronto*), seconded by Mr. *Platt*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of instructions issued by the Public Works Department to any Engineer, regarding the survey of *Toronto Harbor*; also copies of all Reports made to the Government, shewing the present state of the Harbor, or suggesting additional works to preserve it from destruction.

On motion of Mr. *Mitchell*, seconded by Mr. *Palmer*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of all remissions or refunds of duties on Tea at the Ports of *Montreal* and *Halifax* during the past year; specifying the dates of such remission or refunds; the parties to whom made; with all correspondence, Minutes of Treasury Board and Orders in Council thereon; also the names of parties from whom Bonds were taken for the duties on such Tea in cases where the same were finally remitted.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Baby*, seconded by Mr. *Phumb*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, all papers and correspondence between the Department of Marine and Fisheries and *L. J. Loranger*, Esquire, Fishery Overseer, or any other person in relation to Licenses granted or refused to parties wishing to fish in the Lakes comprised within the limits of the Counties of *Terrebonne*, *Montcalm*, *Joliette* and *Berthier*; and of all instructions given to the said *L. J. Loranger*; and also for a statement shewing the names of all persons to whom such Licenses have been granted and on what conditions they were so granted.

Mr. *Schultz* moved, seconded by Mr. *Blain*, and the Question being proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying

His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Government of *Ontario*, relative to the boundary between *Ontario* and the *North-West Territories*, also copies of any instructions to the Arbitrator appointed by the Dominion Government; And a Debate arising thereupon :—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by Mr. *Baby*,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence which may have been had between private individuals or Corporations and the Government of *Canada*, in relation to the offices, workshops and works of the Intercolonial Railway at *Rimouski*.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Friday, 3rd March, 1876.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Cauchon*,—The Petition of *E. C. Lemieux* and others, Manufacturers and others; and the Petition of Messrs *O. L. Richardson* and Sons, and others, of the Province of *Quebec*.

By Mr. *Devlin*,—The Petition of the Reverend *V. N. Vigneulle* and others, of the Society of the Brothers of the Christian Schools in *Canada*.

By Mr. *Greenway*,—The Petition of *Donald Cameron*, Elder, on behalf of the Elders, Trustees, Managers and others of the *St. Andrews Church, Bayfield and Varna* of the Presbyterian Church of *Canada* in connection with the Church of *Scotland*.

By Mr. *Gordon*,—The Petition of the Sabbath Reformation Society of *Kingston*.

By Mr. *Jetté*,—The Petition of *R. A. R. Hubert*, President, and others, Provincial Directors of *La Banque St. Jean Baptiste*.

By Mr. *Kirkpatrick*,—The Petition of the *London* and Canadian Loan and Agency Company (Limited).

By Mr. *Bowman*,—The Petition of Messrs *Hugh Finlayson* and Company and others, Tanners and Dealers.

By Mr. *Paterson*,—The Petition of the Presbytery of *Paris* of the Presbyterian Church in *Canada*.

Mr. *Cauchon*, from a Select Committee appointed to assume the direction, under the Orders of the House, of the reporting and printing of the Debates of the House, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee beg leave to submit the following Resolution as their Third Report :—

Resolved, That, in accordance with the instruction of the House that the Official Translators of the Department be utilized for the translation of the Debates, an arrangement be now entered into with the Chief Translator for that purpose, and for the extra duty thus imposed on him, and to enable him to secure such assistance as may be necessary for the prompt execution of the work, a sum not exceeding \$1.25 per printed page be allowed, to cover all expenses of translating, making the Indexes reading and revising of proofs, &c.

Proceedings of the Committee, at the meeting held this day 3rd March, in the Committee Room No. 46 :

PRESENT :

Hon. Mr. Cauchon,
Mr. Bowell,
Mr. Béchard,

Mr. Charlton and
Mr. Desjardins.

The Order of the House of yesterday was read.

On motion of Mr. Bowell, seconded by Mr. Charlton, it was

Ordered, That the Clerk be requested to ask Mr. Coursolles to attend this Committee forthwith for the purpose of making arrangements with the Committee for the translation of the Official Report of the Debates into French.

Mr. Coursolles appeared before the Committee.

Mr. Charlton moved to Resolve, seconded by Mr. Béchard, That, in accordance with the instruction of the House that the Official Translators of the Department be utilized for the translation of the Debates, an arrangement be now entered into with the Chief Translator for that purpose, and for the extra duty thus imposed on him, and to enable him to secure such assistance as may be necessary for the prompt execution of the work, a sum not exceeding \$1.25 per printed page be allowed, to cover all expenses of translating, making the Indexes, reading and revising of proofs &c.

And the Question being put ; the Committee divided : and the Yeas and Nays being called for, they were taken down as follow :—

YEAS :

Messrs. Charlton,
Béchard,

NAYS :

Messrs. Desjardins,
Bowell,

The Chairman, Hon. Mr. Cauchon, voting Yea, the motion was carried in the Affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Bowell, seconded by Mr. Desjardins, it was

Ordered, That the proceedings of the Committee to-day, so far as they relate to the translation of the Reports into French, be reported to the House, for the information of the Members thereof ; but that the translation be proceeded with without delay as per instructions from the House.

Attest,

HENRY HARTNEY,
Clerk of Committee.

Mr. Rymal, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz :—Of the *Canada Shipping Company*, for certain amendments to their Act of incorporation,—Of the *Provincial Permanent Building and Savings Society* for an Act empowering them to change the name of the said Society, to that of the *Provincial Loan and Savings Company*,—Of the *Canada and Detroit River Bridge Company*, for an Act to extend the time for the commencement and completion of their proposed Bridge, and other works, and for other purposes,—Of the *Great Western and Lake Ontario Shore Junction Railway Company*, for an Act to extend the time for the commencement and completion of their proposed Railway, and for other purposes,—Of *John T. Grange* and others, for incorporation of the *Mutual Insurance Company of Canada*,—Of *R. M. Wanzer* and others, for incorporation of the *National Loan and Life Assurance Company of Canada*,—Of *A. Cross* and others, of the *City of Montreal*, for incorporation as a *Loan and Agency Company*,—Of the *Atlantic and Pacific Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company*, for incorporation,—Of the *Hon. Joseph Gibb Robertson, M.P.P.*, and others, for an Act of incorporation

under the name of the Canadian Securities Trust Corporation,—Of the Great Western Railway Company, for an Act to extend their corporate powers,—Of *Frank Smith*, and others, of the City of *Toronto*, for incorporation under the name of the British Canadian Investment Company,—Of *O. Morril*, of the Township of *Stanstead*, Province of *Quebec*, for an Act authorizing the issue of Letters Patent to him, for certain improvements in Sewing Machines, invented by one *John Reece*, of the said Township.

On the Petition of the *Canada Landed Credit Company*, for certain amendments to their Act of incorporation, Your Committee find that notice was first published of an application to the Local Legislature of the Province of *Ontario*, through misapprehension, and the notice of application to the Dominion Parliament, therefore, did not appear until the 22nd of January, and will not be completed for three weeks; under the circumstances they have no hesitation in recommending that the notice (which shall be continued) be deemed sufficient.

On the Petition of the *Clifton Suspension Bridge Company*, for certain amendments to their Act of incorporation, Your Committee find that no notice was given; but as no private rights can be affected by the measure other than those of the Petitioners, they recommend a suspension of the Rule requiring notice.

The time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills having expired on Thursday last, Your Committee recommend that the same be extended for ten days, and the time for receiving Private Bills, and Reports thereon, for a like period.

On motion of *Mr. Rymal*, seconded by *Mr. Stirton*,

Ordered, That the question of extending, for ten days, the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills—and for receiving Private Bills and Reports thereon, be referred to the several Standing Committees charged with consideration of Private Bills.

Ordered, That *Mr. Wood* have leave to bring in a Bill to extend the time for the commencement and completion of the Great Western and Lake *Ontario* Shore Junction Railway, and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That *Mr. Cameron (Victoria)* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Mutual Insurance Company of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That *Mr. Wood* have leave to bring in a Bill to extend the time for the commencement and completion of the *Canada* and *Detroit* River Bridge, and for other purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That *Mr. Macdonald (Toronto)* have leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the Shareholders of the Provincial Permanent Building and Savings Society to change the name of the said Society.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That *Mr. Holton* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act incorporating "*Le Crédit Foncier du Bas Canada*."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That *Mr. Holton* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the *Canada* Shipping Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Holton* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Trust Company of Canada.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That the 51st Rule of this House be suspended in a relation to a Bill to amend the Act intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Clifton* Suspension Bridge Company;" and that Mr. *Scatcherd* have leave to bring in the said Bill.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Young* have leave to bring in a Bill to grant to the *Canada* Landed Credit Company enlarged powers of borrowing and lending, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Irving* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Capital of the Great Western Railway Company, and for the capitalization of certain charges and liabilities.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Jetté* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate "The Royal *Albert* Bridge Company."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Jetté* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 38 *Victoria*, Chapter 93, intituled: "An Act to incorporate 'The Canadian Gas Lighting Company.'"

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Laird*, seconded by Mr. *Burpee* (*St. John*),

Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution: That it is expedient to extend the Act 36 *Victoria*, Chapter 47, respecting weights and measures, and the Act 38 *Victoria*, Chapter 36, respecting the marking of casks containing merchantable liquids with their respective capacity, and the Act 36 *Victoria*, Chapter 48 to provide for the inspection of Gas and Gas Motors, to the Province of *Prince Edward Island*, including in such extension the powers given to the Governor in Council to make Tariffs of fees for services performed in carrying the said Acts into effect; and to repeal such Acts of the Legislature of the said Province as may be inconsistent with the said Acts;—such extension to take place from and after a time to be named in the Bill to be introduced for the purposes aforesaid.

On motion of Mr. *Laird*, seconded by Mr. *Burpee* (*St. John*),

Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions:—1. That Roads, one chain wide, be laid out in rear of the farms fronting on the *Red* and *Assiniboine* Rivers, between them and the "outer two miles" or "hay privilege" proposed to be granted to the owners of the said farms,—and between the lots in the said "outer two miles" and the sections or legal subdivisions of sections bounding the same,—and also at convenient distances

between the lots in the "outer two miles," and running from front to rear thereof; and that for the land taken for such last-mentioned roads, compensation may, in the discretion of the Minister of Interior, be granted to the owners thereof by the issue of land-scrip to them at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents for each acre of such land.

2. That the said Roads, and all road allowances on block lines surveyed in the Province of *Manitoba*, and in townships surveyed and subdivided in the said Province, be transferred to the Province as the property thereof.

3. That on the Government of *Canada* receiving notice, accompanied by sufficient plans and detailed descriptions of the public travelled roads or trails through the settlements on the *Red* and *Assiniboine* Rivers, and of those commonly known as "The great highways of the Settlement Belt," existing within the present limits of the Province at the time of the transfer of the *North-West Territories* to *Canada*, the Governor in Council may transfer the same to the Province as the property thereof, subject to any rights acquired under any patents for lands crossed by such roads, issued before such notice.

4. That it is expedient to amend the Dominion Lands Act, and to provide:—

(1.) That claims may be entered for tracts of land, not exceeding a quarter-section or 160 acres, in any case, for the purpose of planting the same with forest trees, subject to provisions for ensuring such planting, and on condition that no patent shall be issued for any such claim until the expiration of six years from the entry of the claim, when a free grant shall issue in favor of the claimant, if all the said provisions have been complied with; the claimant paying an office fee of ten dollars at the time of entering such claim.

(2.) That in case of any immigrant brought out at the expense of another party, under Section 15 of the said Act, attempting to evade the lien given by the said section for the re-payment of the expense so incurred by such other party, by obtaining a homestead entry outside the tract withdrawn from public settlement in order to its being settled by immigrants so brought out, the expense so incurred shall become a charge on the homestead so entered.

(3.) That Dominion Land Surveyors, or candidates for becoming such, may, if they see fit, be examined in the higher branches of surveying, and of mathematics and other sciences connected with surveying, and if successful in passing such examinations, may obtain certificates thereof; and that the following schedule of examination fees be substituted for that in Section 84 of the said Act:—

(a.) To the Secretary of the Board, by each pupil, on giving notice of his desire for examination preliminary to being articulated, one dollar.

(b.) To the Secretary of the Board, as the fee due on such examination, ten dollars, and a further sum of two dollars for certificate.

(c.) To the Secretary of the Board, by each pupil, at the time of transmitting to such Secretary the indentures or articles of such pupil, two dollars.

(d.) To the Secretary of the Board, by each candidate for final examination, with his notice thereof, two dollars.

(e.) To the Secretary of the Board, by each applicant obtaining a commission, as his fee thereon, two dollars.

(f.) To the Secretary of the Board, as an admission fee by the applicant receiving the commission, twenty dollars, which sum shall also cover any certificate by the Board in the case of a candidate passing the higher examination; but such amount, as also the ten dollars required to be paid under paragraph (b), shall be paid to the Receiver General to the credit of Dominion Lands.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, seconded by Mr. Blake,

Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution:—

That under the circumstances appearing in the Minute of Council of 26th October, 1875, upon the finances of the Province of *Manitoba*, laid before the House, it is

expedient that *Canada* should pay as a temporary annual grant to that Province the sum of \$26,746.96 yearly by semi-annual instalments, being the amount necessary in order to raise its revenue derivable from *Canada* to \$90,000. Such grant to commence from the 1st day of July, 1875, and to continue until the close of the year 1881.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Blake*,

Resolved, That after Thursday next, during the remainder of the Session, Government Measures shall have precedence on Thursdays.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill to make provision for the Collection and Registration of the Criminal Statistics of *Canada*;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be now re-committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, on Friday last, proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair (for the House again in Committee of Supply);

And the Debate having continued till Six o'clock P.M., Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Half-past seven o'Clock P.M.

Pursuant to the 19th Rule of the House, the Orders respecting Private Bills were called.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Canada* Fire and Marine Insurance Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Shareholders of the Union Permanent Building and Savings Society to change the name of the said Society;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill further to amend "The *St. Lawrence* and *Ottawa* Railway Act";

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The House then resumed the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, on Friday last proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, (for the House again in Committee of Supply);

Mr. *Holton* moved, seconded by Mr. *Forbes*, and the Question being proposed, That the Debate be adjourned;

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the clock on Saturday morning;

Saturday, 4th March, 1876.

And the Question being again proposed, That the Debate be adjourned:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

And the Question being put, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand five hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Department of the Queen's Privy Council for *Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Tuesday next.

Mr. *Scatcherd* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, on Tuesday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Statement of the balances in the hands of the Financial Agents, and the various Banks in *Canada* and *England* on the 15th June, 1875, and on February 10th and February 29th, 1876; Statement of the entire Expenditure for all purposes, during the month of July, 1875, and total Expenditure 1874-5. (*Sessional Papers No. 29.*)

And then The House, having continued to sit till half an hour after Three of the clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 6th March, 1876.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Lists of Stockholders of the Imperial Bank of *Canada*, on the 10th February 1876; of the Bank of *Yarmouth, N.S.*, and of *La Banque Nationale*, on the 1st May, 1875, under the provisions of the Act 34 *Vict.*, Cap. 5, Sec. 12. (*Sessional Papers, No. 15.*)

And also,—General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the District of *Beauharnois*, and in the Counties of *Bellechasse*, *L'Islet* and *Montmagny*, District of *Montmagny*, for the year 1875. (*Sessional Papers, No. 16.*)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Cameron (Cardwell)*,—The Petition of *Robert Cassels* and others, Provisional Directors of the Bank of the United Provinces.

By Mr. *Langevin*,—The Petition of *James G. Ross* and others, of the City of *Quebec*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of Messrs. *Robson and Lauchland* and others; of Messrs. *Sessions, Cooper and Smith*, and others of the City of *Toronto*; of *Samuel Wainwright* and others; of *John Scott* and others; and of Messrs. *Hugh Finlayson and Company* and others, Tanners and Dealers; severally praying for certain amendments to the Act to make better provision, extending to the whole Dominion of *Canada*, respecting the inspection of certain staple articles of Canadian produce.

Of the *Canada Southern Bridge Company*; praying for the passing of an Act to extend the time for the commencement and completion of their Bridge and other works, and for other purposes.

Of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to issue Preference Debentures Stock in the manner, for the respective amounts and purposes and with the priorities of charges and of payment of dividends, as set forth in their Petition.

Of *Richard Lippincott Denison* and others, Members of the Committee appointed by the private shareholders of the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*; praying for the passing of an Act granting to the shareholders of the said Company an extension of time to enable them to raise sufficient money to pay off the Government Lien, and to carry out certain improvements on their Railway; and also for power to elect from among themselves a proper representation upon the Board of Directors of the said Company.

Of the Commercial Travellers Association of *Canada*; praying for certain amendments to their Act of Incorporation.

Of *Frank Smith* and others, Merchants, Bankers and others, of the City of *Toronto*; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the British Canadian Loan and Trust Company.

Of *William Kersteman* and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the *England and Canada Mortgage Security Company*.

Of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of *Rupert's Land*, in connection with the Church of *England*, and of the Executive Committee of the Synod thereof; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Diocesan Synod of the Church of *England in Rupert's Land*.

Of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in *Canada*; of the Sabbath Reformation Society of *Kingston*; and of the Presbytery of *Paris* of the Presbyterian Church in *Canada*; severally praying for the passing of an Act for the better observance of the Sabbath on Railways and other Public Works in the Dominion.

Of *Donald Cameron*, Elder, on behalf of the Elders, Trustees, Managers and others of *St. Andrew's Church Bayfield and Varna*, of the Presbyterian Church of *Canada* in connection with the Church of *Scotland*; setting forth that the Act of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario uniting the different Presbyterian bodies in the Dominion is oppressive and tyrannical, and praying for relief in the premises.

Of *E. C. Lemieux* and others, Manufacturers and others; praying that in any tariff of duties to be established by Parliament, the rate of duties to be levied be based on the proportion of labor expended in the different stages of manufacture; that duties on manufactured articles may be calculated on the gold value at the place of export, and that the same duty be levied on machinery imported in separate parts as would be levied if the same were put together in working order.

Of Messrs. *O. L. Richardson and Sons*, and others of the Province of *Quebec*; praying that a duty be imposed upon Hemlock Bark exported to the *United States*.

Mr. *Holton*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee beg to recommend that the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills be extended for ten days, and the time for receiving Private Bills and Reports thereon for a like period.

Mr. Mills, from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee beg to recommend that the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills, which expired on Thursday last, be extended for ten days; and the time for receiving Private Bills and Reports thereon, for a like period.

On motion of Mr. Rymal, seconded by Mr. Holton,

Resolved, That the recommendation of the Select Standing Committees on Standing Orders, Banking and Commerce, and Miscellaneous Private Bills, be concurred in; and the time for receiving Petitions for Private Bills be extended for ten days, and the time for receiving Private Bills and Reports thereon, for a like period.

Ordered, That Mr. Oliver have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Weights and Measures Act of 1873.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House the First Report of the Select Committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in revising the Rules of the House, which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee have carefully perused the Rules of The House, which were referred to them, and have agreed to the following amendments which they submit to the consideration of Your Honorable House.

That the 19th Rule be amended as follows :—

19. The ordinary Daily Routine of Business in the House shall be as follows :—

Presenting Petitions.

Reading and Receiving Petitions.

Presenting Reports by Standing and Select Committees.

Motions.

The Order of Business for the consideration of the House, day by day, after the above Daily Routine, shall be as follows :—

MONDAY.

Private Bills.

Questions put by Members.

Notices of Motions.

Public Bills and Orders.

Government Notices of Motions.

Government Orders.

TUESDAY.

Government Notices of Motions.

Government Orders.

Public Bills and Orders.

Questions put by Members.

Other Notices of Motions.

Private and Local Bills.

WEDNESDAY.

Questions put by Members.

Notices of Motions.

Public Bills and Orders.

From half-past Seven o'clock P. M.

Private Bills for the first hour.

Public Bills and Orders.

Government Notices of Motions.

Government Orders.

THURSDAY.

(Until the hour of Six o'clock P. M.)

Questions put by Members.

Notices of Motions.

Public Bills and Orders.

From half-past Seven o'clock P. M.

Government Notices of Motions.

Government Orders.

Other Notices of Motions.

FRIDAY.

Government Notices of Motions.

Government Orders.

Public Bills and Orders.

Questions put by Members.

Other Notices of Motions.

From half-past Seven o'clock P. M.

Private Bills for the first hour.

That the 49th Rule be read as follows:

"No Petition for any Private Bill is received by the House after the first three weeks of each Session, nor may any Private Bill be presented to the House after the first four weeks of each Session, nor may any Report of any Standing or Select Committee upon a Private Bill be received after the first six weeks of each Session. And no motion for the general suspension or modification of this Rule shall be entertained by the House unless after reference made thereof at a previous sitting of the House, to the Committee on Standing Orders, or upon Report submitted by two or more Committees, charged with the consideration of the Private Bills."

That the 53th Rule be rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

"Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill, giving any exclusive privilege, or profit, or private or corporate advantage, or for any amendment of any former Act, shall be required to deposit with the Clerk of the House, eight days before the meeting of the House, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing of same—600 copies to be printed in English, and 200 copies to be printed in French—the translation to be done by the officers of the House and the printing by the contractor. The applicant shall also be required to pay the Accountant of the House a sum of \$200, and the cost of printing the same, for the Statutes, and lodge the receipt for the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred. Such payment to be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee."

That the 59th Rule be rescinded and the following substituted therefor:—

Every Private or Local Bill, when read a second time, is referred to the Standing Committee charged with the consideration of such Bill. Bills relating to Banks, Insurance, Trade and Commerce, to Committee on Banking and Commerce;—Bills relating to Railways, Canals, Telegraphs, Canal and Railway Bridges, to the Committee on Railway;—The Bills not coming under those classes to the Committee on Private and Local Bills.

That the 2nd Sub-Section of the 60th Rule be amended as follows:—

2. On the day of the posting of any Bill under this Rule the Deputy Clerk shall cause a notice of such posting to be appended to the printed Votes and Proceedings of the day.

That the 61st Rule be rescinded, and the numbering of the following Rules be therefrom altered, to the 87th Rule inclusive.

That the 71st Rule be amended and read as follows:—

A Book, to be called "Private Bill Register," shall be kept, in which Book shall be entered by the Clerk appointed for that business by the Clerk of the House, the name, description, and place of residence of the parties applying for the Bill, or of their Agent, and all the proceedings thereon, from the Petition to the passing of the Bill—such entry to specify briefly each proceeding in the House, or in any Committee to which the Bill or the Petition may be referred, and the day on which the Committee is appointed to sit—such Book to be open to public inspection daily, during office hours.

That the 72nd Rule be altered, amended and read as follows:—

The Deputy Clerk shall cause lists of all Private Bills, and Petitions for such Bills, upon which any Committee is appointed to sit, specifying the time of the meeting and the Room where the Committee shall sit, to be prepared daily by the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bills are referred, and shall cause the same to be hung up in the Lobby.

That the 120th Rule be numbered 87th Rule and be transferred at the end of the present 87th Rule numbered hereafter 86th Rule.

Your Committee recommend to the consideration of Your Honorable House for adoption the following Resolution agreed upon by the Committee to be substituted for the present 6th Rule thereby rescinded:

That if at any sitting of the House, or in Committee, any Member shall take notice that strangers are present, Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman, (as the case may be,) shall forthwith put the question that strangers be ordered to withdraw without permitting any debate or amendment:

Provided that Mr. Speaker, or the Chairman, may, whenever he thinks proper, order the withdrawal of strangers from any part of the House.

Your Committee also recommend that the Sessional Orders now published with the Rules and Orders of Your Honorable House be hereafter Standing and Permanent Orders of the House.

Your Committee further recommend that during the present Session any Notice of Motion not proceeded with, when first called, may be allowed to stand, but that if not proceeded with when called the second time, Mr. Speaker be requested to enforce the 25th Rule.

Ordered, That Mr. *Domville* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Chartered Bank of *London and North America*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Tupper*, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*,

Ordered, That the name of Mr. *Flynn* be substituted for that of Mr. *Jones (Halifax)* on the Select Committee to whom was referred the Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 21st February last, for copies of all correspondence between the Government and the Honorable *Ambrose Shea*, respecting a claim in connection with a supply of labour for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Blake*,

Ordered, That Messieurs *Casey* and *Burk* be added to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mousseau* be added to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Acts respecting the Citizens' Insurance and Investment Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 35th Victoria, Cap. 111, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Mail Printing and Publishing Company (Limited)*;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting "*The Mechanics' Bank*;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the capital of the Great Western Railway Company, and for the capitalization of certain charges and liabilities;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

On motion of Mr. *Blanchet*, seconded by Mr. *Rouleau*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Reports by Engineers, Reports from the *Quebec Harbor Commission*, documents, correspondence and Orders in Council, relating to the selection of the site for the construction of a Graving Dock at the Port of *Quebec*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Smith (Westmoreland)*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copy of correspondence in relation to enquiry respecting the Barque "*N. Churchill*." (*Sessional Papers*, No. 37.)

On motion of Mr. *MacKay (Cape Breton)*, seconded by Mr. *Tremaine*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of the correspondence with the Local Government of *Nova Scotia*, respecting the contemplated transfer of the branch line of Railway between *Truro* and *Pictou*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Charlton*, seconded by Mr. *Scriver*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of any correspondence which may have taken place between the Government of *Canada* through the British Minister at *Washington* and the *United States* Government, relating to the obstruction of the Navigation of *Niagara River* by the erection of an Inlet Pier, in mid channel of said River, for the *Buffalo City Water Works*, thereby causing a dangerous obstruction to the passage of vessels and rafts of timber.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Pope*, seconded by Mr. *Langevin*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Orders in Council, letters and telegrams between the Dominion Government and the Government of *Manitoba* or any officer or other person, respecting the relief to be given to Settlers and others in *Manitoba*, shewing the amount appropriated, the parties to whom it is to be given, and the conditions upon which it is given.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Masson*, seconded by Mr. *Short*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copy of all Reports and communications between the Government or any of its officers or other persons since June, 1875, relating to the state and condition of the *Dawson* Route from *Thunder Bay* to *Fort Garry*, together with a statement of the number of passengers and quantity of freight transported on said route during the season of 1875.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of Contracts and other papers relating to the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 41.)

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 7th March, 1876.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Blanchet*,—The Petition of *François Pouliot*, Mayor, and others of *St. Michel*, County of *Bellechasse*.

By Mr. *Cameron* (*Cardwell*),—The Petition of the *St. Lawrence* Bank.

By Mr. *Irving*,—The Petition of *Edward C. Jones*, of the City of *Toronto*, and *William Chaplin*, of the City of *St. Catharines*; and the Petition of the *Hamilton* Board of Trade

By Mr. *Mitchell*,—The Petition of *Philip Loggie* and others, fishermen and others, of *Miramichi*, *New Brunswick*.

By Mr. *Laird*,—The Petition of *Robert Bell*, P.L.S., and others, of *Prince Edward Island*.

The following Petitions, severally presented on Friday last, were read and received:—

Of the Reverend *V. N. Vigneulle* and others, of the Society of Brothers of the Christian Schools in *Canada*; praying for an Act of incorporation under the name of Brothers of the Christian Schools in *Canada*.

Of *R. A. R. Hubert*, President, and others, Provisional Directors of *La Banque St. Jean Baptiste*; praying that the time limited for obtaining the certificate of the Treasury Board, required by their Act of incorporation, may be extended to one year.

Of the *London* and Canadian Loan and Agency Company (Limited); praying for certain amendments to their Act of incorporation, and the several Acts amending the same.

Mr. *Rymal*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz.:—Of *R. L. Denison* and others, members of the Committee appointed for the private shareholders of the Northern Railway Company of *Canada*, for the passing of an Act granting to the shareholders of the said Company an exten-

sion of time to enable them to raise sufficient money to pay off the Government lien, and to carry out certain improvements on their Railway, and also for power to elect from among themselves a proper representation upon the Board of Directors of the said Company,—Of the Commercial Travellers' Association of *Canada*, for certain amendments to their Act of incorporation,—Of the British Canadian Loan and Trust Company, for an Act of incorporation,—Of the *Canada* Southern Railway Company, for an Act empowering them to issue preference debenture stock in the manner, for the respective amounts and purposes, and with the priorities of charges and of payment of dividends as set forth in their Petition,—and of the Upper *Ottawa* Improvement Company; praying that their works known as *Melons Chenal* Boom, and *Alumette* Boom, may be authorized and confirmed, and that they may be empowered to levy tolls for boom working expenses, as well as for the use of their works, with right of lien and sale, and to extend the power of selection of ten points for new works for five years.

Ordered, That Mr. *Macdonald* (*Toronto*) have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the British Canadian Investment Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Bourassa* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Insolvent Act of 1875.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cameron* (*Victoria*) have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the National Loan and Life Assurance Company of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *MacDougall* (*Elgin*) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act to incorporate "The Commercial Travellers Association of *Canada*."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *White* (*Renfrew*) have leave to bring in a Bill to extend the Act of last Session intituled: "An Act relating to the Upper *Ottawa* Improvement Company,"

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the *North-West Territories*, and to create a separate Territory out of part thereof, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Mills* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Criminal Law relating to Violence, Threats and Molestations;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to make further provision for the institution of suits against the Crown by Petition of Right; The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House—Statement of investments in *London*, June 15th, 1875, as followeth:

Bank of <i>Montreal</i>	\$2,190,000 00
<i>Molson's</i> Bank.....	243,333 33
<i>Ontario</i> Bank.....	243,333 33
Bank of <i>British North America</i>	486,666 66
<i>Quebec</i> Bank.....	730,000 00
	\$3,893,333 33

JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

March 7th, 1876.

On motion of Mr. *Domville*, seconded by Mr. *Caron*,

Ordered, That the Order of the House of yesterday, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Chartered Bank of *London* and *North America*, be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in Committee of Supply; Mr. *Cartwright* moved, seconded by Mr. *Coffin*, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

Mr. *Workman* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Devlin*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words, "this House deeply regrets that the Government has not proposed to Parliament a policy of increased protection to our various and important manufacturing industries, the large amount of capital now invested therein, and their present depressed condition rendering such a policy necessary to restore them to a condition of prosperity," inserted instead thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the clock on Wednesday morning;

Wednesday, 8th March, 1876.

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Domville,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall)</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingst'n)</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Toronto)</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton)</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McDougall (Three R's)</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>MacMillan,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Cameron (Victoria),</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Workman,</i>
<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa) and</i>
<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Palmer,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac).—64.</i>

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Church,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Bannatyne,</i>	<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Bécharde,</i>	<i>Cunningham,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Short,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Inv'rness)</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>MacDougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Br'n),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland)</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John);</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sumbury),</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McNab,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Cameron (Ontario),</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd)</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Thomson (Welland),</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Tremaine,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Yeo and</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>	<i>Young.—119</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Main Question being put,
Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Department of Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. *Scatcherd* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty minutes after One of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 8th March, 1876.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Norris*,—The Petition of the Security Permanent Building and Savings Society of *St. Catharines*.

By Mr. *Gordon*,—The Petition of the County Council of the County of *Ontario*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *Robert Cassels* and others, Provisional Directors of the Bank of the United Provinces; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to change the name of the said Bank to that of "*The London and Canada Bank*," and for other purposes.

Of *James G. Ross* and others, of the City of *Quebec*; praying that Life Insurance Policies may be made non-forfeitable by law, and that on a cessation of payment of premium the insured shall be entitled to a proportional paid-up Policy or remuneration in money.

Ordered, That Mr. *Baby* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Criminal Law relating to offences against the person.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Oliver* have leave to bring in a Bill to empower the *Canada Southern Railway Company* to issue Preference Stock.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Taschereau* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend "The

Dominion Elections Act, 1874," and to declare ineligible for election to the House of Commons all persons disqualified for election to the Local Legislatures.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Workman* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the *Atlantic and Pacific Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mackenzie* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the Intercolonial Railway.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Blanchet*, seconded by Mr. *Rouleau*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a Return of the number of suits instituted before the Supreme Court, and of the number of judgments rendered by the said Court.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *Oliver* moved, seconded by Mr. *Jetté*, and the Question being proposed, That there be laid before this House, a statement shewing the amount of loss to the Post Office Department by sending Petitions and Addresses to the Legislatures of *Ontario* and *Quebec*, or any branch thereof, and also Votes and Proceedings and other papers printed by order of the said Legislatures or any branch thereof, sent free of postage during the last Session; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *McDonald* (*Cape Breton*), seconded by Mr. *Cockburn*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return in detail of all the money received, with the returns thereof, made to the Government by Mr. *Henry Mitchell*, Harbour Master of the Port of *Glance Bay*, in *Cape Breton*, stating the time when such Returns were made, and moneys received; also copies of all instructions to said officer with the amount of salary he receives, and stating whether the same is payable out of fees, or by fixed salary.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *Farrow*, *Monteith*, *Trow*, *Horton*, *Orton*, *Killam*, *Greenway*, *Higinbotham*, *Paterson*, *Domville* and *McCallum*, be appointed to enquire into the Salt interests of this country, with power to send for persons, papers and records; and that five be a Quorum

On motion of Mr. *Brouse*, seconded by Mr. *Buell*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of the names of occupiers or holders of land on the islands of the *St. Lawrence* between *Brockville* and *Gananoque*, called "*The Thousand Isles*"; the number of acres in each holding; the value and appraisement of each holding.

On the motion of Mr. *De Cosmos*, seconded by Mr. *Thompson* (*Cariboo*),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing the tenders received in 1875, for the conveyance of the Mails between *Victoria* and *San Francisco* with a copy of any correspondence respecting the said tenders and Mail service generally; also a copy of the contract for the performance of the said service.

On motion of Mr. *DeCosmos*, seconded by Mr. *Thompson* (*Cariboo*),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence or

reports in the possession of the Government respecting the loss of the Steamship *Pacific*.

On motion of Mr. *DeCosmos*, seconded by Mr. *Thompson (Cariboo)*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return shewing the respective sums paid in 1875-76 for transporting freight and passengers, in *British Columbia*, belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway Survey, the said Return shewing the rate per pound for freight, whether packed or waggoned, the distance carried and where carried; also the fare for each passenger, the distance carried; and where carried; and also shewing the persons other than Indians to whom the same may have been paid; also copies of any tenders and calls for tenders for transporting the said freight and passengers; also copies of any Departmental instructions issued to the Paymaster or Chief Engineer in charge of the Western Division of the Canada Pacific Railroad, or any correspondence respecting the giving of the said freight and passengers to any one or more persons.

On motion of Mr. *Thomson (Welland)*, seconded by Mr. *Jones (Halifax)*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a complete statement of all the duties levied on Locomotives or parts thereof, since 1st July 1867, with the names of the importers, and also a statement shewing what remissions or refunds of duties have been made on Locomotives or parts thereof up to the date of the Returns already before Parliament.

Mr. *McDonald (Cape Breton)* moved, seconded by Mr. *White (Renfrew)*, and the Question being proposed, That "there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence relating to the dismissal of Mr. *McDougall*, Postmaster at *Christmas Island, Cape Breton*; And a Debate arising thereupon;

And it being being Six of the clock, Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Pursuant to the 19th Rule of the House, the Orders respecting Private Bills were called.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to enable the *Welland Vale Manufacturing Company* to obtain an extension of Patent known as "*Rodden's improved Capped Ferrule or Socket*;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Scottish Canadian Loan Company*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to extend the time for the commencement and completion of the *Great Western and Lake Ontario Shore Junction Railway*, and for other purposes;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Mutual Insurance Company of Canada*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to extend the

time for the commencement and completion of the *Canada* and *Detroit* River Bridge, and for other purposes;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Shareholders of the Provincial Permanent Building and Savings Society, to change the name of the said Society;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the *Canada* Shipping Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Clifton* Suspension Bridge Company;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to grant to the *Canada* Landed Credit Company enlarged powers of borrowing and lending, and for other purposes therein mentioned;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 38 *Victoria*, Chapter 93, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Canadian Gas Lighting Company;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, on Monday the 21st February last, proposed, That a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *Orton*, *McGregor*, *Wallace* (*Norfolk*), *Stephenson*, *Ferguson*, *Biggar*, *Harwood*, *Ross* (*Prince Edward*), *Monteith*, *Burk*, *Montplaisir*, *McQuade*, *Cunningham*, *Farrow* and *Coupal*, be appointed to consider the Agricultural Interests of the Dominion, to report thereon from time to time, with power to send for persons, papers and records.

And the Question being again proposed;

Mr. *Mackenzie* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Mills*, That the names of Messieurs *Ferguson*, *Monteith* and *McQuade*, be left out, and the names of Messieurs *Burpee* (*Sunbury*), *Ray* and *Sinclair*, inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the Main Question so amended being put;—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Order of the Day being read, for resuming the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, on Thursday last, proposed, That the Bill (to provide for the examination and licensing of persons employed as Engineers elsewhere than on Steamboats) be now read a second time;

Mr. Speaker ruled the Motion out of order, on the ground that the Bill related to Trade, and should have originated by Resolutions in Committee of the whole House; and that it also imposed fines and penalties and exacted a fee which could only be done with consent of the Crown.

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Law relating to Criminal Procedure;

Mr. *Cameron (Cardwell)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Tupper*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read a second time;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning;

Thursday, 9th March, 1876.

And the Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *Cameron (Cardwell)*, *Baby*, *Irving*, *Laflamme*, *MacDonnell (Inverness)*, *Palmer* and *Scatcherd*.

Mr. *Burpee*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 23rd February 1876, for all correspondence respecting the non-admission of Fish-Oils and Fish of all kinds, the produce of the Province of *British Columbia*, into the *United States*, free of duty, under the Treaty of *Washington*, of May 8th, 1871. (*Sessional Papers, No. 42.*)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 24th February, 1876, for the number of Tons of Coal imported into *Canada* during the past year from the *United States*; and for the correspondence between the *Canadian* and *United States* Governments regarding the renewal by the latter of the duty imposed on Coal exported from *Canada* to the *United States*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 43.*)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 15th February, 1876, for 1st. Copies of the Order in Council or other document fixing the salary of *Damase Hudon*, Esquire, Deputy Collector of Customs at *Chicoutimi*; and 2nd. A statement shewing the several amounts collected by the said *Damase Hudon*, Esquire, in his said capacity, from the 1st May, 1875, to the 1st November, 1875, and the amounts paid in by him in consequence. (*Sessional Papers, No. 44.*)

And also,—Copy of supplementary documents connected with a Return laid before this House on Tuesday, 6th April, 1875, in re duties refunded to Great Western Railway Company. (*Sessional Papers, No. 46.*)

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 23rd February, 1876, for all Orders and Minutes of Council, papers and correspondence with the Imperial Government, relating to the introduction and passage through the Imperial Parliament of an Act chaptered 38, *Victoria* 38 and 39, intituled: "An Act to remove certain doubts with respect to the "Parliament of *Canada*, under section 18 of the *British North America Act, 1867.*" (*Sessional Papers, No. 45.*)

And then The House, having continued to sit till half an hour after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning, adjourned till this day.

Thursday, 9th March, 1876.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Killam,—The Petition of the Reverend *John M. Pike* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. St. Jean,—The Petition of *Peter Poulin*, of the City of *Ottawa*, Province of *Ontario*, Trader.

By Mr. Ross (*Middlesex*),—The Petition of *Alexander Vidal*, President, and *Thomas Gales* and *James McCaul*, Secretaries of the Temperance Convention, held in the City of *Montreal*, on the 15th day of September, 1875.

By Mr. Currier,—The Petition of Messrs. *H. McLean & Co.*, and others, Tanners and Dealers.

By Mr. Mackenzie,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the County of *Lamington*.

By Mr. Tupper,—The Petition of the Reverend *Charles Tupper*, D.D., and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. Irving,—The Petition of *John Alexander* and others, Tanners and Dealers.

By Mr. Vail,—The Petition of the Reverend *W. L. Parker* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. Currier,—The Petition of the *Ottawa Gas Company*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of *François Pouliot*, Mayor, and others, of *St. Michel*, County of *Bellechasse*; praying for the establishment of a system of Marine Telegraphs on the shores and principal islands of the Gulf of *St. Lawrence*, and that the same be extended to the shores of the Maritime Provinces.

Of the *St. Lawrence Bank*; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to change the name of the said Bank to that of the Standard Bank of *Canada*, and to make further amendments to their Acts of Incorporation.

Of *Edward C. Jones*, of the City of *Toronto*, and *William Chaplin*, of the City of *St. Catharines*; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing the renewal and extension of certain Letters Patent to them, and the *Welland Vale Manufacturing Company*, for an improvement known as *Rodden's* improved Capped Ferrule or Socket.

Of the *Hamilton Board of Trade*; praying that such changes may be made in the Tariff, as will afford protection to the manufacturing interests of the Dominion.

Of *Philip Loggie* and others, Fishermen and others, of *Miramichi*, *New Brunswick*; praying that the recent Fishery Regulations imposing a tax upon Salmon and Bass be repealed, and that the rights of the Fishermen be maintained.

Of *Herbert Bell*, P.L.S., and others, of *Prince Edward Island*; praying for certain amendments to the Act to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting the *North-West Territories* in so far as relates to the establishment of Separate Schools in the said Territories.

Mr. Mackenzie, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered), and is as followeth :—

Dufferin.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons certain correspond-

ence having reference to the inadequacy of the existing Extradition Treaty between Great Britain and the United States. (*Sessional Papers, No. 49.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ottawa, 8th March, 1876.

Mr. Tupper, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 21st February last, for copies of all correspondence between the Government and the Honorable Ambrose Shea, respecting a claim in connection with a supply of labor for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee, after careful consideration of the correspondence, and after hearing the testimony of the Honorable Ambrose Shea and the Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, have unanimously arrived at the conclusion that the statements made in Mr. Shea's memorial are substantially correct, and that he has a just claim for the re-payment of the amount actually expended by him (and still unpaid) in procuring laborers in Newfoundland, and sending them to work on the Intercolonial Railway.

On motion of Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. Scatcherd,
Ordered, That the Report of the Postmaster-General, for the year ending 30th June, 1875, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Public Accounts.

Ordered, That Mr. Colby have leave to bring in a Bill to enable Ozro Morrill to obtain a Patent for certain inventions and improvements in Sewing Machine Shuttles.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. Blake have leave to bring in a Bill to make other provision as to the more speedy trial in certain cases of persons charged with felonies and misdemeanors in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Rouleau, seconded by Mr. Blanchet,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, 1st. A list of all the employés, whether permanent or temporary, of the following Public Departments at Ottawa:—Public Works, Receiver General, Finance, Post Office, Militia, Customs, Inland Revenue, Secretary of State, Marine and Fisheries, Justice, Interior, Agriculture and Statistics, shewing the salary of each of such employés ;

2nd. A statement shewing the *bonus* granted to each of the employés above named, for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1875, and what portion of the sum voted for that purpose, during the last Session of this Parliament, has been thus distributed among such employés ;

3rd. Copies of all Orders in Council, Reports or Documents granting such *bonus* to each of the said employés, and shewing upon what basis such *bonus* was distributed among them.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Cimon, seconded by Mr. Langevin,

Ordered, That there be laid before the House, copies of the following documents relating to the undertaking and construction by Messrs. Piton & Co., contractors of certain buildings for the Dominion Government at Grosse Isle, namely:—1st. Correspondence between Piton & Co., and the Department of Public Works ;

2nd. Reports of Messrs. *Lepage, Scott, Peachy* and *Gauvreau*, Architects and Civil Engineers, and correspondence of these gentlemen with one another, and with the Department of Public Works ;

3rd. Reports of Mr. *Scott* after his visit to the locality, and Reports of the same on the several Reports referred to him ;

4th. Reports of *J. B. St. Michel* to *M. Lepage* ;

5th. Accounts of *Piton & Co.* transmitted to the Department of Public Works ;

6th. A detailed statement of sums paid by the Department of Public Works to *Piton & Co.*

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *Robitaille, Mitchell, Laugelvin, Short, Ray, Blain, Smith (Selkirk), Jones (Halifax), Workman, Caron, Archibald* and *Charlton*, be appointed to enquire into the possibility of establishing a sub-marine telegraphic system, and into the advantages and necessity of such a system of telegraphy in the waters of the Gulf and River *St. Lawrence*, and the waters forming the approaches to the Gulf.

Resolved, That the Select Committee composed of Messieurs *Fréchette, Thibaudeau, Goudge, Robitaille, Davies, MacDougall (Elgin), Pelletier, Perry, Yeo, Langlois* and *Fiset*, be appointed to take into consideration the possibility of navigating the River and Gulf of *St. Lawrence* during the winter season, so as to yield profitable results, with power of summoning witnesses and collecting evidence.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Pursuant to the 19th Rule of the House, the Orders respecting Public Bills and Orders were called.

The House resumed the Debate upon the Question which was, yesterday, proposed, That there be laid before this House, Copies of all correspondence relating to the dismissal of Mr. *McDougall*, Postmaster at *Christmas Island, Cape Breton*.

Mr. *Jones (Halifax)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Thomson (Welland)*, and the Question being proposed, That this House do now adjourn ; And a Debate arising thereupon :—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

And the Question being put, That there be laid before this House, Copies of all correspondence relating to the dismissal of Mr. *McDougall*, Postmaster of *Christmas Island, Cape Breton* :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was, on Wednesday the 23rd February last, proposed, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of the Report and Plan made by Mr. *Perley* in the summer of 1873, for the enlargement of *St. Peter's Canal*, with all subsequent Reports, Orders in Council, advertisements, tenders and contracts appertaining to that work ;

And the Question being again proposed ; And a further Debate arising thereupon :

On motion of Mr. *Cartwright*, seconded by Mr. *Blake*,

Ordered, That the Debate be further adjourned.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Trust Company of *Canada* ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Royal Albert Bridge Company ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals, and Telegraph lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the National Loan and Life Assurance Company of *Canada*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

On motion of Mr. *Cartwright*, seconded by Mr. *Coffin*,

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting Dominion Notes.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Young* reported the Resolution accordingly; and the same was read as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the Acts respecting Dominion Notes shall extend to the Provinces of *Prince Edward Island*, *British Columbia* and *Manitoba* respectively, and that said Notes be a legal tender in the said Provinces as in the other Provinces of the Dominion.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cartwright* have leave to bring in a Bill to extend the Acts respecting Dominion Notes to the Provinces of *Prince Edward Island*, *British Columbia* and *Manitoba*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the salaries of County Court Judges in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, and for other purposes;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to make further provision in regard to the Supreme Court and the Exchequer Court of *Canada*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the *Canada Civil Service Act*, 1868, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the provisions of the *Canada Civil Service Act*, 1868, and any Acts amending the same, and of the "Act for better

"ensuring the efficiency of the Civil Service of *Canada*, by providing for the superannuation of persons employed therein in certain cases," and any Acts amending the same, shall extend and apply to the Officers, Clerks and Servants of the Supreme Court of *Canada* and of the Exchequer Court of *Canada*, at the seat of Government.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to; and referred to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to make further provision in regard to the Supreme Court and the Exchequer Court of *Canada*.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting Weights and Measures, and the Inspection of Gas and Gas Meters, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to extend the Act 36 *Victoria*, Chapter 47, respecting Weights and Measures, and the Act 38 *Victoria*, Chapter 36, respecting the marking of casks containing merchantable liquids with their respective capacity, and the Act 36 *Victoria*, Chapter 48, to provide for the inspection of Gas and Gas Meters, to the Province of *Prince Edward Island*, including in such extension the powers given to the Governor in Council to make tariffs of fees for services performed in carrying the said Acts into effect; and to repeal such Acts of the Legislature of the said Province as may be inconsistent with the said Acts, such extension to take place from and after a time to be named in the Bill to be introduced for the purposes aforesaid.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. *Laird* have leave to bring in a Bill to extend the Acts therein mentioned, respecting Weights and Measures, and the inspection of Gas and Gas Meters to *Prince Edward Island*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the payment of a temporary annual grant to the Province of *Manitoba*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read as followeth:—

Resolved, That under the circumstances appearing in the Minute of Council of 26th October, 1875, upon the finances of the Province of *Manitoba*, laid before the House, it is expedient that *Canada* should pay as a temporary annual grant to that Province the sum of \$26,746.96 yearly by semi-annual instalments, being the amount necessary in order to raise its revenue derivable from *Canada* to \$90,000; such grant to commence from the 1st day of July, 1875, and to continue until the close of the year 1881.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mackenzie* have leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the payment of a temporary grant to the Province of *Manitoba*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Friday, 10th March, 1876.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Young,—The Petition of *William Thomson* and others.

By Mr. Kirk,—The Petition of *Robert Dickson* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. McKay (*Colchester*),—The Petition of the Reverend *Job Shanton* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. Brooks,—The Petition of the British American Land Company.

By Mr. Workman,—The Petition of *E. V. Mosely* and others, of *Montreal*.

By Mr. Gordon,—The Petition of the Reverend *L. Cameron* and others, Members of the Congregation of the Presbyterian Church in *Canada* at *Thamesford, Ontario*.

By Mr. Mitchell,—The Petition of *Alexander Murdoch* and others, of *Lower Napan, Lower Chatham* and *Point aux Car*, County of *Northumberland*; the Petition of Messrs. *Baldwin* and *Maller* and others, of the County of *Gloucester*; and the Petition of *John Grant* and others of *Northumberland*, Province of *New Brunswick*.

By Mr. Macdonald (*Toronto*),—The Petition of the Dominion Millers Association.

By Mr. Carmichael,—The Petition of *John McKinnon* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. De Veber,—The Petition of *C. W. Wetmore* and others, of the City of *St. John*, Province of *New Brunswick*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Security Permanent Building and Savings Society of *St. Catharines*; praying for the passing of an Act empowering them to change the name of the said Society to that of the Security Loan and Savings Company.

Of the County Council of the County of *Ontario*; praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Mr. Rymal, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz. :—Of *Robert Cassels* and others, Provisional Directors of the Bank of the United Provinces, for an Act empowering them to change the name of the said Bank to that of the *London and Canada Bank*, and for other purposes,—Of *R. A. R. Hubert*, President and others, Provisional Directors of *La Banque St. Jean Baptiste*, praying that the time limited for obtaining the certificate of the Treasury Board, required by their Act of incorporation, may be extended to one year,—Of the *London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company (Limited)*, for certain amendments to their Act of incorporation, and to several Acts amending the same,—Of the *St. Lawrence Bank*, for an Act empowering them to change the name of the said Bank, to that of the *Standard Bank of Canada*, and to make further amendments to their Act of incorporation,—Of the Reverend *N. Vigneulle*, and others, of the Society of the Brothers of the Christian Schools in *Canada*, for an Act of incorporation under the name of "Brothers of the Christian Schools in *Canada*,"—Of *James Domville, M.P.*, of the City of *St. John, New Brunswick*, Merchant, and others, for incorporation of the Chartered Bank of *London* and *North America*,—Of the *Canada Southern Bridge Company*, for an Act to extend the time for the commencement and completion of their Bridge, and other works, and for other purposes.

On the Petition of the Honorable *M. C. Cameron*, and others, of the City of *Toronto*, for an Act of incorporation under the name of "The National Trust and Investment Company of *Toronto (Limited)*", your Committee find that notice was first published of an application to the Local Legislature of the Province of *Ontario*, through misapprehension; and the notice of application to the Dominion Parliament

did not appear until the end of January in the *Canada Gazette*, but that in the local paper it has been given for the full time required by the Rule, Your Committee therefore beg to recommend that the notice be deemed sufficient.

Mr. Smith (*Westmoreland*), from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same severally amended :—

Bill further to amend "The *St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Act*."

Bill to amend the Act 38 *Victoria*, Chapter 42, respecting the transportation of Cattle by Railway, or other mode of conveyance within the Dominion of *Canada*.

On motion of Mr. Robitaille, seconded by Mr. Langevin,

Ordered, That the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the possibility of establishing a sub-marine Telegraphic System, and into the advantages and necessity of such a system of Telegraphy in the waters of the Gulf and River *St. Lawrence* and the waters forming the approaches to the Gulf, have leave to report from time to time, with power to send for persons, papers and records; and that five be a Quorum.

Ordered, That Mr. Kirkpatrick have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 35 *Victoria*, Cap. 103, intituled : "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company (Limited)*."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Oliver have leave to bring in a Bill respecting "The *Canada Southern Bridge Company*."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Blain have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate "The *National Trust and Investment Company of Canada (Limited)*."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. Domville have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate "The *Chartered Bank of London and North America*."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. Mackenzie, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 6th March 1876, for copies of any correspondence which may have taken place between the Government of *Canada* through the British Minister at *Washington* and the *United States* Government, relating to the obstruction of the Navigation of *Niagara River* by the erection of an Inlet Pier in mid channel of said River; for the *Buffalo City Water Works*, thereby causing a dangerous obstruction to the passage of vessels and rafts of timber. (*Seasonal Papers*, No. 50.)

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide for more effectual enquiry into the existence of Corrupt Practices at Elections of Members of the House of Commons;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some

time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution providing for the payment of the necessary expenses of any inquiry under the Bill to provide for more effectual enquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at Elections of Members of the House of Commons, and after some time spent therein Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to order the payment of the necessary expenses of any enquiry under the Bill intituled: "An Act to provide for more effectual enquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at Elections of Members of the House of Commons," and that every Commissioner not being a Judge shall be paid at the conclusion of the enquiry, besides his travelling and other expenses, such sum as shall be fixed by the Governor in Council; and that every Commissioner shall, after the making of the Report by the said Bill directed, lay before the Governor in Council a statement of the number of days he has been actually employed in the enquiry, together with an account of his travelling and other expenses; and that any payment by this Resolution authorized shall be made out of any money which may be provided by Parliament for the purposes of Commissions issued under the said Bill.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to; and referred to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to provide for more effectual enquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at Elections of Members of the House of Commons.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to make further provision for the winding up of Insolvent Incorporated Banks;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions relative to Roads and Road allowances in the Province of *Manitoba*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Mills* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Mills* reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That Roads, one chain and a half wide, be laid out in rear of the farms fronting on the *Red* and *Assiniboine* Rivers, between them and the "outer two miles" or "hay privilege" proposed to be granted to the owners of the said farms,—and between the lots in the said "outer two miles" and the sections or legal subdivisions of sections bounding the same,—and also at convenient distances between the lots Roads one chain wide in the "outer two miles," and running from front to rear thereof; and that for the land taken for such last-mentioned Roads, compensation may, in the discretion of the Minister of the Interior, be granted to the owners thereof by the issue of land-scrip to them at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents for each acre of such land.

2. *Resolved*, That the said Roads, and all Road Allowances on Block Lines surveyed in the Province of *Manitoba*, and in the Townships surveyed and subdivided in the said Province, be transferred to the Province as the property thereof.

3. *Resolved*, That on the Government of Canada receiving notice, accompanied by sufficient plans and detailed descriptions of the public travelled Roads or trails through the settlements on the *Red* and *Assiniboine* Rivers, and of those commonly known as "The great highways of the Settlement Belt," existing within the present limits of the Province at the time of the transfer of the *North-West Territories* to Canada, the Governor in Council may transfer the same to the Province as the property thereof, subject to any rights acquired under any patents for lands "crossed by such Roads, issued before such notice.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. *Laird* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Roads and Road Allowances in *Manitoba*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.,

Pursuant to the 19th Rule of the House, the Orders respecting Private Bills were called.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating "*Le Crédit Foncier du Bas-Canada*";

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in Committee of Supply; Mr. *Cartwright* moved, seconded by Mr. *Coffin*, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

Sir *John A. Macdonald* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Tupper*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words "this House regrets that His Excellency the Governor General has not been advised to recommend to Parliament a measure for the readjustment of the Tariff, which would not only aid in alleviating the stagnation of business deplored in the gracious speech from the Throne, but would also afford fitting encouragement and protection to the struggling manufactures and industries, as well as to the agricultural products of the Country" inserted instead thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock, on Saturday morning;

Saturday, 11th March, 1876.

And the Debate continuing;

On motion of Mr. *Fleming*, seconded by Mr. *Mitchell*,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty minutes after One of the clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 13th March, 1876.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Lists of Shareholders of the Eastern Townships Bank, on the 22nd February, 1876; and of the Merchants Bank of *Halifax*, on the 3rd March, 1876, under the provisions of the Act 34 *Vic.*, Cap. 5, Sec. 12. (*Sessional Papers, No. 15.*)

Also,—General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the Districts of *Beauce*, *Chicoutimi*, *Compton* and *Saguenay*, for the year 1875. (*Sessional Papers, No. 16.*)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Scatcherd*,—The Petition of the Municipal Council of the City of *London*.

By Mr. *Trow*,—The Petition of the Presbytery of *Stratford* of the Presbyterian Church in *Canada*.

By Mr. *McKay* (*Colchester*),—The Petition of the Reverend *William Grant* and others; and the Petition of *F. R. Parker* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Fréchette*,—The Petition of the *Lévis* Board of Trade.

By Mr. *Norris*,—The Petition of the *St. Catharines* Board of Trade.

By Mr. *Workman*,—The Petition of the *Montreal* Board of Trade; and the Petition of the *Montreal* Corn Exchange Association.

By Mr. *MacDonnell*,—The Petition of the Reverend *A. F. Thomson* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Kirk*,—The Petition of *Thomas D. Hart* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Reverend *John M. Pike* and others; of the Reverend *Charles Tupper*, *D.D.*, and others; of the Reverend *W. L. Parker* and others; of *Robert Dickson* and others; of the Reverend *Job Shenton* and others; and of *John Mackinnon* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*; severally praying for the repeal of the Eleventh Section of the Act to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting the *North-West Territories*; and that the subject of Education in the said Territories may be left to the Local Legislatures of the Provinces.

Of *Pierre Poulin*, of the City of *Ottawa*, Province of *Ontario*, Trader; praying for an investigation into the conduct and acts of the Honorable *Aimé Lafontaine*, Judge of the Superior Court in and for the District of *Ottawa*.

Of *Alexander Vidal*, President, and *Thomas Gales* and *James McCaul*, Secretaries, on behalf of the Temperance Convention held in the City of *Montreal* on the fifteenth day of September, 1875; and of the Municipal Council of the County of *Lambton*; severally praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of Messrs. *H. McLean* and Company, and others; of *John Alexander*, and others; and of *E. V. Mosley*, and others, of *Montreal*; severally praying for certain Amendments to the Act to make better provision, extending to the whole Dominion of *Canada*, respecting the Inspection of certain staple articles of Canadian produce.

Of the *Ottawa Gas Company*; praying for the passing of an Act to amend their Acts of Incorporation, to confirm a certain Resolution of their shareholders, placing preferential and ordinary stock on the same footing; and to confirm, amend and extend their corporate powers.

Of *William Thomson* and others; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company (Limited).

Of the British American Land Company; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing them to loan money and to stipulate for, and exact any rate of interest or discount on any contract or agreement whatsoever which may be agreed upon not exceeding eight per centum per annum within the Dominion of *Canada*.

Of the Reverend *L. Cameron* and others, Members of the Congregation of the Presbyterian Church in *Canada*, at *Thamesford, Ontario*; praying for the passing of an Act for the better observance of the Sabbath on Railways and other Public Works in the Dominion.

Of Messrs. *Baldwin* and *Maller* and others, of the County of *Gloucester*, Province of *New Brunswick*; praying that the recent Fishery regulations imposing a tax upon Salmon and Bass be repealed; and that a reasonable lease or license tax be substituted therefor.

Of the Dominion Millers' Association; praying that duties corresponding to those levied by the *United States* upon Agricultural produce grown or manufactured in *Canada*, may be imposed upon similar imports from the *United States*, and that a

drawback may be allowed upon the export of foreign grain when manufactured in Canada.

Of C. W. Wetmore and others, of the City of Saint John, Province of New Brunswick; praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the Maritime Savings and Loan Society.

A Motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of Alexander Murdoch and others, of Lower Napan, Lower Chatham and Point aux Car,—and the Petition of John Grant and others, of the County of Northumberland, New Brunswick, presented on Friday last; severally praying that certain Regulations may be enforced with respect to the Salmon fisheries of the Miramichi and the fisheries off Fox Island and Portage Island, be now received;

Mr. Speaker decided "That in accordance with Rule 86, which requires the Signatures of at least three Petitioners on the sheet containing the prayer of the Petition, and the sheets of the prayers of these Petitions not having any signature at all, they cannot be received."

Mr. Ross (Middlesex), from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 1.*)

On motion of Mr. Scatcherd, seconded by Mr. Young,

Ordered, That the Petition of the Municipal Council of the City of London, presented this day, be now read; the said Petition having reference to a Bill to be considered by the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

And the said Petition was read and received, praying that the Bill now before Parliament, respecting the Great Western Railway Company of Canada, may not become law, unless provision is made binding the said Company to carry Cordwood over that part of its line which it makes use of to connect the City of London with the London, Huron and Bruce Railway on the same terms as are set forth in the thirty-fourth section of the Act incorporating the London, Huron and Bruce Railway Company.

Ordered, That Mr. Cameron (Cardwell) have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Charter of the St. Lawrence Bank; and to change the name of the said Bank.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday next.

On motion of Mr. Ross (Middlesex), seconded by Mr. Oliver,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Second and Third Reports of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill further to amend "The St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Act," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Burpee (Sunbury) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence,

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate "The Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to empower the *Canada Southern Railway Company* to issue Preference Stock;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

On motion of Mr. *Forbes*, seconded by Mr. *Mills*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Imperial Government; also between the Local Governments of the Maritime Provinces and the Dominion Government, relating to Certificates of service granted by the Dominion to Captains in the Merchant Service before 1871.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Tupper*, seconded by Mr. *Cameron* (*Cardwell*),

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate, requesting that their Honors will be pleased to transmit to this House, for its information, a copy of the Report made by a Select Committee of their House, during the last Session, appointed to enquire into all matters connected with the construction of Booms, Piers, and other works on the *Gatineau*.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Mr. *Robillard* moved, seconded by Mr. *Coupal*, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution authorizing the levying of rates and dues by the proprietors of wharves not within limits assigned to any corporation of Harbor Commissioners.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, by command of His Excellency the Governor General, then acquainted the House, That His Excellency having been informed of the subject matter of this motion recommends it to the House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee. The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that each and every person who may have constructed or may be in possession of a wharf on any navigable water in *Canada*, such wharf not being within the limits assigned by competent authority to any Corporation of Harbor Commissioners, so long as the said wharf shall be maintained in good repair and fit for public use, may levy on vessels moored to such wharf and upon all goods landed or shipped or deposited thereon (except arms, ammunition and military accoutrements, and other munitions of war, for the use of Government or for the defence of the Dominion, and except also vessels wholly laden therewith), the several rates and dues mentioned in the Schedule appended to the Act of the Parliament of *Canada*, passed in the 36th year of Her Majesty's Reign and chaptered 61, subject to the right of the Governor in Council to suspend at any time such power to collect the said rates and dues, or to order the demolition and removal of such wharf should he consider it advisable in the public interest so to do.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Pelletier* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the Bill intituled : " An Act to provide for the appointment of Assistant Inspectors of Penitentiaries in *Manitoba* and *British Columbia*," without any amendment.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled : " An Act to make provision for the Collection and Registration of the Criminal Statistics of *Canada*," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. *Gilmor*, seconded by Mr. *Appleby*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Statement of all Licenses issued for fishing weirs or traps in the Provinces of *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia* for the years 1874 and 1875 ; also a Statement of the tax collected each year from the same source.

On motion of Mr. *McDonald* (*Cape Breton*), seconded by Mr. *Bowell*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of tenders, plant and specifications for building a Light House at *Guyon* Island, and all correspondence relating to the same ; also copy of contract for building the same.

Mr. *Mitchell* moved, seconded by Mr. *Tupper*, and the Question being proposed, That, in the opinion of this House, any Legislation affecting British Merchant Shipping which may be adopted by the Imperial Parliament should not include in its operation Canadian Tonnage, or if such Legislation should be applied to Canadian Tonnage, it should also include Foreign Tonnage in order that no advantage should be had by the latter over the former by the effect of such proposed Imperial Legislation ;

Mr. *McLeod* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Burpee* (*Sunbury*), That all the words after " That " to the end of the Question, be left out, and the words " the Despatch forwarded by the Government of the Dominion to Lord *Carnarvon*, under " date 8th February, 1876, is approved, and that this House expresses a hope that " the views therein contained will be adopted by the Imperial Parliament in any " Legislation affecting British Merchant Shipping," inserted instead thereof ;

Mr. *Langevin* moved, in amendment to the said proposed amendment, seconded by Mr. *Pope*, That the words " the Despatch forwarded by the Government of the " Dominion to Lord *Carnarvon* under date the 8th February, 1876, is approved, and " that this House expresses a hope that the views therein contained, will be adopted " by the Imperial Parliament in any Legislation affecting British Merchant Shipping," be left out, and the words " in the opinion of this House it is desirable that " the Government should continue the efforts made by the late and present Governments to ensure the exemption of *Canada* Shipping from the effects of any Imperial " Legislation calculated to place Canadian Shipping at a disadvantage with foreign " ships in British and Foreign Ports," inserted instead thereof ;

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Tupper*,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Return in pursuance of the Railway Statistics Act by the *Brockville* and *Ottawa* Railway Company ; *Cobourg*, *Peterboro* and *Marmora* Railway Company ; *Canada* Southern Railway Company ; *Midland* Railway Company ; *Northern* Railway Company, for half year ending 30th June, 1875 ; and *Northern Extension* Railway Company, of their authorized Share and Loan Capital, and the sums received in respect of their Ordinary Capital and Preferential Capital, and Debenture Stock or Funded Debt, on the 31st December, 1874, specifying the rate per cent. of the

Dividends for the year 1874, on each of the said Capitals, shewing also the Loans outstanding on the 31st December, 18—, classified according to the several rates per cent. of interest, and the capital subscribed to other undertakings, whether such undertakings are on lease to, or worked by the subscribing Company, or are independent. (*Sessional Papers, No. 51*).

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 23rd February, 1876, for copies of all correspondence between the Canadian Government or any Member thereof with the *Hudson Bay Company*, relating to the acquisition or purchase by the Dominion from the Company of their lands in *Manitoba* and the North-West Territories or either of them, and of all Orders in Council, despatches and other papers respecting the same. (*Sessional Papers, No. 70*.)

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 14th March, 1876.

Mr. Speaker informed the House, That the Clerk of the House had received from the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, the following Certificate:—

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY, CANADA,
Ottawa, 14th March, 1876.

This is to certify that in virtue of a Writ of Election, dated the twenty-first day of February last, issued by His Excellency the Governor General, and addressed to the Sheriff of the District of *Terrebonne* as Returning Officer for the Electoral District of *Two Mountains*, in the Province of *Quebec*, for the Election of a Member to represent the said Electoral District in the House of Commons of *Canada*, in the present Parliament, in the room of *Charles Auguste Maximilien Globensky*, Esquire, resigned; *Jean Baptiste Daoust*, of the City of *Montreal*, Esquire, has been duly returned accordingly, as appears by the Return of the said Writ, deposited of Record in my Office.

R. POPE, (L. S.)
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, *Canada*.

To *Alfred Patrick*, Esquire,
Clerk of the House of Commons of *Canada*.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Irving*,—The Petition of *Thomas Gray*, of *Glasgow, Scotland*; and the Petition of *J. T. H. McEwan*, of *Stirling, Scotland*, first Mortgage Bondholders of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*; and the Petition of the Fruit Growers Association of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Cameron (Ontario)*,—The Petition of the *St. Catharines Board of Trade*.

By Mr. *Desjardins*,—The Petition of the Religious Hospital Ladies of *St. Joseph* of the *Hôtel-Dieu of Montreal*.

By Mr. *Goudge*,—The Petition of *J. D. McGillivray* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Forbes*,—The Petition of the Reverend *George O. Gates*, A.B., and others of *Queen's County, Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Workman*,—The Petition of the Harbor Commissioners of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Carmichael*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Alexander J. MacKichan* and

others; the Petition of *George Walker* and others; the Petition of the Reverend *Duncan B. Blair* and others; the Petition of *Hector Mackenzie* and others; the Petition of *Alexander MacKay* and others; and the Petition of the Reverend *John Lees* and others, of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Blake*,—The Petition of the Presbytery of *Bruce* of the Presbyterian Church in *Canada*.

By Mr. *Jones (Halifax)*,—The Petition of *John Read* and others, of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Tupper*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. M. Sutherland* and others, of *Pugwash* and vicinity, Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Mitchell*,—The Petition of *Alexander Loggie* and others, Fishermen and others of *Miramichi*, Province of *New Brunswick*.

Jean Baptiste Daoust, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Two Mountains*, having previously taken the Oath, according to Law, and subscribed before the Commissioners the Roll containing the same, took his seat in the House.

Mr. *Huntington*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 21st February 1876, for copies of the instructions issued to Mr. *Talbot*, one of the employes or Sub-Inspectors of the Post Office Department, in relation to his visits to the Electoral District of *Charlevoix*, during the Dominion Election in the month of January last. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 53.)

Also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 9th March 1876, for copies of all correspondence relating to the dismissal of Mr. *McDougall*, Post Master at *Christmas Island*, *Cape Breton*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 54.)

Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:

The Committee carefully examined the following documents, and recommend that they be printed, viz:—

Statement of the Estate of the Bank of Upper Canada. (*In Sessional Papers only.*)

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure on account of the Consolidated Fund from 1st July, 1875, to 10th February, 1876. (*For Distribution only.*)

Message from His Excellency the Governor General, transmitting certain papers having reference to the Financial position of the Province of Manitoba.

Statement shewing the value of all articles imported from the United States into each Province of the Dominion during 1871, '72 and '73, paying 10, 15 and 5 per cent. duty respectively; and also similar statement for 1873 and 1875 of articles paying 17½, 10 and 5 per cent., &c. (*In Sessional Papers only.*)

Statement of the balances in the hands of the Financial Agents and the various Banks in Canada and England on the 15th of June, 1875, and on February 10th and 29th, 1876, &c.

Return to Address,—Shewing the general nature and value of all manufactured articles imported into *Canada* from the *United States* in the years 1873, '74 and '75.

Return to Address,—Respecting the non-admission of Fish Oils and Fish of all kinds, the produce of *British Columbia*, into the *United States*, free of duty under the Treaty of *Washington* of 8th May, 1871.

Return to Address,—Orders and Minutes of Council, papers and correspondence with the Imperial Government, relating to the introduction and passage through the Imperial Parliament of the Act 38th Vict., 38 and 39, intituled: "An Act to remove certain doubts with respect to the Parliament of *Canada* under Section 18 of the *British North America Act*, 1867.

Message from His Excellency the Governor General transmitting certain correspondence having reference to the inadequacy of the existing Extradition Treaty between Great Britain and the United States.

The Committee also recommend that the following documents be not printed :—

Official Return of the Distribution of the Dominion Statutes of Canada 1875.

Report of the Geology and resources of the region in the vicinity of the 49th parallel from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains. (Being printed in pamphlet form, not to be reprinted for Sessional Papers.)

Order of the House for Statement shewing the monthly wages paid by the Government to each of the men composing the crew of the Medical Officers' boat at the Port of Quebec in 1874 and 1875; also, statement shewing the total cost of the service of the said boat, &c.

Correspondence in relation to enquiry respecting the barque "N. Churchill."

Return to Address,—Reports and other documents communicated by the Post Office Inspector of the Province of New Brunswick, as the result of that officer's investigation into the conduct of the Postmaster of Sackville.

Return to Address,—Statement of the number of tons of coal imported into Canada during the past year from the United States, and for the correspondence between the Canadian and the United States Governments regarding the renewal by the latter, of the duty imposed on coal exported from Canada to the United States.

Return to Address,—Copies of Order in Council or other Document fixing the salary of Damase Hudon, Esquire, Deputy Collector of Customs at Chicoutimi, and a statement showing the several amounts collected by the said Damase Hudon, Esquire, from 1st May to 1st November, 1875.

Return to Address,—Correspondence between the Government of Canada and the United States Government, relating to the obstruction of the Navigation of the Niagara River by the erection of an Inlet Pier for the Buffalo City Water Works.

The Committee would respectfully recommend that after the present Session, the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Commons be so prepared and printed that they may be changed into Journal form, on the same principle as the Minutes of the Senate are now being done, by which it is hoped economy as well as despatch will be obtained.

Mr. Rymal, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee have examined the Notices given on the following Petitions, and find them sufficient, viz :—Of William Kersteman and others, for an Act of incorporation under the name of the *England and Canada Mortgage Security Company*,—of the Security Permanent Building and Savings Society of *St. Catharines*, for the passing of an Act empowering them to change the name of the said Society, to that of the Security Loan and Savings Company,—of the *Ottawa Gas Company*, for the passing of an Act to amend their Acts of incorporation; to confirm a certain Resolution of their Shareholders, placing preferential and ordinary stock on the same footing; and to confirm, amend, and extend their corporate powers,—of William Thomson and others, for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the *British Canadian Loan and Investment Company (Limited)*,—of C. W. Wetmore and others, of the City of *St. John*, Province of *New Brunswick*, for incorporation under the name of the *Maritime Savings and Loan Society*.

Your Committee have examined the Petition of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of *Rupert's Land* in connection with the Church of *England*, and of the Executive Committee of the Synod thereof, for an Act of incorporation under the name of the Diocesan Synod of the Church of *England* in *Rupert's Land*, and find that no Notice has been given, but the reasons assigned justify them in recommending that the Rule be suspended in this case.

Your Committee beg also leave to recommend that the Petition of Frank Smith and others of the City of *Toronto*, for incorporation under the name of the *British Canadian Loan and Trust Company*, reported on the seventh instant, be referred back to them for further consideration.

On motion of Mr. *Kirkpatrick*, seconded by Mr. *Rymal*,

Ordered, That the Petition of *Frank Smith*, and others, Merchants, Bankers and others, of the City of *Toronto*, praying for an Act of Incorporation under the name of the British Canadian Loan and Trust Company, be referred back to the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders.

Ordered, That Mr. *Young* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company (Limited).

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Currier* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act incorporating "The *Ottawa Gas Company*" to confirm a Resolution of their Shareholders placing preferential and ordinary stock on the same footing, and to confirm, amend and extend their corporate powers,

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Vail* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Acts therein mentioned, respecting the Militia and the Defence of the Dominion of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *De Veber* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate "The Maritime Savings and Loan Society."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Norris* have leave to bring in a Bill to change the name of the Security Permanent Building and Savings Society of *St. Catharines*, to that of the Security Loan and Savings Company.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, the 51st Rule of this House be suspended as regards a Bill to incorporate the Synod of the Church of *England*, Diocese of *Rupert's Land* ; and that Mr. *Cameron (Cardwell)* have leave to bring in the said Bill.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mackenzie* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Railway Act of 1868.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time ; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Criminal Law relating to Violence, Threats and Molestations, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Mills* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be "An Act to amend the Criminal Laws relating to Violence, Threats and Molestation."

Ordered, That the Clerk do now carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to make provision for the crossing of navigable waters by Railway or other road Companies incorporated under Provincial Acts;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the Intercolonial Railway;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Laurier* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to provide for more effectual inquiry into the existence or Corrupt Practices at Elections of Members of the House of Commons, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Laurier* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate upon the amendment which was, on Friday last, proposed to be made to the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair; (for the House again in Committee of Supply); and which amendment was, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "this House regrets that His Excellency the Governor General has not been advised to recommend to Parliament a measure for the re-adjustment of the Tariff which would not only aid in alleviating the stagnation of business deplored in the Gracious Speech from the Throne, but would also afford fitting encouragement and protection to the struggling manufactures and industries as well as to the Agricultural products of the Country" inserted instead thereof;

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning;

Wednesday, 15th March, 1876.

And the Debate continuing;

On motion of Mr. *Borden*, seconded by Mr. *Tupper*,

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned till the next sitting of the House this day, and that it then be the First Order of the Day.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill respecting the Capital of the Great Western Railway Company, and for the capitalization of certain charges and

liabilities, and have made several amendments thereto, which they present for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Mr. *Laird*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 8th March, 1876, for a Return of the names of occupiers or holders of land on the Islands of the *St. Lawrence*, between *Brockville* and *Gananoque*, called "*The Thousand Islands*;" the number in each holding; and the value and appraisement of each holding. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 55.)

Also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 2nd March 1876, for all correspondence which has taken place between the Council of the *Six Nation* Indians and the Indian Department, with reference to the payment of accrued interest moneys which belong to them, and which have been placed to their general fund; and also for an approximate statement shewing the amount of said interest moneys. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 56.)

And then The House, having continued to sit till One of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 15th March, 1876.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Brouse*,—The Petition of *James Turnbull* and others, Licensed Engineers of the Province of *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Tupper*,—The Petition of the Reverend *A. D. Morton*, A.M., and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Gillmor*,—The Petition of *J. E. Dickson* and others, Fishermen.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Presbytery of *Stratford* of the Presbyterian Church in *Canada*; praying for the passing of an Act for the better observance of the Sabbath on Railways and other Public Works in the Dominion.

Of the Reverend *William Grant* and others; of *F. R. Parker* and others; of the Reverend *A. F. Thomson* and others; and of *Thomas D. Hart* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*; severally praying for the repeal of the Eleventh Section of the Act to amend and consolidate the laws respecting the *North-West Territories*; and that the subject of Education in the said Territories may be left to the Local Legislatures of the Provinces.

Of the *Lévis* Board of Trade; praying for the establishment of a system of Marine Télégraphs on the shores and principal islands of the Gulf of *St. Lawrence*, and that the same be extended to the shores of the Maritime Provinces.

Of the *St. Catharines* Board of Trade; praying that the Customs duties on such importations of foreign manufactures and products as injuriously compete with Canadian industries may be raised to twenty-five per cent.

Of the *Montreal* Board of Trade; praying that the Bill, now before Parliament, to incorporate the *Royal Albert Bridge Company*, may not become law.

Of the *Montreal* Corn Exchange Association; praying that the Bill, now before Parliament, to incorporate the *Royal Albert Bridge Company*, may not become law, until all objections have been fully considered.

Mr. *Blake*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an

Address to His Excellency, dated 8th March, 1876, for a Return of the number of suits instituted before the Supreme Court and of the number of Judgments rendered by the said Court. (*Sessional Papers, No. 57.*)

Also, Copies of the General Rules and Orders which have been framed by the Judges of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts for regulating the procedure of those Courts, and for carrying out the other objects mentioned in Section 79 of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act. (*Sessional Papers, No. 58.*)

Mr. *Huntington*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 21st February, 1876, for a statement setting forth the total number of Newspapers and other Periodicals in each County and City of the Dominion which have paid Postage on Papers sent from the Office of Publication, with the total Revenue received therefrom during the three months ending the 31st December, 1875. (*Sessional Papers, No. 59.*)

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered), and is as followeth:—

Dufferin.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons, Correspondence, Reports, and other Papers regarding the construction of the *Pacific Railway*. (*Sessional Papers No. 41.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ottawa, 14th March, 1876.

Mr. *Holton*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same severally amended:—

Bill to amend the Act 37 *Victoria*, Chapter 51, intituled: "An Act to authorize the incorporation of Boards of Trade in the Dominion."

Bill to authorize the Shareholders of the Union Permanent Building and Savings Society, to change the name of the said Society.

Bill to authorize the Shareholders of the Provincial Permanent Building and Savings Society, to change the name of the said Society.

Bill to amend the Act incorporating "The *Canada Shipping Company*."

Ordered, That Mr. *Blake* have leave to bring in a Bill to supply an omission in the Act 37 *Vict.*, Chap. 42, extending certain Criminal Laws of *Canada* to *British Columbia*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Blake* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the attendance of witnesses at Criminal trials.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. *Taschereau* moved, seconded by Mr. *Laurier*, and the Question being proposed That the Entry in the Journals of the Legislature Assembly of the Province of *Canada* for the Session of the year 1866, relating to the production of certain papers in the case of *The Queen vs Daoust*, at the sitting of the House held on the 4th July, 1866, be now read; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. *Holton* brought up, and laid on the Table,—A Petition of *T. Workman* and others, on behalf of the Metropolitan Bank of *Montreal*.

Ordered, That the said Petition be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying to be permitted to lay before the House, a Petition for amendments to the Act incorporating the said Bank, notwithstanding the expiration of the time for presenting Petitions for Private Bills.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate upon the amendment which was, on Friday last proposed to be made to the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair, (for the House again in Committee of Supply); and which amendment was, that all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "this House regrets that His Excellency the Governor General has not been advised to recommend to Parliament a measure for the re-adjustment of the Tariff, which would not only aid in alleviating the stagnation of business deplored in the Gracious Speech from the Throne, but would also afford fitting encouragement and protection to the struggling manufactures and industries as well as to the Agricultural products of the country," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question on the amendment being again proposed; And a further Debate arising thereupon;

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning;

Thursday, 16th March, 1876.

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>McDougall (T. Rivers, Pope,</i>	
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Mac Millan,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bocell,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McGreevy,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Cameron (Cardwell),</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Short,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Carrier,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>White (Hastings)</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Palmer,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Workman,</i>
<i>Declin,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>	<i>Wright (O.tauca), and</i>
<i>Dewdney,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall)</i>	<i>Phumb,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac).—70</i>
<i>Donahue,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton),</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Church,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Power,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Poser,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Cunningham,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>

<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Roscoe,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Invern's),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>MacDougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Scatcherd,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>McKay (Cape Breton),</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Smith (Saskatchewan),</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland),</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McNab,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>Metcalf,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Cameron (Ontario),</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>Moffat,</i>	<i>Thompson (Haldim'd),</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Thomson (Welland),</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Tremaine,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>	<i>Yeo, and</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Young.—116.</i>

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Main Question being put ;

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Department of Militia and Defence, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. *Scatcherd* also acquainted the House, that he was directed to move, That the Committee have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty-five minutes before Three of the Clock on Thursday morning, adjourned till this day.

Thursday, 16th March, 1876.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Gordon,—The Petition of the Presbytery of *Barrie* of the Presbyterian Church in *Canada*.

By Mr. Forbes,—The Petition of the Reverend *Joseph Gotz* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. Killam,—The Petition of *Alexander McGregor* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. Tupper,—The Petition of *H. Bool* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. Borden,—The Petition of *J. M. Parker* and others; and the Petition of *John Clark* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. Carmichael,—The Petition of *Alexander Stirling* and others; the Petition of the Reverend *James Bayne*, D.D. and others; and the Petition of *Peter McEwen* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *Thomas Gray*, a first mortgage bondholder of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*, residing in *Glasgow, Scotland*; and of *J. T. H. McEwan*, a first mortgage bondholder of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*, residing in *Stirling, Scotland*; severally praying that no Act may be passed permitting the *Canada Southern Railway Company* to alter in any way the position or privileges of their Bondholders, before the Bondholders residing in *Great Britain* shall have had ample opportunity afforded them of obtaining full information of the provisions of the desired Act and its objects and considering of its merits.

Of the *Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario*; praying for the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics of Manufactures and Commerce, so that reliable information may be disseminated concerning the imports and exports of such fruits as are grown in the Dominion.

Of the *St. Catharines Board of Trade*; praying that the Customs duties on such importations of foreign manufactures and products as injuriously compete with Canadian industries may be raised to twenty-five per cent.

Of the Religious Hospital Ladies of *St. Joseph* of the *Hotel Dieu of Montreal*; praying that the Bill, now before Parliament, respecting the Mechanics' Bank, may not become law, unless provision is made protecting the rights of the shareholders against any loss or damage in their stock.

J. D. MacGillivray and others; of the Reverend *Alexander J. MacKichan* and others; of *George Walker* and others; of the Reverend *Duncan B. Blair* and others; of *Hector Mackenzie* and others; of *Alexander Mackay* and others; of the Reverend *John Lees* and others; of *John Reid* and others; and of the Reverend *J. M. Sutherland* and others, of *Pugwash* and vicinity, Province of *Nova Scotia*; severally praying for the repeal of the Eleventh section of the Act to amend and consolidate the laws respecting the *North-West Territories*; and that the subject of Education in the said Territories may be left to the Local Legislatures of the Provinces.

Of the Reverend *George O. Gates*, A.B. and others of *Queen's County*, Province of *Nova Scotia*; praying for the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Of the Harbor Commissioners of *Montreal*; praying that the Bill, now before Parliament, to incorporate the *Royal Albert Bridge Company*, may not become law.

Of the Presbytery of *Bruce* of the Presbyterian Church in *Canada*; praying for the passing of an Act for the better observance of the Sabbath on Railways and other Public Works in the Dominion.

Of *Alexander Loggie* and others, fishermen, and others of *Miramichi*, Province of

New Brunswick; praying that the recent Fishery regulations imposing a tax upon Salmon and Bass be repealed, and that the rights of the fishermen be maintained.

Mr. *Rymal*, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee have examined the Petition in behalf of the Metropolitan Bank of *Montreal*, praying for leave to present a Petition for their amendments to their Act of incorporation; and satisfactory reasons having been assigned for the delay, they recommend that the said Petition be received, notwithstanding the expiration of the time.

Mr *Workman* brought up, and laid on the Table,—A Petition of the Metropolitan Bank.

Ordered, That the said Petition be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying for the passing of an Act authorizing them to amalgamate the stock of the said Bank with some other Chartered Bank of the Dominion, and to cancel such shares received by the said Bank in settling of obligations due the Bank.

Ordered, That Mr. *Robinson* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate “The *England and Canada Mortgage Security Company*.”

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, seconded by Mr. *Young*,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Fourth Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, with the exception of the last paragraph thereof.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 6th March, 1876, for copies of all Reports by Engineers, Reports from the *Quebec Harbor Commission*, documents, correspondence and Orders in Council, relating to the selection of the site for the construction of a Graving Dock at the Port of *Quebec*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 60.*)

Also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 2nd March, 1876, for copies of the circulars sent to shipbuilding firms for the construction of a steam tender to transport mails from *Father Point* to the ocean steamers; all correspondence with any parties in relation to the same, and a statement of the names of all parties or firms to whom such circulars were sent with the tenders received, the date of the acceptance of Messrs. *Cantin's* tender and a copy of the contract entered into with them. (*Sessional Papers, No. 61.*)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 6th March, 1876, for a copy of all Reports and communications between the Government or any of its officers or other persons, since June, 1875, relating to the state and condition of the *Dawson Route* from *Thunder Bay* to *Fort Garry*, together with a statement of the number of passengers and quantity of freight transported on said route during the season of 1875. (*Sessional Papers, No. 62.*)

Also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 2nd March, 1876, for copies of all correspondence which may have been had between private individuals or corporations and the Government of *Canada*, in relation to the offices, workshops and works of the Intercolonial Railway at *Rimouski*. (*Sessional Papers No. 63.*)

And also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 14th February, 1876, for copies of the Report or Reports of *Frederick Baillairgé*, Esquire, Assistant Engineer to the head of the Public Works Department, on his surveys in the Parish of *St. Fiddle* and *St. Siméon* in 1875, the instructions furnished him in relation thereto, and of all Petitions and correspondence presented or exchanged on the subject. (*Sessional Papers, No. 64.*)

On motion of Mr. *Taschereau*, seconded by Mr. *Laurier*,

Ordered, That the Entry in the Journals of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of *Canada*, for the Session of the year 1866, relating to the production of certain papers in the case of *The Queen vs Daoust*, at the sitting of the House held on the 4th July, 1866; and the said papers now in the hands of the Clerk of this House, be now read.

And the said Entry and papers were read at the Table, as follow :—

The Honorable Mr. Attorney-General *Cartier*, one of Her Majesty's Executive Council laid upon the Table,—Copies of certain papers in the case of *Domina Regina vs J. B. Daoust*.

APPEAL OFFICE,
Montreal, 27th June, 1866.

SIR,—In compliance with your letter of the 21st instant, requesting me on the part of the Honorable the Attorney-General of Lower *Canada*, to furnish copies of certain papers connected with the trial of *J. B. Daoust*, Esquire, for forgery, I have the honor to forward you copy of the whole case transmitted to me by order of Mr. Justice *Aylwin*; but I fear it does not contain precisely all the papers you desire.

For the purposes of the Appeal the recital of Mr. Justice *Mondelet's* Judgment by Mr. Justice *Aylwin* in his case was probably thought sufficient.

However, to save delays, I have called upon the Clerk of the Crown to furnish me with a copy of the entry made in the Register of the Court of the Queen's Bench (Crown Side) touching the Judgment of Mr. Justice *Mondelet* for granting a new trial which he has omitted to annex to the case transmitted to my Office and to which I take the liberty to refer as forming part of the documents I am requested to furnish.

For the same purpose, I also include an abstract from the Register of the Court of Queen's Bench (Crown Side) containing the Order of Mr. Justice *Aylwin* for reservation of the point, which extract was furnished me at my request by the Clerk of the Crown, and to which I also take the liberty to refer.

In addition to what you ask, I send also a minute of all the entries in my Register touching the said case.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
L. W. MARCHAND.

Geo. Futvoye, Esquire,
Clerk of the Crown Law Department, *Ottawa*.

(Translation.)
Province of *Canada*, }
District of *Montreal*. }

COURT OF THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

(Crown Side.)

28 *Victoria*, *March Term*, A. D. 1865.

Thursday, the 20th day of April, 1865.

Present :

The Honorable CHARLES MONDELET, Asst. Judge of said Court.

No. 18.

THE QUEEN
vs.

JEAN BAPTISTE DAOUST.

} On Conviction of Forgery.

Mr. *Ouimet* fyles two affidavits and moves on behalf of the prisoner, That in view of the affidavits fyled and for the reasons following, the verdict of "Guilty" pronounced against him in this cause by the Jury, on the 31st day of March last, on

the indictment for perjury, be annulled and set aside, and that a new trial take place in this case. *To Wit:*

1. Because the said prisoner has discovered, since the rendering of the said verdict of "Guilty," that *Joseph Legault dit Deslauriers*, farmer of the Parish of *St. Laurent*, was an essential and necessary witness who can prove the authorization or permission given to the prisoner by *Joseph Desforges*, whose name he is accused of having forged, to use the name of said *Desforges*, to sign his name on notes, provided the amount should not exceed one thousand dollars;

2. Because it was not until towards the fifth day of April instant, that the prisoner became aware of the fact, notwithstanding that he made all due and diligent search before his trial in order to procure witnesses to that effect;

3. Because the facts which the witness *Joseph Legault* can prove will entirely change the results of the case on the merits, and will have the effect of causing the Prisoner to be declared innocent of the crime of which he is accused;

4. Because the Prisoner underwent a trial on the 18th April instant, on a charge of the same kind, and which differs from that of which he has been found guilty only in the date and the amount of the note, that *Joseph Legault* was therein heard as a witness and the Prisoner was acquitted and declared innocent inasmuch as he proved the authorization or permission to him given by *Joseph Desforges* to use his name on notes provided the amount should not exceed one thousand dollars;

5. Because the notes constituting the matter of the two actions do not exceed one thousand dollars, and that the prisoner was accused of having forged or counterfeited the name of *Joseph Desforges* on the back of each of the said two notes, and proved an authorization or permission to that effect.

Having heard Mr. *Quimet* for the prisoner, and Mr. *Johnson*, Q.C., for the Crown, the Court grants the motion of the prisoner for a new trial.

Certified to be a true copy from the Register of, the said Court.

DESSAULLES & ERMATINGER,
Clerk of the Crown.

Province of Canada, }
District of Montreal. }

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

(Crown Side.)

29th Victoria, September Term, A. D. 1865.

Monday, 25th day of September, 1865.

Present:

The Honorable THOMAS CUSHING AYLWIN, Judge of the said Court.

No. 18.

THE QUEEN
vs.

JEAN BAPTISTE DAoust.

} On Conviction of Forgery.

The said *Jean Baptiste Daoust* is called and appears in Court.

Mr. *Ramsay* on the part of the Crown, moved that the second trial of the prisoner upon this Indictment be proceeded with in conformity with the order of the Court made on this twentieth day of April last, granting the prisoner's motion for a new trial.

Thereupon the Court, Mr. Justice *Aylwin* presiding, considering that it hath no power or authority to proceed with the second trial of the prisoner in view of his former conviction, and that the order granting the new trial is illegal, doth reserve the question of law thus arising upon Mr. *Ramsay's* motion, for the consideration of the Court of Queen's Bench (Appeal Side) to be held on the first day of December

next, and doth order that the prisoner in the meantime be released on bail, himself in the sum of one thousand dollars and two sureties in the sum of five hundred dollars each, to appear before this last mentioned Court on the first day of December next, as also before this Court on the first judicial day of the next term of this Court, which is to be held on the twenty-fourth day of March next and thence afterwards from day to day until duly discharged.

Certified to be a true extract from the Register of the said Couru.

DESSAULLES & ERMATINGER,
Clerk of the Court.

Index of all the Papers and Documents composing the Record in this Cause.

Indictment for Forgery.
Motion for a new trial.
Affidavit of *Gédéon Ouimet*.
Deposition on Affidavit of *J. B. Daoust*.
Affidavit of *Joseph Legault dit Des Lauriers*.
Affidavit of *Félix Paquin*.
Deposition of *Joseph Desforges*.
Deposition of *Narcisse M. Lecavalier*.
Deposition of *Henry Starnes*.
Case reserved for the opinion of the Judges.
Transcript.
Certificate.

Index of Supplementary Documents.

Extract No. 1. Order of Mr. Justice *Mondelet* for granting a new trial.

Extract No. 2. Order of Mr. Justice *Aylwin* for reservation of the point.

(Translation.)

The following documents are copies of the Record transmitted to the Court of Queen's Bench (Appeal side) from the Court of Queen's Bench, sitting on the Crown side at *Montreal*, and of all the proceedings had before the said Court of Queen's Bench (Appeal side) in the Reserved Case of Our Sovereign Lady the *Queen*, versus *Jean Baptiste Daoust*, which copies I am requested to transmit to the Honorable the Attorney General for Lower Canada.

Province of Canada, }
Lower Canada. }
To Wit: }

IN THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

March Term, 1875.

(Crown Side.)

DOMINA REGINA,

vs.

JEAN BAPTISTE DAOUST.

District of *Montreal*, }
To Wit: }

The Jurors for Our Lady the *Queen*, upon their oath, present that *Jean Baptiste Daoust*, late of the City of *Montreal*, in the district of *Montreal*, Esquire, on the fifteenth day of *March*, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the city aforesaid, in the district aforesaid, did feloniously forge on the

back of a certain promissory note for the payment of money purporting to be the promissory note of the said *Jean Baptist Daoust*, dated at the city aforesaid, on the fifteenth day of March aforesaid, for the payment in three months after the date thereof, at the office of the *Ontario Bank*, in the said city, of the sum of three hundred dollars to the order of one *Joseph Desforjes*, a certain endorsement of the said promissory note, which said forged endorsement is as follows, that is to say :—

“*Joseph Desforjes*,” with intent to defraud, against the form of the Statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity. And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said *Jean Baptiste Daoust* on the fifteenth day of March, in the year aforesaid, in the city aforesaid, in the District aforesaid, feloniously did offer, utter, dispose of and put off a certain forged endorsement on the back of a promissory note for the payment of money purporting to be the promissory note of the said *Jean Baptiste Daoust*, dated at the city aforesaid, on the fifteenth day of March aforesaid, for the payment of three hundred dollars, in three months after the date of the said promissory note, at the office of the *Ontario Bank* in the said city, to the order of one *Joseph Desforjes*, which said forged endorsement is as follows, that is to say :—

“*Joseph Desforjes*” with intent to defraud, he the said *Jean Baptist Daoust*, at the time he so uttered the said last mentioned forged indorsement, then and there well knowing the same to be forged against the form of the Statute in such case made and provided and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

CARTER & DESSAULLES,
Clerk of the Crown.

GEO. E. CARTIER,
Attorney General, L.C.,
by F. J. JOHNSON, Q.C.

(True Copy.)

CARTER & DESSAULLES,
Clerk of the Crown.

ENDORSATION.

True Bill.
T. DOUCET, }
Foreman.

No. 18.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH,

(Crown Side.)

March Term, 1865.

THE QUEEN
against
JEAN BAPTISTE DAOUST.

Indictment for Forgery.

Fyled this 27th March, 1865.

Arraigned 24th March, 1865.

Plea “Not Guilty.”

Trial fixed for 30th March, 1865,

Trial had do do

Verdict:—Guilty (and recommended to mercy)

Witnesses—*Joseph Desforjes*.
Narcisse M. Lecavelier.
Henry Starnes.

(Translation.)

Province of *Canada*, }
District of *Montreal*. }

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

(Crown Side.)

THE QUEEN

vs.

JEAN BAPTISTE DAOUST.

Motion on the part of the said *Jean Baptiste Daoust* the prisoner, that in view of the affidavits produced and for the following reasons the verdict of *Guilty* pronounced against him in this case by the Jury, on the 31st day of March last, on the indictment of forgery, be annulled and set-aside, and that a new trial take place in this case, to wit:

1st. Because the said prisoner has discovered (since) the rendering of the said verdict of Guilty that *Joseph Legault dit Deslauriers*, farmer, of the parish of *St. Laurent*, was an essential and necessary witness who can prove the authorization and permission given to the prisoner by *Joseph Desforges*, whose name he is accused of having forged, to use the name of the said *Desforges* to sign his name on notes, provided the amount should not exceed one thousand dollars.

2nd. Because it was only about the fifth of April instant, that the prisoner became aware of this fact, notwithstanding that he had made all due and diligent search before his trial to procure witnesses to that effect;

3rd. Because the facts which the witness *Joseph Legault* can prove, will entirely change the result of the case on the merits, and will have the effect of causing the prisoner to be declared innocent of the crime of which he is accused.

4th. Because the prisoner underwent a trial on the 18th of April instant on an accusation of the same kind and which differs from that in which he was found guilty, only in the date and the amount of the note, that *Joseph Legault* was therein examined as a witness, and the prisoner was acquitted and declared innocent, inasmuch as he proved the authorization or permission given to him by *Joseph Desforges* to make use of his name on notes provided the amount should not exceed one thousand dollars.

5th. Because the notes which constituted the matter of the two actions, do not exceed one thousand dollars, and that the prisoner has been accused of having forged or counterfeited the name of *Joseph Desforges*, on the back of each of the said notes, and has proved an authorization or permission to that effect.

Montreal, 20th April, 1865.

OUIMET & CHAPLEAU,
Advocates for Prisoner.

(Duly notified,)

T. G. Johnson, Q.C.

(True Copy.)

CARTER & DESSAULLES,
Clerk of the Crown.

(Translation.)

Province of *Canada*, }
District of *Montreal*. }

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

(Crown Side.)

THE QUEEN.

vs.

JEAN BAPTISTE DAOUST.

Gédon Ouimet, Esquire, Advocate, having been duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists depose and saith: I have known the prisoner for about fifteen years, and he has always borne an honest reputation since I have known him; I was one of the prisoner's

counsel in the two trials he underwent for the crime of forgery, during the term of this Court held in April instant; I have personal knowledge of the fact that the prisoner used all possible diligence to procure one or more witnesses to prove the authorization which *Joseph Desforbes* had given him to make use of his name on notes, provided the amount should not exceed one thousand dollars, but that the prisoner was unable to remember the name of any witness before or during his trial which took place on the 30th March last; that on or about the 5th or 6th of April, instant, I was informed that *Joseph Legault* might be an essential witness, and I caused him to come to the city where he made on the 10th April instant, the affidavit produced, sworn before *J. A. Labadie*, Esquire, Justice of the Peace; I know that on the 18th April instant, the prisoner underwent a trial on a like accusation, which differs only in the date and the amount of the note, and that *Joseph Legault* having been heard as a witness, therein deposed to facts respecting the authorization or permission given to the prisoner to make use of the name of the said *Joseph Desforbes*, under the restriction aforesaid, and that the prisoner was acquitted, and if the said *Joseph Legault* is examined on a new trial in the present case, he will in all probability be acquitted. I truly believe that the said *Joseph Legault* has told the truth and that the prisoner is innocent of the crime of which he has been found guilty—And the same being read over, Deponent hath signed.

GEDÉON OUMET.

Sworn in open Court the 20th April, 1865.

CARTER & DESSAULLES,
Clerk of the Crown.

(True copy),

CARTER & DESSAULLES,
Clerk of the Crown.

(Translation.)

Province of *Canada*, }
District of *Montreal*. }

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

(Crown Side.)

THE QUEEN

vs.

JEAN BAPTIST DAoust.

Jean Baptist Daoust of the City of *Montreal*, Esquire, and now confined in the common gaol of this district being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deposeth and saith:—That on the 31st March last he was convicted of the crime of forgery, and a verdict was entered against him accordingly, that deponent was accused of having affixed the name of *Joseph Desforbes* to a promissory note dated the 15th March, 1864, payable to the order of *Joseph Desforbes* at the *Ontario Bank*, in *Montreal*, for the sum of three hundred dollars; that deponent was innocent of that crime, for the said *Joseph Desforbes* had authorized and given permission to said deponent to write and make use of his name, as he was accustomed to do, which authorization and permission was given him about four years ago, and even since; that deponent did not at all recollect that *Joseph Legault*, farmer of the Parish of *St. Rose*, had been present when *Joseph Desforbes* had given him such permission and authorization; that it was only after the conviction and verdict of the Jury that deponent was informed of the facts which the said *Joseph Legault* could prove; that on the 18th of April, instant, deponent underwent a trial on a charge of the same kind, to wit: for having forged the signature of the said *Joseph Desforbes*, on a note of five hundred dollars, dated the 24th day of August, 1864; that the said *Joseph Desforbes* was examined as a witness on the said trial, as also *Félix Paquin*, of the Parish of *St. Eustache*; that the said *Joseph Legault* testified on the said trial to the permission and authorization

given to deponent by the said *Joseph Desforbes* to make use of his name and to sign it on the notes, provided the amount should not exceed one thousand dollars; deponent further said that the affidavits of the said *Joseph Legault* and *Felix Paquin* annexed to these presents, contain the truth; that the said *Joseph Legault* is an essential witness on whose testimony the said *Jean Baptiste Daoust*, the deponent, will be acquitted of the charge laid against him on a new trial, inasmuch as the facts to which the said *Joseph Legault* can testify bear directly upon the facts of the signature of the said *Joseph Desforbes* on the back of the note of the 15th March, 1864, and upon the essential point of fact of the case; that deponent did not in any way whatever recollect before or during his trial on the 30th March last, that said *Joseph Legault* had been present at the time of the authorization or promission from the said *Joseph Desforbes* to deponent as he has declared, but for which deponent would have used due diligence to bring him forward as his witness: that moreover, deponent made all due diligent search to secure witnesses to that effect, and took all steps necessary in the like case: that the said *Joseph Legault* having left the Parish of *St. Laurent*, where deponent often went, the latter did not have occasion to meet with the said *Joseph Legault*; that deponent is certain that in case of a new trial, the result on the merits would be favorable to him. And having read, deponent hath signed.

J. B. DAoust.

Sworn in open Court, 20th April, 1865.

CARTER & DESSAULLES,
Clerk of the Crown.

(True Copy.)

CARTER & DESSAULLES,
Clerk of the Crown.

(Translation.)

Province of Canada, }
District of Montreal. }

Joseph Legault surnamed *Deslauriers*, Farmer of the Parish of *St. Rose*, in the District of *Montreal*, being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, deposes and says:—

I am very well acquainted with *Joseph Desforbes*, Farmer, of the Parish of *St. Laurent*, witness heard in the cause *Regina vs. Jean Baptiste Daoust*, for Forgery, a cause in which the said *Jean Baptiste Daoust* was found guilty by the Petit Jury. The said named *Joseph Desforbes* is my brother-in-law, and I have known him for more than fifteen years.

Three years ago last April I was living in the Parish of *St. Laurent*, ten acres from the house of the man named *Joseph Desforbes*. I had lived there for two or three years. I often had occasion to go to the house of the said *Desforbes*, as he was my relative and friend. I very often met Mr. *Jean Baptiste Daoust*, now in the common gaol of the District of *Montreal*, under the finding of the above mentioned verdict, at the house of the person called *Joseph Desforbes*, whilst I was living at *St. Laurent*.

Mr. *Daoust* and Mr. *Desforbes* had business together, money and banking business, they often spoke about it before me.

I recollect very well that towards the end of the June preceding my departure from *St. Laurent*, to wit: Towards the end of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, or about that date, Mr. *Daoust* came to the house of Mr. *Desforbes* (*Joseph*), to make him endorse a note for the Bank; the weather and roads were then very bad.

Mr. *Joseph Desforbes* on that occasion said to Mr. *Daoust*: "You are very wrong in giving yourself so much trouble; do as I have told you to do; put my name upon your notes as usual; you know exactly how I sign; do not hesitate; you can make use of my name for your notes and sign in my stead; provided you do not exceed one thousand dollars, all will be right," or other words to the same effect; I was at that time in the house of the said *Joseph Desforbes* at *St. Laurent*.

I also remember that, in the course of the autumn of the same year (1862), I was again at the house of the person named *Joseph Desforges*, and there I met *Mr. J Bte. Daoust*; I am positive in stating that there and then *Joseph Desforges* repeated to *Mr. Daoust* the authorization which he had already given him, to make use of his name to endorse his notes, provided their amount did not exceed one thousand dollars, adding:—"I take for granted that you will meet those notes, and that will not place me in a bad position; so long as you meet them, do not hesitate; make use of my name."

To the best of my knowledge, at the first interview of the month of June (1862) *Mr. Desforges* then endorsed a note for *Mr. Daoust*. I do not recollect the amount of the note.

In the course of that year (one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two) and before it, I often heard *Mr. Daoust* and *Mr. Desforges* speak of their note transactions, and I know that they transacted a good deal of business together of this nature.

Mr. Daoust was the confidential man of business of *Mr. Desforges*, and when the latter had any advice to obtain, he applied to *Mr. Daoust*; as we say in the country, *Mr. Daoust* was the protecting deity (*le bon dieu*) of *Mr. Desforges*, that is to say that he had the most implicit reliance in him.

I have mentioned what I now depose to, to several persons, and if I had known that *Mr. Daoust* was going to be sued I would have come to give my evidence to the same effect, but I heard and believed that this matter had been arranged, and that all had been paid and settled.

I should add that I am a vigorous political party-man, belonging to the party opposed to that of *Mr. Daoust*, and I was not eager to come to his assistance, with greater reason seeing that *Mr. Joseph Desforges* is my brother-in-law. And I only learnt of the suit against *Mr. Daoust* through the news of his condemnation. I know *Mr. Daoust*, and I have no doubt, from what passed before me, that a great injustice has been done him, for he was authorized by his brother-in-law, *Desforges*, to use his name to endorse those notes, and I declare that I cannot sign, and that the present deposition having been read over to me, contains the truth.

Sworn before me, at *Montreal*, this Tenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

J. A. LABADIE, J. P.

(True copy.)

CARTER & DESSAULLES,
Clerk of the Crown.

(Translation)

Province of *Canada*, }
District of *Montreal*. }

Félix Paquin, Trader, of the Parish of *St. Eustache*, in the District of *Terrebonne*, being sworn upon the Holy Evangelists, deposes and says:—

I know *Joseph Legault* surnamed *Deslauriers*, Farmer, of the Parish of *St. Rose*, in the District of *Montreal*. I met this *Mr. Legault* at the door of the church of *St. Eustache*, on Sunday the 2nd day of April instant. We had a small matter of business to transact together, and *Mr. Legault* came to my house. Our business over, *Mr. Legault* said to me: "It appears that this poor *Mr. Daoust* is condemned," (alluding to *J. Bte. Daoust*, Esquire, now in the prison of *Montreal*.) "I thought," added *Legault* "that this matter had been settled and arranged. It is unlucky that *Mr. Daoust* did not recollect that I was with him at the house of *Joseph Desforges*, when the latter told him to make use of his name to endorse the notes, and not to hesitate, provided that the amount did not exceed one thousand dollars; *Desforges* told him in my presence: You know well how I sign, you can yourself put my name on your notes."

These words surprised me a little, and as *Legault* had risen and gone out after

having told me this, I began to reflect upon the importance of this revelation. I sent some one in pursuit of *Legault*. He returned to my house much surprised, thinking that I had something against him: he asked me if he still owed me anything. I answered him no, but that what he had told me was very serious, and that his evidence would probably be required in Court; that I would inform Mr. *Daoust's* attorneys about it; that he would do well to reflect on what he had said to me in the matter; he answered that that was indeed the truth. He then went to Vespers, and after Vespers he came back to me to say that he had earnestly reflected that what he had told me was correct, and that he well recollected the circumstances; thereupon we separated.

I immediately wrote to Messrs. *Ouimet & Chapleau*, Attorneys for Mr. *Daoust*, informing them of the matter, and Mr. *Legault* came afterwards to the town to give his deposition with reference to the facts above mentioned. His sworn deposition which I have read, exactly agrees in substance with the facts which he had related, as I have stated above, and I have signed.

Sworn at *Montreal*, this twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

FELIX PAQUIN.

J. A. LABADIE, J. P.

(True Copy.)

CARTER & DESSAULLES,
Clerk of the Crown.

(Translation.)

Province of *Canada*,
District of *Montreal*,
City of *Montreal*. }

POLICE OFFICE.

The deposition of *Joseph Desforges*, Farmer of the Parish of *St. Laurent*, in the District of *Montreal* taken under oath this nineteenth day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, by the undersigned Judge of the Sessions of the Peace, in and for the City of *Montreal*, who declares: I am the brother-in-law of *Jean Baptiste Daoust*, Esquire, Farmer of the Parish of *St. Eustache*. I now see in the possession of *Henry Starnes*, Esquire, two promissory notes, one dated the fifteenth day of March last (1864), and the other dated the twenty-fourth day of August last (1864), purporting to be endorsed by me and having thereon the endorsement of *Joseph Desforges*.

I never affixed my signature, nor did I ever authorize any person to affix my signature on the back of the said two notes, and consequently those signatures are forged and counterfeit, and further I say not, and have signed after reading.

JOSEPH DESFORGES.

Sworn before me at *Montreal* this 19th January, 1865.

CHAS. J. COURSOL,

Judge of the Sessions of the Peace.

Joseph Desforges, Farmer, of the Parish of *St. Laurent*, in the District of *Montreal*, appears before me the undersigned *Charles Joseph Coursol*, Esquire, Judge of the Sessions of the Peace in and for the District of *Montreal*, and being duly sworn deposeth and saith:—

On or about the twenty-second day of December last, after I had been sued by the *Ontario Bank* at *Montreal* for the amount of the two Promissory notes for the payment of money mentioned in my preceding deposition, I went to *Jean Baptiste Daoust*, also mentioned in my preceding deposition, and asked him if he was going to settle the affair for which I was being sued, and he answered me that he was going

to settle it very soon ; I then asked him who it was that put my name on the notes which were the subject of the suit, and he voluntarily and without promises or threats told me that it was he who had put my name on those notes, and further I say not, and have signed after reading.

JOSEPH DESFORGES.

Sworn before me at *Montreal* this 23rd day of January, 1865.
CHAS. J. COURSOL, J. S. P.

The foregoing deposition having been taken and read in the presence of the prisoner, *Jean Baptiste Daoust*, and the preceding deposition having also been read to the deponent in his presence, and the deponent then sworn having declared that it contains the truth, the said prisoner is asked whether he has any questions to put to the deponent and he answers as follows, that he has the following questions to put to the witness :—

Question—Have you already endorsed notes for me ?

Answer—Yes, and you have also endorsed some for me.

Question—About the end of November last did you not say to me that if I could manage to discharge an hypothec of two hundred and twenty pounds on your property that you would continue to assist me in getting money ?

Answer—No ; but I said that I would help you in some way, without saying how.

Question—If the notes in question and the amount of the hypothec had been paid by me, would you have given your deposition in this case ?

Answer—If I had not been sued myself in the Civil Court I would not have given my deposition against you, because I should not have known it.

Question—Before the action was brought against you for the recovery of the amount of the said two notes, did you know that your name was on the back of those notes as endorser ?

Answer—I knew it through having heard it said.

Question—In the month of November last, when the question of discharging the hypothec, which is mentioned above, came up, did you not ascertain that your name was on the said two notes as endorser ?

Answer—I asked you whether it was true that my name was on the two notes in question, and you answered me, "Yes, it is true, but keep quiet and those notes will be paid before they fall due."

The prisoner having declared that he had no further question to put to the witness, this deposition is closed and the witness hath signed.

JOSEPH DESFORGES.

Montreal, 23rd January, 1865.

CHAS. J. COURSOL, J. S. P.

(True copy.)

CARTER & DESSAULLES,

Clerk of the Crown.

(Translation.)

Province of *Canada*,
District of *Montreal*,
City of *Montreal*. }

POLICE OFFICE.

The deposition of *Narcisse M. Lecavalier*, Esquire, Notary Public of the Parish of *St. Laurent* in the District of *Montreal*, taken under oath this twenty-third day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, by the undersigned Judge of the Sessions of the Peace in and for the City of *Montreal*, who declares :—

I now see in the possession of *Henry Starnes*, Esquire, Manager of the *Ontario Bank* at *Montreal*, two Promisory Notes, one dated at *Montreal*, on the 15th March,

1894, for the sum of three hundred dollars, and the other dated at *St. Eustache*, 24th August, 1864, for the payment of the sum of five hundred dollars, both signed by *J. B. Daoust*.

The said two notes have on the back the name *Joseph Desforbes*, and I very well know the said *Joseph Desforbes*, Farmer, of the Parish of *St. Laurent*, and I know his signature, and I have reason to believe and I truly believe that the signature *Joseph Desforbes* affixed on the back of said two notes is not the signature of the said *Joseph Desforbes*, and further I say not and have signed after reading.

N. W. LECAVALIER.

Sworn before me at *Montreal* this 23rd January, 1865.

CHAS. J. COURSOL, J.S.P.

The foregoing deposition having been taken and read in the presence of the prisoner *Jean Baptiste Daoust*, he is asked whether he has any questions to put to the deponent and he answers as follows:—

That he has the following questions to put to the deposing witness:—

Question.—On what grounds do you state that the signature on the back of the said notes is not the true signature of the said *Desforbes*?

Answer.—Because I find there is a difference between the two signatures, and that the letters which form the name on the back of the said notes are not made in the same manner as *Desforbes* usually makes them.

Question.—Point out which are the letters in the signature on the back of the notes which are not similar to those used by him in writing his name?

Answer.—I have seen the notes, but I have them not in my hand to examine them.

Question.—Do you positively swear that the signature on the back of the said notes is not that of the said *Desforbes*?

Answer.—I cannot swear it positively, but to the best of my knowledge that signature is not his.

The prisoner having declared that he has no further questions to put to the witness, this deposition is closed, and the deponent hath signed after reading.

N. M. LECAVALIER.

Montreal, 23rd January, 1865.

CHAS. J. COURSOL, J.S.P.

(True Copy.)

CARTER & DASSAULLES,

Clerk of the Crown.

(Translation.)

Province of *Canada*, }
District of *Montreal*, }
City of *Montreal*. }

POLICE OFFICE.

The information and complaint of *Henry Starnes*, Esquire, of the City of *Montreal*, in the District of *Montreal*, taken under oath this seventeenth day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four by the undersigned Judge of the Sessions of the Peace in and for the City of *Montreal*; who declares:—

I am Manager of the *Ontario Bank*, a body politic and corporate, at the City of *Montreal* in the District aforesaid:—

On or about the fifteenth day of March last (1864) *Jean Baptiste Daoust*, Esquire, Farmer, of the Parish of *St. Eustache*, gave to the said *Ontario Bank* in the said City of *Montreal*, a promissory note couched in the following words, that is to say:—

Montreal, 15th March, 1864.

Three months after date, for value received, I promise to pay to the order of *Joseph Desforbes*, at the Office of the *Ontario Bank* at *Montreal*, the sum of three hundred dollars.

J. B. DAoust.

And endorsed as follows, that is to say:—

JOSEPH DESFORGES and
J. J. C. ABBOTT.

And that in renewal of another note then due at the said *Ontario Bank*.

On or about the twenty-fourth day of August last (1864) the said *Jean Baptiste Daoust* gave to the said *Ontario Bank* in renewal of a note then due at the said *Ontario Bank* a note in the following form, that is to say:—

St. Eustache, 24th August, 1864.

Three months after date, for value received, I promise to pay to the order of *Joseph Desforbes*, at the office of the *Ontario Bank*, *Montreal*, the sum of five hundred dollars currency.

J. B. DAoust.

And endorsed as follows, that is to say:—*Joseph Desforbes*.

The said two notes were protested for non-payment, the first on the 18th day of June last (1864) and the latter on the 24th November last (1864).

In the month of December last an action was brought against the said *Jean Baptiste Daoust* and the said *Joseph Desforbes* for the recovery of the amount of the said two notes. On or about the 11th day of January, instant, the said *Joseph Desforbes* in defence in the said action filed an affidavit taken at *St. Laurent* on the seventh day of January, instant, before *N. M. Lecavalier*, Esquire, a Commissioner appointed for taking affidavits to be used in the Superior Court for the District of *Montreal*, showing that the said *Joseph Desforbes* had never signed or authorized any person to endorse said notes, or either of them, and that the endorsements, *Joseph Desforbes* on each of the said two notes were forged and counterfeit, and that consequently the said *Jean Baptiste Daoust* did feloniously write or cause to be written the name *Joseph Desforbes* upon the said notes.

Wherefore I pray for justice and further say not and have signed, after reading.

HENRY STARNES.

Sworn before me at *Montreal* this 17th January, 1865.

CHAS. J. COURSOL, J.S.P.

Upon this twenty-third day of January (1865), the above named deponent again appears before the undersigned *Charles Joseph Coursol*, Esquire, Judge of the Sessions of the Peace in and for the City of *Montreal*, and being sworn in presence of *Jean Baptiste Daoust*, the prisoner, the foregoing deposition is there and then read to the said deponent, who declares that it contains the truth; and thereupon the said prisoner is asked whether he has any questions to put to the said deponent and he answers as follows:—I have no question to put to the witness.

Montreal, 23rd January, 1875.

CHAS. J. COURSOL, J.S.P.

(True Copy.)

CARTER & DESSAULLES, Clerk of the Crown.

Province of *Canada*,
 Lower *Canada*,
 District of *Montreal*.
 To Wit :

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

DOMINA REGINA

vs.

JEAN BAPTISTE DAOUST.

Upon an indictment for feloniously forging a certain endorsement of a promissory note, for the payment of the sum of three hundred dollars, with intent to defraud, and with a second count charging the Defendant with uttering the said endorsement with intent to defraud, he was on the 30th of March last, tried before the Honorable Mr. Justice *Mondelet*, at this Court in *Montreal*, and found guilty.

On the 20th April last, upon a motion founded upon two affidavits, (of which motion and affidavits, together with the indictment, copies are annexed), the learned Judge ordered that the verdict should be set aside, and awarded a new trial.

On the 25th September last, Mr. *Ramsay*, on behalf of the Crown, moved that a day for the trial should be fixed, whereupon being of opinion that I had no authority to take a second trial, after the former verdict of guilty, I directed that the opinion of the Court of Queen's Bench in Appeal should be asked first, whether a second trial can be legally had, and secondly, as the course to be pursued, should there be no authority to take the new trial?

I have now respectfully to ask the opinion of this Court, in respect of the premises, and have directed the Defendant to bail until the first day of the approaching term in Appeal.

J. C. AYLWIN, J.

Montreal, 25th September, 1865.

Province of *Canada*,
 Lower *Canada*,
 District of *Montreal*.
 To Wit :

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—(Appeal Side.)

Transcript.

Of the Proceedings had and entries made in the Register of the Court of Queen's Bench for *Lower Canada*, Appeal Side.

1st December, 1865.

Present :

The Honorable Mr. Justice AYLWIN,
 Mr. Justice MEREDITH,
 Mr. Justice DRUMMOND,
 Mr. Justice MONDELET, Assistant.

This case being called, T. K. *Ramsay*, Esquire, Her Majesty's Counsel appears for the Crown, and G. *Ouimet*, Esquire, appears for the prisoner, and the hearing is fixed for to-morrow.

2nd December, 1865.

Present :

The Honorable Mr. Justice AYLWIN,
 Mr. Justice MEREDITH,
 Mr. Justice DRUMMOND,
 Mr. Justice MONDELET, Assistant.

It is ordered that the hearing in this case be continued to the 1st day of March next.

1st March, 1866.

Present :

The Honorable JEAN FRANÇOIS JOSEPH DUVAL, Chief Justice,
Mr. Justice AYLWIN,
Mr. Justice MEREDITH,
Mr. Justice DRUMMOND,
Mr. Justice MONDELET, Assistant.

This cause is continued over to the Third instant for hearing.

3rd March, 1866.

Present :

The Honorable JEAN FRANÇOIS JOSEPH DUVAL, Chief Justice,
Mr. Justice AYLWIN,
Mr. Justice MEREDITH,
Mr. Justice MONDELET, Assistant.

Ordered, That the hearing of this cause do stand over.

Same day.

Present :

The Honorable JEAN FRANÇOIS JOSEPH DUVAL, Chief Justice.
Mr. Justice AYLWIN,
Mr. Justice MEREDITH,
Mr. Justice DRUMMOND,
Mr. Justice MONDELET, Assistant.

This case being called for hearing, *T. K. Ramsay*, Esquire, Her Majesty's Counsel, and *G. Ouimet*, Esquire, of Counsel for the Prisoner were heard, whereupon :

Curia advisare vult.

9th March, 1866.

Present :

The Honorable JEAN FRANÇOIS JOSEPH DUVAL, Chief Justice.
Mr. Justice AYLWIN,
Mr. Justice MEREDITH,
Mr. Justice DRUMMOND,
Mr. Justice MONDELET, Assistant.

After hearing counsel as well on behalf of the prisoner as for the Crown, and due deliberation had on the case transmitted to this Court from the Court of Queen's Bench, sitting on the Crown Side, at Montreal, it is ordered *avant faire droit* that the Defendant do enter into recognizance to appear before this Court at the first day of the next term, *to wit:* on Friday the first day of June next, in the sum of two thousand dollars, the principal, and two sureties in the sum of one thousand dollars each, to the intent that such things may by the consideration of our said Court be done and ordered what to law and justice shall appertain.

9th June, 1866.

Present :

The Honorable JEAN FRANÇOIS JOSEPH DUVAL, Chief Justice.
Mr. Justice MEREDITH,
Mr. Justice DRUMMOND,
Mr. Justice MONDELET, Assistant.

After hearing Counsel, as well on behalf of the Prisoner as for the Crown, and due deliberation had on the case transmitted to this Court from the Court of

Queen's Bench, sitting on the Crown Side at Montreal, it is ordered, adjudged and finally determined by the Court now here, pursuant to the Statute in that behalf, that a second trial ~~cannot~~ be legally had on the indictment found against the Prisoner, *Jean Baptiste Daoust*.

Dissentiente.—The Honorable Mr. Assistant Judge Mondelet.

Province of Canada, }
Lower Canada, To Wit: }

IN THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, (APPEAL SIDE.)

I, *Louis François Wilfred Marchand*, Deputy Clerk of Appeals of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for Lower Canada, do hereby certify that the forty-nine foregoing and present pages contain true and faithful copies, *to wit*: of the Record transmitted to the Court of Queen's Bench (Appeal side) from the Court of Queen's Bench sitting on the Crown side at Montreal, and of all the proceedings had before the said Court of Queen's Bench (Appeal Side) in the reserved case of Our Sovereign Lady the Queen *v.s. Jean Baptiste Daoust*, and of all and every the entries in the Register of the said Court of Queen's Bench (Appeal Side) from the Court of Queen's Bench sitting on the Crown Side at Montreal.

In faith and testimony whereof, I have to these presents set and subscribed my signature and affixed the seal of the said Court of Queen's Bench (Appeal Side).

Given at the City of Montreal, in that part of the Province of *Canada* called *Lower Canada*, this twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

(L.S.)

L. W. MARCHAND.

Whereupon, Mr. Speaker requested *Jean Baptiste Daoust*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Two Mountains*, to withdraw, in accordance with Parliamentary usage.

Jean Baptiste Daoust, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Two Mountains*, rose in his place in the House, and made the following statement:—

"In the month of March 1865, two indictments were found against me for forging the name of my brother-in-law to two notes, one for \$500 and the other for \$300. I knew that my brother-in-law had authorized me to place his name on those notes, and that a witness was present when the authority was given to me, but when the first indictment was tried I could not remember who the witness was. I could not swear to the fact myself, and I was convicted because I could produce no witness to substantiate my statement.

"The trial of my case was published in the newspapers, and my witness heard of it and came forward to testify to my innocence. The first indictment was tried in March, and the second in April, when the witness came forward and was examined. On his evidence I was at once acquitted by the Jury without leaving the box. I then directed my Counsel to move to set aside the verdict and to obtain a new trial on the first indictment. Judge *Mondelet*, before whom the motion was made, set aside that verdict and granted me a new trial on the affidavits that I put in; the Counsel for the Crown consenting that a new trial should be granted.

"When my case came before Judge *Aylwin* for the new trial, he held that the new trial was illegally granted, because no new trial could be granted on facts alone, and directed that it should be referred to the Court of Appeal for adjudication, and that Court so decided on the appeal. At the Criminal Term following, Mr. *Ramsay* as Counsel for the Crown, moved for judgment against me and Judge *Mondelet*, before whom the motion was made, declined to entertain the motion, declaring that his order to quash the verdict against me had never been set aside and there was therefore no conviction against me on which any sentence could be passed.

"That after these charges or accusations had been made against me, and all the

" facts known to the public, I was elected to this House by acclamation and sat as the Member for *Two Mountains* for a whole Parliament; that the Members of the present Government who were then in this House, sat in The House with me. That the Hon. Chief Justice *Dorion*, the leader of the Members from Lower Canada who were opposed to me, also sat in that House, but no one of them during all that time ever made any motion against me, nor since the present Government took office have they ever instructed any Crown Officer to ask that sentence should be passed upon me on that conviction, now ten years old."

Mr. *Daoust* then withdrew.

On motion of Mr. *Taschereau*, seconded by Mr. *Laurier*,

Resolved, That it appearing from the statement of Mr. *Daoust*, the Member for *Two Mountains*, made in his place, that he is the person referred to in the papers, in the case of *The Queen vs. Daoust*, the said papers be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, to examine into the legal questions arising in the case, and to search for Parliamentary precedents applicable thereto; and to report to this House the result of their enquiries, and whether any, and if so, what further proceedings should be taken by this House in the premises.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk as followeth:—

The Senate transmit to this House for its information, a copy of the Report made by the Select Committee of that House during the last Session, appointed to inquire into the matters connected with the construction of Booms, Piers and other works on the Gatineau.

A Bill to provide for more effectual inquiry into the existence of Corrupt Practices at Elections of Members of the House of Commons was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to make more effectual provision for the Administration of the Law relating to Corrupt Practices at Elections of Members of the House of Commons;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Mills* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting Expenses of Election Trials of Members of the House of Commons, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Mills* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Mills* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that the travelling expenses of the Judge and all expenses incurred by the Sheriff or other officer in consequence of any sitting for the trial, and for providing a court room and any accessories under the Bill intituled: "An Act to make more effectual provision for the administration of the Law relating to Corrupt Practices at Elections of Members of the House of Commons," shall be defrayed out of any moneys which may be provided by Parliament for the purpose.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to; and referred to the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to make more effectual provision for the administration of the Law relating to Corrupt Practices at Elections of Members of the House of Commons.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-nine thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Charges of Management, viz:—Financial Inspector, \$2,600; Office of Assistant Receiver General, *Toronto*, \$8,000; Office of Assistant Receiver General, *Montreal*, \$5,500; Auditor and Assistant Receiver General, *Halifax, N.S.*, \$10,000; Auditor and Assistant Receiver General, *St. John, N.B.*, \$11,000; Auditor and Assistant Receiver General, *Fort Garry*, \$6,500; Auditor and Assistant Receiver General, *Victoria, B.C.*, \$7,000; Auditor and Assistant Receiver General, *Charlottetown P.E.I.*, \$4,000; Country Savings' Banks, *New Brunswick, Nova Scotia*, and *British Columbia*, \$12,000; Seigniorial Tenure and Commission, \$2,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand one hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Department of the Secretary of State, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-nine thousand six hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Department of the Minister of the Interior, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Department of the Receiver-General, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Department of Finance, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Department of Customs, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty four thousand nine hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Department of Inland Revenue, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-eight thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Department of Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-four thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Post Office Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand two hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Department of Agriculture, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-three thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Treasury Board Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Office of Inspector of Penitentiaries, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Departmental Contingencies, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Stationery Office, for Stationery, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of readjustment of Salaries (including promotions), for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Miscellaneous expenses in connection with the Administration of Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Miscellaneous expenses in the *North-West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Circuit Allowances, British Columbia, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Circuit Allowances, Manitoba, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray travelling expenses of Stipendiary Magistrates in *North-West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Precis Writer of the Supreme Court of *Canada* and the Exchequer Court, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Clerk of Supreme Court of *Canada* and Exchequer Court, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Messenger of Supreme Court of *Canada* and Exchequer Court, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray contingencies and disbursements, including salaries of officers to be appointed in the Supreme Court of *Canada* and Exchequer Court, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Law Books for Supreme Court, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Dominion Police, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-seven thousand eight hundred and forty-one dollars and seventy-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Kingston Penitentiary, Ontario*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Rockwood Asylum, Ontario*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand five hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirteen cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Halifax Penitentiary (N.S.)*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-eight thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars and twenty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *St. John Penitentiary (N.B.)*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-two thousand two hundred and

thirty dollars and six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *St. Vincent de Paul* Penitentiary, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Manitoba* Penitentiary, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of maintenance of Convicts, *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand seven hundred and eighteen dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and contingent expenses of the Senate, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of the House of Commons, per Clerk's Estimate, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Committees, Extra Sessional Clerks, etc., for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand one hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray contingencies of the House of Commons, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of publishing Debates, House of Commons, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and contingencies of the House of Commons, per Sergeant-at-Arms Estimate, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

And the House having continued to sit in Committee till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning;

Friday, 17th March, 1876:

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray grant to Parliamentary Library, including provision for Law Books, for the year ending June, 1877.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray readjustment of salaries of Librarian and Assistant, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Printing, Binding and Distributing the Laws, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the estimated expenses in connection with Consolidation of the Laws, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

45. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Printing, Printing Paper and Bookbinding, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

46. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray contingencies of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

47. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Miscellaneous Printing, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. *Scatcherd* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till thirty-five minutes after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 17th March, 1876.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Cauchon*,—The Petition of the Agents of the *Allan Line Steamship Company* and others interested in the carrying Trade of the Dominion of *Canada*; and the Petition of the *Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company*.

By Mr. *Desjardins*,—The Petition of *Henry Prince* and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *Workman*,—The Petition of Messrs *Hugh* and *Andrew Allan* and others, interested in the carrying Trade of the Dominion of *Canada*.

By Mr. *Goudge*,—The Petition of *Douglas Spence* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Langlois*,—The Petition of *Alexis Delisle* and others.

By Mr. *Holton*,—The Petition of *Horace D. Clarke* of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. *McKay* (*Colchester*),—The Petition of the Reverend *John McMillan* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of *James Turnbull*, and others, licensed Engineers of the Province of *Ontario*; praying for certain Amendments to the Seaman's Act of 1873.

Of the Reverend *A. D. Morton*, A.M., and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*; praying for the repeal of the Eleventh section of the Act to amend and consolidate the laws respecting the *North-West Territories*; and that the subject of Education in the said Territories may be left to the Local Legislatures of the Provinces.

Of *J. E. Dickson*, and others, Fishermen; praying that the yearly tax imposed upon Fishweirs may be reduced from ten dollars to one dollar.

Mr. *Holton*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills and have agreed to report the same severally amended :—

Bill to amend the Act to make better provision, extending to the whole Dominion of *Canada*, respecting the inspection of certain Staple Articles of *Canadian* produce.

Bill to incorporate the *Canada Fire and Marine Insurance Company*.

Bill to make provision for the winding up of Insolvent Incorporated Banks.

Ordered, That Mr. *Blake* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Insolvent Act 1875.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. Cartwright, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker, a Message from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Message was read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered,) and is as followeth:--

Dufferin.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons the accompanying Estimate of the sum required to be appropriated to the relief of distressed settlers in the Province of *Manitoba*, and recommends the same to the House of Commons. (*Sessional Papers, No. 1.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
OTTAWA, 17th March, 1876.

Ordered, That the said Message, together with the Estimate accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

Ordered, That the Petition of *Henry Prince* and others, of the City of *Montreal*, presented this day, be now read.

And the said Petition was read and received; praying that the Bill respecting "The Mechanic's Bank," may not become a Law, unless provision is made that the present stock shall not be cancelled and a new depreciated stock substituted therefor; and that no preferential stock shall be issued, except upon an express approval of the same by the votes of at least two-thirds in value of the *bona fide* paid up stock in said Bank; and that the Directors or officers of said Bank may not be discharged from any personal responsibility.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to make more effectual provision for the Administration of the Law relating to Corrupt Practices at Elections of Members of the House of Commons, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Forbes* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide for the payment of a temporary grant to the Province of *Manitoba*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House for Monday next.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk as followeth:--

The Senate have passed a Bill intituled: "An Act to confirm the amalgamation of the City Bank and the Royal Canadian Bank, and to incorporate the Consolidated Bank of *Canada*," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. *Bowell*, seconded by Mr. *Kirkpatrick*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate intituled : " An Act to confirm the amalgamation of the City Bank and the Royal Canadian Bank, and to incorporate the Consolidated Bank of *Canada*," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Capital of the Great Western Railway Company, and for the capitalization of certain charges and liabilities, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Blain* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to authorize the Shareholders of the Union Permanent Building and Savings Society to change the name of the said Society, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Irving* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be : " An Act to authorize the Shareholders of ' The Union Permanent Building and Savings Society ' to change the name of the said Society to that of ' The Union Loan and Savings Company. ' "

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to authorize the Shareholders of the Provincial Permanent Building and Savings Society to change the name of the said Society, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Irving* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be : " An Act to authorize the Shareholders of ' The Provincial Permanent Building and Savings Society ' to change the name of the said Society to that of ' The Provincial Loan and Savings Company. ' "

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate " The *Canada* Shipping Company," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Irving* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate " The British Canadian Investment Company " ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to extend the Act of last Session intituled: "An Act relating to the Upper *Ottawa* Improvement Company";

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *Atlantic and Pacific* Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to enable *Ozro Morrill* to obtain a Patent for certain inventions and improvements in Sewing Machine Shuttles;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act 35 Vict., Cap. 108 intituled: "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company (Limited.)*";

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting "The *Canada Southern Bridge Company*;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals, and Telegraph Lines.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate "The National Trust and Investment Company of *Canada*, (Limited)";

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate "The Chartered Bank of *London and North America* ;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act incorporating "The *Ottawa Gas Company*," to confirm a Resolution of their Shareholders placing preferential and ordinary stock on the same footing, and to confirm, amend and extend their corporate powers;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to change the name of the Security Permanent Building and Savings Society of *St. Catharines* to that of "The Security Loan and Savings Company ;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Charter of the *St. Lawrence* Bank, and to change the name of the said Bank;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray appropriation for the relief of distressed Settlers in the Province of *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with the organization of the Patent Record, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with the preparation of Criminal Statistics, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Pensions, viz.:—*Samuel Waller*, late Clerk, House of Assembly, \$400; *L. Gagné* Messenger, House of Assembly, \$72; *John Bright*, Messenger, House of Assembly \$80; *Mrs. Antrobus*, \$800, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand six hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following New Militia Pensions, viz.:—*Mrs. Caroline McEachern* and four children, \$265; *Jane Lakey*, \$146; *Rhoda Smith*, \$110; *Janet Anderson*, \$110; *Margaret Mackenzie*, \$80; *Mary Ann Richey* and two children, \$336; *Mary Morrison*, \$80; *Louise Prud'homme* and two children, \$110; *Virginie Charron* and four children, \$150; *Paul M. Robins*, \$146.40; *Charles T. Bell*, \$73.20; *Alex. Oliphant*, \$109.80; *Charles Lugsden*, \$91.50; *Thomas Charters*, \$91.50; *Charles T. Robertson*, \$110; *Percy G. Routh*, \$400; *Richard S. King*, \$400; *George A. Mackenzie*, \$73.20; *Edward Hilder*, \$146.40; *Fergus Scholfield*, \$73.20; *John Bradley*, \$109.80; *Richard Penticost*, \$91.50; *James Bryan*, \$109.80; *Jacob Stubbs*, \$73.20; *Mary Connor*, \$110; *Mary Hodgins* and three children, \$191; *John Martin*, \$110; *A. W. Stevenson*, \$110; *Mrs. J. Thorburn*, \$150; *Mrs. P. T. Worthington* and children, \$378; *Mrs. J. H. Elliot* and children, \$130; *Ellen Kirkpatrick* and three children, \$266; *Mrs. George Prentice* and children, \$400; *Mary Hannah Temple* and child, \$298, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the probable amount required for Pensions to Veterans of the War of 1812, for year the ending 30th June, 1877.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray compensation to Pensioners in lieu of land, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

And The House having continued to sit in Committee till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning;

Saturday, 18th March, 1876.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of care and maintenance of Properties transferred from the Ordnance and the Imperial Governments, including Rents, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Ordnance and Equipment of Field Batteries Artillery, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Pay, Maintenance and Equipment of "A" and "B" Batteries Garrison Artillery and School of Gunnery, *Kingston* and *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her

Majesty, to defray expenses of Military Schools, *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Pay and Maintenance of Dominion Force in *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and ninety-two thousand six hundred and fifty-one dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Mounted Police, *North-West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Mr. *Scatcherd* also acquainted the House, that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty minutes before Four of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 20th March, 1876.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—List of Stockholders of the Peoples Bank of *Halifax*, on the 31st January, 1876, under the provisions of the Act 34 *Vic.*, Cap. 5, Sec. 12. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 15).

Also, General Statement and Return of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the District of *Terrebonne*, for the year 1875. (*Sessional Papers* No. 16.)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Macdougall* (*Elgin*),—The Petition of *Edward MacKay* and others; and the Petition of *Edward W. Harris* and others, Stockholders of the *Mail Printing and Publishing Company*.

By Mr. *Cauchon*,—The Petition of the *Quebec Board of Trade*.

By Mr. *Brouse*,—A Memorial of the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of *Milwaukee, U.S.*; A Memorial of the Board of Directors of the Northern Transit Company; A Memorial of the "*Toledo Produce Exchange*," *Ohio*; A Memorial of the *Cleveland Board of Trade, U.S.*; A Memorial of the Board of Trade of the City of *Detroit, U.S.*; and a Memorial of the Board of Trade of the City of *Chicago, U.S.*

By Mr. *Fréchette*,—The Petition of the Corporation of the Town of *Lévis*.

By Mr. *MacKay* (*Cape Breton*),—The Petition of the Reverend *Donald Sutherland* and others, of *Gaberouse*; the Petition of *John Lorway* and others, of *Louisburg*; the Petition of *Neil Stewart* and others, of *Furche* and *Framboise*; and the Petition of the Reverend *Murdoch Stewart* and others; all of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Church*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. J. Skinner* and others, of *Lunenburg*, Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Tupper*,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. M. Cramp, D.D.*, and others,

representing the Baptist Convention of *Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.*

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Presbytery of *Barrie* of the Presbyterian Church in *Canada*; praying for the passing of an Act for the better observance of the Sabbath on Railways and other Public Works in the Dominion.

Of the Reverend *Joseph Gotz* and others; of *Alexander McGregor* and others; of *H. Bool* and others; of *J. M. Parker* and others; of *John Clark* and others; of *Alexander Stirling* and others; of the Reverend *James Bayne, D.D.*, and others; of *Peter McEwan* and others; of *Douglas Spence* and others; and of the Reverend *John McMillan* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*; severally praying for the repeal of the Eleventh Section of the Act to amend and consolidate the laws respecting the *North-West Territories* and that the subject of Education in the said Territories may be left to the Local Legislatures of the Provinces.

Of the Agents of the *Allan Line Steamship Company* and others; of the *Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company*; and of Messrs. *Hugh* and *Andrew Allan* and others interested in the carrying trade of the Dominion of *Canada*; severally praying that the Bill now before Parliament do define and settle the duties, rights and liabilities of common carriers in certain cases, may not become law, or that it be so amended as to render it conformable to justice.

Of *Alexis Delisle* and others; praying for the establishment of a system of marine telegraphs on the shores and principal islands of the Gulf of *St. Lawrence*, and that the same be extended to the shores of the Maritime Provinces.

Of *Horace D. Clark*, of the City of *Montreal*; praying that the Bill now before Parliament, to amalgamate the City Bank and Royal Canadian Bank, and to incorporate the Consolidated Bank of *Canada*, may not become Law, unless his rights be protected.

Mr. Holton, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to amend the Acts respecting the Citizen's Insurance and Investment Company, and have agreed to report the same without any amendment.

Mr. Rymal, from the Select Standing Committee on Standing Orders, presented to the House the Ninth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee have examined the Petition of *F. Smith*, and others, for the incorporation of the British Canadian Loan and Trust Company, and find that notice was published in the *Canada Gazette* only; but as the proposed Company will not effect any existing rights, they therefore recommend that the notice be considered sufficient.

On the Petition of the British American Land Company, for the passing of an Act authorizing them to loan money, and to stipulate for, and exact any rate of interest or discount on any contract or agreement whatsoever, which may be agreed upon, not exceeding eight per centum per annum, within the Dominion of *Canada*, they find that no notice was given, the necessity for the application having arisen too recently to admit of it, and the reasons assigned justify them in recommending a suspension of the Rule in this case.

On the Petition of *T. Workman* and others, for the passing of an Act authorizing them to amalgamate the stock of the Metropolitan Bank with some other Chartered Bank of the Dominion, and to cancel such shares received by the said Bank in settling of obligations due the Bank, Your Committee find that no notice was given, or that it appears the proposed amalgamation and other amendments sought for, were at all

submitted for the consent of the shareholders, they therefore report unfavorably on the said Petition.

Mr. Cameron (*Cardwell*), from the Select Committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament, so far as the interests of this House are concerned, and to act as Members of a Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

As the new and spacious building which has been erected for the permanent accommodation of the Library of Parliament is now nearly ready for occupation, the Joint Committee consider it a fitting time to call the attention of Parliament and of the Government to the arrangements which, in their opinion, should be made, in order to place it in such a position as would make it a Library worthy of the Dominion.

The Joint Committee are aware that a large expenditure must necessarily be made to render the Library all that the people of the Dominion are entitled to expect it should become, and they believe that the Executive Government would, equally with themselves, be anxious that everything should be done that may conduce to this end; and that both Houses of Parliament will be ready to accede to any proposal that the Executive may submit to them in that respect.

The necessity for an increased expenditure at this time arises from the large additions that are required to the Legal Department of the Library, in consequence of the establishment of The Supreme Court, as well as to remove deficiencies which now exist in the Departments of History and of French literature; and also to provide for such additional assistance in the Staff of the Library, as will be required under its altered circumstances.

The Joint Committee are of opinion that the Library should be divided into three Departments, to be called, The General, The French and The Legal, and that each Department should be under the care and supervision of an Assistant Librarian; and that such Assistants should be added to the present staff; under the general control of the Principal Librarian.

The Joint Committee furthermore consider that the staff of the Library should be placed on the same footing, both as to rank and emolument, as the other Departments in the Civil Service of the Government, and they recommend that such changes shall be made in the existing Law as will affect this object.

On motion of Mr. Macdougall (*Elgin*), seconded by Mr. Wood,

Ordered, That the Petition of *Edward Mackay* and others; and the Petition of *Edward W. Harris* and others, all stockholders of the Mail Printing and Publishing Company, severally presented this day, be now read; the said Petitions having reference to a Bill to be considered by the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, To-morrow.

And the said Petitions were read and received; severally praying that the Bill now before Parliament relating to the said Company may not become law, unless provision is made for their retirement or withdrawal from the said Company.

Ordered, That Mr. *Bowell* have leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate "The British Canadian Loan and Trust Company (Limited)."

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cameron (Cardwell)* have leave to bring in a Bill to further amend the Act to incorporate "The London and Canada Bank" and to amend the Act amending the same.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Standing

Committee on Standing Orders, the 51st Rule of this House be suspended in relation to a Bill respecting loans by "The British American Land Company;" and that Mr. Brooks have leave to bring in the said Bill.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. Vail, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 15th February 1876, and, Return to an Order of this House, dated 2nd March, 1876,—shewing the names, age and residence of the Veterans of 1812-15, who have applied for, and who have received a gratuity from the Federal Government of Canada; the number of those Militiamen having Commissions as officers, and how many such applications have been made by persons living out of Canada. (*Sessional Papers, No. 67.*)

Mr. Cartwright, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House, by command of His Excellency the Governor General,—Report of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada, for the calendar year 1875. (*Sessional Papers, No. 8.*)

Mr. Smith (*Westmoreland*), a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 8th March 1876, for a Return in detail of all the moneys received with the Returns thereof, made to the Government by Mr. Henry Mitchell, Harbor Master of the Port of *Glacé Bay*, in *Cape Breton*, stating the time when such Returns were made and moneys received; also copies of all instructions to said officer, with the amount of salary he receives, and stating whether the same is payable out of fees, or by fixed salary. (*Sessional Papers, No. 68.*)

On motion of Mr. Cameron (*Cardwell*), seconded by Mr. Tupper,

Resolved. That this House doth concur in the First Report of the Select Committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in the direction of the Library of Parliament so far as the interests of this House are concerned, and to act as Members of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library.

Ordered, That Mr. Cartwright have leave to bring in a Bill to amend and consolidate certain Acts respecting Insurance.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read the second time To-morrow.

Mr. Speaker, acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to provide for the salaries of County Court Judges in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, and for other purposes," without any amendment.

Also, the Senate have passed a Bill intituled: "An Act to remove doubts under the Acts therein mentioned respecting the Corporation of the *Quebec Harbor Commissioners*, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *Canada Fire and Marine Insurance Company*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Blain reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to confirm the amalgamation of the *City Bank* and the *Royal Canadian Bank*, and to incorporate the *Consolidated Bank of Canada*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

On motion of Mr. *Schultz*, seconded by Mr. *Wright* (*Ottawa*),

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all Acts passed by the Council of the *North-West Territories*, and all correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Government of the said Territories, relative to matters which have been under consideration by the said Council.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Resolved, That a Select Committee composed of Messieurs *Brouse*, *Holton*, *Tupper*, *Robitaille*, *Scatcherd*, *Blain*, *Dymond*, *Flynn*, *Young*, *Burpee* (*Sunbury*), *Kerr*, *Landerkin*, *Forbes*, *Christie* and *Fiset*, be appointed to enquire into the expediency of legislating in the matter of Sanitary reform.

On motion of Mr. *Stephenson*, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*,

Ordered, That there be laid before the House, a Return of all the Steam Fire Engines imported into the Dominion of *Canada* from Foreign Countries ; the class of such Engines ; the Country or Countries from which they were imported ; the price at which each such Engine was entered for duty ; by whom so entered ; and the amount of duties so paid upon each Engine respectively.

Mr. *Langevin* moved, seconded by Mr. *Pope*, and the Question being proposed, That the Honorable *Hector Louis Langevin*, the Member representing the Electoral District of *Charlevoix* in this House, having stated from his place in this House that he is credibly informed and believes that he can establish by satisfactory evidence that the Honorable *Joseph Edouard Cauchon* the Member representing in this House the Electoral District of *Quebec* Centre and the President of the Privy Council of *Canada*, was instrumental in hiring, or causing to be hired a number of men who are employed in summer as members of the River Police at *Quebec*, and in sending them or causing them to be sent to the Electoral District of *Charlevoix* during the recent Election of a Member to represent that District in the House of Commons ; and that the said men were headed or accompanied by one *Edmond Trudelle* an officer or employé of the Customs Department at *Quebec*, and that the whole or a large portion of said body of men were conveyed to said District in vehicles, the cost of such hire being charged to the said Honorable *Joseph Edouard Cauchon* who has promised to pay, or directed or caused the same to be paid, the said men so headed or accompanied being sent to the said Electoral District to, interfere illegally in said Election to disturb said Election and thus to deprive the Electors or a portion of the Electors of said District of their freedom as such Electors ; and the said Honorable *Joseph Edouard Cauchon* having denied these charges ; it is *Ordered*, That the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections do enquire into all the circumstances connected with the above charges, with power to send for persons, papers and records, and with instructions to report in full the evidence taken before them and the proceedings of said Committee on the subject ;

Mr. *Fréchette* moved, in amendment thereto, seconded by Mr. *Laflamme*, That the words " it is ordered that the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections do " be left out, and the words " a Select Committee of nine Members be appointed by the House to " inserted instead thereof ;

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

Mr. *Baby* moved, seconded by Mr. *Caron*, and the Question being proposed, That the Debate be adjourned ;

And a Debate arising thereupon ; The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

And the Question on the amendment being again proposed ;
 And a further Debate arising thereupon ;
 And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Tuesday morning.

Tuesday, 21st March, 1876.

And the Question being put on the amendment:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the Main Question, so amended, being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Ordered, That Messieurs *Laurier, Langlois, Laflamme, Aylmer, Palmer, Baby, Taschereau, Blanchet, and Macdougall (Elgin)* do compose the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till One of the Clock on Tuesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Tuesday, 21st March, 1876.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Pelletier*,—The Petition of *Henry Gripell*, a first Mortgage Bondholder of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*, of *London, England*.

By Mr. *McKay (Colchester)*,—The Petition of *William Christie* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Short*,—The Petition of the Council of the village of *Gaspé*, and others.

By Mr. *Irving*,—The Petition of the *Ontario Car Company*.

Mr. *Holton* from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the two following Bills, and have agreed to report the same without any amendment:

Bill to extend the time for the commencement and completion of the Great Western and Lake Ontario Shore Junction Railway, and for other purposes.

Bill to amend the Act intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Clifton Suspension Bridge Company*."

Your Committee have also considered the Bill to make provision for the crossing of navigable waters by railway or other road Companies incorporated under Provincial Acts, and have agreed to report the same with several amendments.

Mr. *Mills*, from the Select Standing Committee of Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Second Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate "The Commercial Travellers Association of *Canada*," and have agreed to report the same without any amendment.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented.—Return to an Order of this House, dated 2nd March, 1876, for a statement shewing the amount which the Government of *Canada* have agreed to pay or have already paid under each Contract passed between the Government and any individual or Company for the execution of any portion of the work required for the enlargement of the *St. Lawrence*

Canals, including the *Welland* and *Lachine* Canals, since the Report of the last Commission appointed to examine the question; also the total amount of such different sums. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 69.)

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to make provision for the winding up of Insolvent Incorporated Banks, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Laurier* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and had directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to provide for the payment of a temporary grant to the Province of *Manitoba*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Workman* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution respecting the Dominion Lands Act, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Forbes* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Forbes* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to amend the Dominion Lands Act, and to provide:—

(1.) That claims may be entered for tracts of land, not exceeding a quarter section or 160 acres, in any case, for the purpose of planting the same with forest trees, subject to provisions for ensuring such planting, and on condition that no patent shall be issued for any such claim until the expiration of six years from the entry of the claim, when a free grant shall issue in favor of the claimant, if all the said provisions have been complied with; the claimant paying an office fee of ten dollars at the time of entering such claim.

(2.) That in case of any immigrant brought out at the expense of another party, under section 15 of the said Act, attempting to evade the lien given by the said section for the re-payment of the expense so incurred by such other party, by obtaining a homestead entry outside the tract withdrawn from public settlement in order to its being settled by immigrants so brought out, the expense so incurred shall become a charge on the homestead so entered.

(3.) That Dominion Land Surveyors, or candidates for becoming such, may, if they see fit, be examined in the higher branches of surveying, and of mathematics and other sciences connected with surveying, and if successful in passing such examinations, may obtain certificates thereof; and that the following schedule of examination fees be substituted for that in section 84 of the said Act:—

(a.) To the Secretary of the Board, by each pupil, on giving notice of his desire for examination preliminary to being articulated, one dollar.

(b.) To the Secretary of the Board, as the fee due on such examination, ten dollars, and a further sum of two dollars for certificate.

(c.) To the Secretary of the Board, by each pupil, at the time of transmitting to such Secretary the indentures or articles of such pupil, two dollars.

(d.) To the Secretary of the Board, by each candidate for final examination, with his notice thereof, two dollars.

(e.) To the Secretary of the Board, by each applicant obtaining a commission, as his fee thereon, two dollars.

(f.) To the Secretary of the Board, as an admission fee by the applicant receiving the commission, twenty dollars, which sum shall also cover any certificate by the Board in the case of a candidate passing the higher examination; but such amount, as also the ten dollars required to be paid under paragraph (b), shall be paid to the Receiver General to the credit of Dominion Lands.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. *Laird* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Dominion Lands Acts.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to extend the Acts respecting Dominion Notes to Provinces of *Prince Edward Island*, *British Columbia* and *Manitoba*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to extend the Acts therein mentioned respecting Weights and Measures, and the Inspection of Gas and Gas Motors, to *Prince Edward Island*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Acts therein mentioned respecting the Militia and the Defence of the Dominion of *Canada*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Bowell* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Railway Act, 1868;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Dymond* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same, without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to supply an omission in the Act 37 Vic., Chap. 42, extending certain Criminal Laws of *Canada* to *British Columbia*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Archibald* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting Indians;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Friday next.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk as followeth:

The Senate have passed a Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act respecting the Inland Revenue," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. *Cartwright*, seconded by Mr. *Coffin*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate intituled: "An Act to amend the Act respecting the Inland Revenue," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. *Laird*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, laid before the House,—Copies of all Orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, and of all

laws and ordinances of the Lieutenant Governor and Council of the *North-West Territories*, made under the provisions of the Act 34 Vic., cap. 16, Sec. 1, submitted for the information of this House as required by that Act. (*Seasonal Papers*, No. 70.)

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting Roads and Road allowances in *Manitoba*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, for Thursday next.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Improvements of Navigable Rivers, viz.:—Improvements of Navigable Rivers, \$10,000; *St. Lawrence*, removal of chains and anchors, \$15,000; *Neebish Rapids*, \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Roads and Bridges, *Lake Superior* and *Red River Route*, for the year ending 30th June 1877.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *Ontario*, viz.:—*Toronto* Examining Warehouse, \$39,000; *Guelph* Custom House, Excise and Post Office, \$25,000; *Kingston* Military School, repairing fortifications, \$40,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *Quebec*, viz.:—*Quebec*, repairing fortifications, \$5,000; *Montreal* Examining Warehouse, \$60,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Sydney* Marine Hospital, *Nova Scotia*, in connection with Public Buildings, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Souris* Marine Hospital, *Prince Edward Island*, in connection with Public Buildings, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Public Buildings, *North-West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Public Buildings, *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy-three thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Penitentiaries, viz.:—General Penitentiary for the Maritime Provinces, \$30,000; *St. Vincent de Paul*, \$20,000; *Manitoba* Penitentiary, \$52,400; *British Columbia* Penitentiary, \$66,000; Penitentiaries generally, additions and repairs, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty-one thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses of Rents, Repairs, viz.:—Rents, Repairs, Furniture, Heating, &c., \$182,000; Heating Public Buildings, \$40,000; Removal of Snow, Public Buildings, *Ottawa*, \$2,500; Gas, Public Buildings, *Ottawa*, \$12,000; Allowance for Fuel and Light, *Rideau Hall*, \$5,000; Repairs and miscellaneous expenses, *Rideau Hall*, \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-two thousand two hundred dollars

be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbours and Breakwaters, Ontario, viz.:—*Cobourg Harbor, Lake Ontario, \$15,000; Bayfield Harbor, Lake Huron, \$5,600; Kincardine Harbor, Lake Huron, \$3,100; Goderich Harbor, Lake Huron, \$32,500; Thunder Bay, \$6,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.*

12. *Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, New Brunswick, viz.:—Richibucto Harbor, \$10,000; Shippegan Breakwater, \$11,000; St. John Harbor, \$65,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.*

And The House having continued to sit in Committee till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning;

Wednesday, 22nd March, 1876.

13. *Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, Nova Scotia, viz.:—Musquodoboit, Halifax County, \$1,000; Cow Bay, Cape Breton, \$10,000; Ingonish South, Cape Breton, \$15,000; Breakwater between Michaud and Mark Points, Richmond County, \$5,000; Chipman's Brook, Kings County, \$2,750; Lingan Beach, Cape Breton, \$2,000; Tracadia, Antigonish County, \$750, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.*

14. *Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, Prince Edward Island, viz.:—Tignish, \$4,750; Colville Bay, (Souris) \$20,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.*

15. *Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Slides and Booms, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.*

16. *Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Dredge Vessels, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.*

17. *Resolved, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Dredging, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.*

18. *Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Miscellaneous Works not otherwise provided for, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.*

19. *Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Surveys and Inspections, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.*

20. *Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Arbitrations and Awards, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.*

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. *Scatcherd* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till One of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 22nd March, 1876.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Irving*,—The Petition of the *Michigan* Car Company.

By Mr. *Trow*,—The Petition of the Reverend *John McAlpine* and others, of the *Widder* Street Congregation of the Presbyterian Church in *Canada*, Town of *St. Mary's*.

By Mr. *Carmichael*,—The Petition of *Neil McInnes* and others; and the Petition of *H. Macdonald Scott*, B.A., B.D., and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Vail*,—The Petition of *Charles Randall* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *McKay* (*Colchester*),—The Petition of the Reverend *William McCulloch*, D.D., and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Baby*,—The Petition of *William H. Hingston*, chairman, on behalf of a public meeting of the citizens of *Montreal*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the *Quebes* Board of Trade; praying that the Bill now before Parliament to define and settle the duties, rights and liabilities of Common Carriers in certain cases, may not become law.

Of the Corporation of the Town of *Lévis*; praying for the establishment of a system of Marine Telegraphs on the shores and principal islands of the Gulf of *St. Lawrence*, and that the same be extended to the shores of the Maritime Provinces.

Of the Reverend *Murdoch Stewart* and others; of the Reverend *J. J. Skinner* and others, of the County of *Lunenburg*, Province of *Nova Scotia*; and of the Reverend *J. M. Cramp*, D.D., and others, representing the Baptist convention of *Nova Scotia*, *New Brunswick* and *Prince Edward Island*; severally praying for the repeal of the eleventh section of the Act to amend and consolidate the laws respecting the *North West Territories*; and that the subject of Education in the said Territories may be left to the Local Legislatures of the Provinces.

A Motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of the Reverend *Donald Sutherland* and others, of *Gabrouse*; the Petition of *John Lorway* and others, of *Louisburg*; and the Petition of *Neil Stewart* and others, of *Furche* and *Framboise*, severally presented on Monday last, and praying for increased Postal communication in certain places on the Island of *Cape Breton*, be now received;

Mr. Speaker ruled, That "these Petitions cannot be received, as the granting of "the prayers thereof would involve the expenditure of Public Money."

A Motion being made and seconded, That the Memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of *Milwaukee*, U.S.; the Memorial of the Board of Directors of the Northern Transit Company; the Memorial of the *Toledo* Produce Exchange, *Ohio*, U.S.; the Memorial of the *Cleveland* Board of Trade, U.S.; the Memorial of the Board of Trade of the City of *Detroit*, U.S.; and the Memorial of the Board of Trade of the City of *Chicago*, U.S.; severally presented on Monday last, and representing that the suspension of navigation upon the Welland Canal on Sundays has become a serious impediment to Commerce, be now received;

Mr. Speaker ruled, That "these Memorials cannot be received, as they contain no prayer."

On motion of Mr. *Stephenson*, seconded by Mr. *Wallace* (*Norfolk*),
Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate, requesting that their Honors will give leave to the Honorable Messieurs *Reesor*, *Sutherland*, *Cochrane* and *Bay-*

there, four of their Members, to attend and give evidence before the Select Committee of this House on the Agricultural interests of the Dominion.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Jones (*Leeds*), seconded by Mr. Baby,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence or papers with the Colonial Office or with the Government of the United States, in regard to the action of that Government in denying the free navigation of the United States canals in accordance with the *Washington Treaty*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Palmer, seconded by Mr. De Veber,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a statement shewing the amount which the Government of Canada have incurred in the construction of the Branch of the Intercolonial Railway around *Courtney Bay* towards the Ballast Wharf at the City of *Saint John, New Brunswick*; also copies of all correspondence between any of the authorities of the said City and any person on behalf of the Government with reference to the terms on which the Government was allowed to build that work on property belonging to the City; and copies of all correspondence for the purchase of the *Rankin Wharf Property* for a deep water terminus for the said Railway and of the estimate of the cost of securing and constructing such terminus.

On motion of Mr. Schulte, seconded by Mr. Killam,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a statement shewing Imports during the Fiscal Year 1874-1875 into the *North-West Territories* through Ports on the *Hudson Bay* and *James Bay*, together with Exports from the same; names of, and remuneration paid to persons employed by the Government at the said Ports, together with instructions furnished them by the Government and reports made by them to the Customs Department.

Mr. Bunster moved, seconded by Mr. DeCosmos, and the Question being proposed That there be laid before this House, the Reports for 1874-1875 of the Engineer in charge of the *British Columbia* Section of the Western Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. Bowell moved, seconded by Mr. Kirkpatrick, and the Question being proposed, That there be laid before this House, a statement of all moneys lying at the credit of the Dominion in any Bank or in the hands of any Financial Agent or other person with whom such moneys are deposited in *Canada* or elsewhere, said statement to shew:—

1st. The amount to the credit of the Dominion in each Bank on the last day of each month from December 1871, to December 1875, inclusive;

2nd. The amounts drawing interest at the close of each month in the different Banks and the rate and the amounts on demand not drawing interest;

3rd. The amounts on deposit in the hands of *Canadian Banks*, Financial Agents or other persons in *England* or elsewhere other than in the Dominion and the rate of interest, if any, received upon said deposits.

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And it being Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Pursuant to the 19th Rule of the House the Orders respecting Private Bills were called,

A Bill to incorporate the *Canada Fire and Marine Insurance Company* was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Acts respecting the *Citizens Insurance and Investment Company*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Desjardins* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be "An Act to amend the Acts respecting 'The Citizens Insurance and Investment Company,' and to change the name of the said Company to that of 'The Citizens Insurance Company of Canada.'"

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to extend the time for the commencement and completion of the *Great Western and Lake Shore Ontario Junction Railway*; and for other purposes, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Irving* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act intituled: "An Act to incorporate 'The *Clifton Suspension Bridge Company*,'" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Oliver* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act incorporating "The *Commercial Travellers Association of Canada*," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Mills* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *British Canadian Loan and Investment Company, (Limited)*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate "The Maritime Savings and Loan Society;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the Synod of the Church of *England*, Diocese of *Rupert's Land*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate the *England* and *Canada* Mortgage Security Company;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act 38 *Vic.*, chap. 42, respecting the transportation of Cattle by Railway or other mode of conveyance within the Dominion of *Canada*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Mills* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be "An Act to amend the Act 38 *Vic.*, chap. 42, respecting the transportation of Cattle by Railway or other means of conveyance within the Dominion of *Canada*."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act 37th *Victoria*, chapter 51, intituled: "An Act to authorize the incorporation of Boards of Trade in the Dominion, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Macdonald* (*Toronto*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act to make better provision, extending to the whole Dominion of *Canada*, respecting the inspection of certain Staple Articles of Canadian produce, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Killam* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resumed the adjourned Debate upon the Question which was on Wednesday, the 23rd February last, proposed, That there be laid before this House, a copy of the report and plan made by Mr. *Perley* in the summer of 1873, for the enlargement of *St. Peter's* Canal, with all subsequent reports, Orders in Council, advertisements, tenders and contracts appertaining to that work; And the Question being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative,

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend The Insolvent Act of 1875 ;

Mr. *Bourassa* moved, seconded by Mr. *Béchar*d, and the Question being put, That the Bill be now read a second time ; the House divided, and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follow :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>
<i>Béchar</i> d,	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>MacMillan,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McNab,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa), and</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Yeo.—55.</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Church,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>
<i>Bannatyne,</i>	<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Perry,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Toronto),</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Invern's)</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Bouman,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Donahue,</i>	<i>McDougall (T. R.),</i>	<i>Schultz,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape B.),</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Cameron (Victoria),</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Workman and</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Moffat,</i>	<i>Young.—69.</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>			

So it passed in the Negative.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Criminal Law relating to Offences against the Person ;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time ; and referred to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Law relating to Criminal procedure.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend

"The Dominion Elections Act, 1874," and to declare ineligible for election to the House of Commons all persons disqualified for election to the Local Legislatures;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House for Monday next.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray maintenance and repairs of steamers *Napoleon III.*, *Newfield*, *Druid*, *Lady Head* and *Sir James Douglas*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-nine thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and sixty-seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray moiety payable to *Allan Line* between *Halifax* and *Cork*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam communication between *Halifax* and *St. John*, *via Yarmouth*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam communication on Lakes *Huron* and *Superior*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

And the House having continued to sit in Committee till after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning;

Thursday, 23rd March, 1876.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Steam Service between *San Francisco* and *Victoria*, *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Steam communication with the *Magdalen Islands*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Winter service by Steamer between *Prince Edward Island* and the Mainland, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Steam communication between *Nova Scotia* and *Newfoundland*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Steam communication between *Grand Manan Island*, *N.B.* and the Mainland, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the examination of Masters and Mates, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for purchase of Life boats, Life preservers and Rewards for saving life, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for investigation into Wrecks and Casualties, and collection of information relating to disasters to Shipping, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with Canadian Register and Classification of Shipping, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Montreal Water Police*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the River Police, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of removal of Obstructions in Navigable Rivers, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty-two thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Allowances of Light house Keepers, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance and Repairs in connection with Light house and Coast service, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of construction of Light houses, and completion of Light houses in course of construction, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Mills* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. *Mills* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty-five minutes before One of the Clock on Thursday morning, adjourned till this day.

Thursday, 23rd March, 1876.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Kerr*,—The Petition of the Reverend *R. Middlemist, M. A.*, Senior Master of Harrow School, *England*, a first mortgage Bondholder of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*.

By Mr. *Killam*,—The Petition of *E. W. Perry* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Irving*,—The Petition of *F. S. Barlin*; the Petition of *Thomas Paterson*; the Petition of *John Macpherson*; the Petition of *Henry Holder*; the Petition of *Mrs. Margaret S. McIntyre*, widow; the Petition of Messrs. *Naggiar and Company*; the Petition of *Charles Henry Langmead*; the Petition of *Charles John Eley*; the Petition of *Robert Dahgemple*, all of *London*; the Petition of *Henrietta Charlotte Grice*, of *Beckermont, Cumberland*; the Petition of *James Slinn*; the Petition of *Robert Harris*, of *Liverpool*; the Petition of *William Andrews*, of *Coventry*; the Petition of *John Hague Edmondson*, of *Lancashire*; the Petition of *William Hamilton Colne*, of *Lancashire*; the Petition of *David H. Barlin*, of *Surrey*; the Petition of *H. M. Wyles*, of *Warwickshire*; the Petition of *Edward Yates*, of *Hampshire*; the Petition of *Richard Isherwood Hargreaves*, of *Lancashire*; the Petition of *William Horace Hines*, of *Hampshire*; and the Petition of *William Fuller*, of *Shropshire*, all of *England*; the Petition

of *R. Mungle Steffing, R. N., of Edinburgh*; the Petition of *William Watherston, of Edinburgh*; the Petition of *A. Buchanan Dick* on behalf of *Mathew Dick, of Glasgow*; the Petition of *Alexander Cleland, of Glasgow*; the Petition of *William MacLaren, of Stirling*; the Petition of *Andrew Buchan, of Peebles*; the Petition of *Joseph Hood, of Ayrshire, all of Scotland*; the Petition of *H. K. White*; the Petition *William H. Baskin, Jun., for himself and on behalf of William H. Baskin, Sen., and Robert Baskin, of Dublin, Ireland*; and the Petition of *J. Hastion, of Paris, France*, all first mortgage Bondholders of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*.

By *Mr. MacKay (Cape Breton)*,—The Petition of *Charles Dickson* and others, Shipowners, Ship-masters and others of *Main-à-Dieu, Cape Breton*; the Petition of the Reverend *C. E. MacLean* and others; and the Petition of *James Armstrong* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By *Mr. Mackenzie*,—The Petition of *James L. Mitchell, of Glasgow, Scotland*, a first mortgage Bondholder of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*.

By *Mr. Tupper*,—The Petition of *J. P. Foster* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By *Mr. Béchard*,—The Petition of *F. X. Biron, Notary, and others, of the District of Richelieu, Province of Quebec*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *Henry Gripell*, a first mortgage Bondholder of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*, residing in *London, England*; praying that no Act may be passed permitting the *Canada Southern Railway Company* to alter in any way the position or privileges of their Bondholders, before the Bondholders residing in *Great Britain* shall have had ample opportunity afforded them of obtaining full information of the provisions of the desired Act and its objects and considering of its merits.

Of *William Christie* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*; praying for the repeal of the Eleventh Section of the Act to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting the *North-West Territories*; and that the subject of Education in the said Territories may be left to the Local Legislatures of the Provinces.

Of the Council of the Village of *Gaspé* and others; praying for the adoption of such measures as will secure the extension of the Telegraph system from *Prince Edward Island* to the *Magdalen Islands* and from thence to *Bird Rocks*, in the centre of the Gulf of the *St. Lawrence*.

Of the *Ontario Car Company*; praying that the Bill now before Parliament, to empower the *Canada Southern Railway Company* to issue preference stock, may not become law, if the said preference stock is to have priority over the Second Mortgage Bonds.

Mr. Holton, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to grant to the *Canada Landed Credit Company* enlarged powers of borrowing and lending and for other purposes therein mentioned, and have agreed to report the same amended.

Mr. Ross (Middlesex), from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

The Committee carefully examined the following documents and recommend that they be printed, viz:—

Message, transmitting papers regarding the construction of the *Pacific Railway*.

Return, in pursuance of the Railway Statistics Act, for the several Railways, &c.

Return and Supplementary documents in re duties refunded to Great Western Railway.

General Rules and Orders framed by the Judges of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts for regulating the procedure of those Courts. (*For distribution only.*)

Return to Address, shewing the number of newspapers, &c., in each County and City of the Dominion which have paid postage on papers sent from the office of publication.

Return to Address,—Reports by Engineers, from the *Quebec Harbor Commission* relating to the site for a Graving Dock at the Port of *Quebec*. (*In a condensed form.*)

Return to Address relating to the state and condition of the *Dawson* route from *Thunder Bay* to *Fort Garry*. (*Tables only.*)

Return in relation to the offices and workshops of the *Intercolonial Railway* at *Rimouski*.

Return to Address,—Statement shewing the use which has been made of any portion of the Steel Rails purchased by the Government, &c.

Return to Address,—Report by *Mr. F. Shanly* upon the *Prince Edward Island Railway*.

Return,—Statement shewing the amount which the Government have agreed to pay or have already paid in connection with the enlargement of the *St. Lawrence Canals*, including the *Welland* and *Lachine Canals*.

Return to Address,—Correspondence between the Dominion and *Ontario* Governments regarding the granting of land or any other aid by the *Ontario* Government to the *Georgian Bay Branch Railway*.

Orders of His Excellency the Governor in Council and all Laws and Ordinances of the Lieutenant Governor and Council of the *North-West Territories* made under the provisions of the Act 34 *Vict.*, cap. 16, sec. 1.

The Committee also recommend that the following documents be *not printed*:—

Return to Address,—Correspondence with the *Hudson's Bay Company* relating to the acquisition by the Dominion from the Company of their lands in *Manitoba* and *North-West Territories*.

Return,—Instructions issued to *Mr. Talbot*, an employé of the Post Office Department, in relation to his visits to the Electoral District of *Charlevoix* during the Dominion election in the month of January last.

Return of the names of parties holding lands on the islands of the *St. Lawrence* called the "*Thousand Islands*."

Return,—Correspondence between the *Six Nation* Indians and the Indian Department with reference to the payment of accrued interest moneys.

Return to Address,—Number of suits instituted before the Supreme Court and Judgments rendered.

Return,—Copies of circulars sent to shipbuilding firms for the construction of the Steam Tender to transport Mails from *Father Point* to the ocean steamers, &c.

Return to Address for the names, age and residence of the Veterans of 1812–15.

Return,—Statement of all moneys received by *Mr. Henry Mitchell*, Harbor Master of the Port of *Glace Bay, Cape Breton*, &c.

The Committee also beg leave respectfully to submit the following:—

That, whereas the Joint Committee on Printing have in their Third Report, expressed their approval of the action taken in carrying out their Resolution passed on the 1st April last: "That if the parties to whom the Binding Contract had been awarded were not prepared with a Bindery, Materials, &c., to perform the work, when required, it was to be offered to the next lowest tenderer," and as the said Third Report has been concurred in by both Houses, it is now necessary to provide for the performance of the work, and as the contract contains a provision that it may at any time be cancelled by a Resolution of the Committee; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Contract entered into with *Messrs. Grison and O'Donoghue*, on the 19th day of March, 1875, for the Binding required by Parliament be cancelled,—and that the Deposit Receipt furnished by the Bank of *Montreal*, as their security, be

returned to the Bank, subject to the order of the said Messrs. Grison and O'Donoghue ;

Resolved, That a Contract be entered into with Mr. *Alexander Mortimer* for the binding required by Parliament, in accordance with his tender, it being the next lowest, on his furnishing the requisite security.

On motion of Mr. *Blanchet*, seconded by Mr. *Barthe*,

Ordered, That the Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 15th March, 1875, and presented to this House on the 6th April, 1875, for copies of all papers, documents, letters and correspondence having reference to the selection of the site for the construction of a Graving Dock in the Port of *Quebec*, be referred to the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

On motion of Mr. *Langlois*, seconded by Mr. *Laurier*,

Ordered, That leave be granted to the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the charges of illegal interference in the last Election for the Electoral District of *Charlevoix*, to employ a shorthand writer to take down the evidence in this investigation.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 2nd March, 1876, for copies of instructions issued by the Public Works Department, to any Engineer regarding the Survey of *Toronto Harbor*; also Copies of all Reports made to the Government shewing the present state of the Harbor, or suggesting additional works to preserve it from destruction. (*Sessional Papers, No. 72.*)

Also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 2nd March, 1876, for all papers and correspondence between the Department of Marine and Fisheries and *L. J. Loranger*, Esquire, Fishery Overseer, or any other person, in relation to Licenses granted or refused to parties wishing to fish in the Lakes comprised within the limits of the Counties of *Terrebonne*, *Montcalm*, *Joliette* and *Berthier*; and of all instructions given to the said *L. J. Loranger*; and also for a statement shewing the names of all persons to whom such Licenses have been granted and on what conditions they were so granted. (*Sessional Papers, No. 73.*)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 6th March, 1876, for Copies of the Correspondence with the Local Government of *Nova Scotia*, respecting the contemplated transfer of the Branch Line of Railway between *Truro* and *Pictou*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 74.*)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 21st February, 1876, for all Orders in Council, instructions to officers, Reports from officers, with all correspondence to or from officials or private individuals or public bodies in connection with the attempt of the Government to compel the occupants of Fisheries in the Maritime Provinces to an enforced attornment to the Government, and an arbitrary deprivation of their rights which have, for at least a quarter of a century, been used and enjoyed by them. (*Sessional Papers, No. 75.*)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 14th February, 1876, for the Report of *H. R. Symmes*, Esquire, in reference to his Surveys in the Parish of *St. Irénée*, in the Electoral District of *Charlevoix*, in 1874 or 1875; also a copy of the instructions issued to him on that subject, and of all petitions and correspondence which may have been sent in or exchanged in relation thereto. (*Sessional Papers, No. 76.*)

And also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 13th March, 1876, for a Statement of all Licenses issued for fishing weirs or traps, in the Provinces of *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia*, for the years 1874 and 1875; also a statement of the tax collected each year from the same source. (*Sessional Papers, No. 77.*)

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to make provision for the crossing of Navigable Waters by Railway or other Road Companies incorporated under Provincial Acts, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Mills* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the Bill intituled : "An Act to amend the Criminal Law relating to Violence, Threats and Molestation," without any amendment.

And also the Senate have given leave to the Honorable Messieurs *Reesor*, *Cochrane*, *Sutherland*, and *Haythorne*, four of their Members, to attend and give evidence before the Select Committee of this House, on the Agricultural Interests of the Dominion, if they think fit.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to make further provision in regard to the Supreme Court and the Exchequer Court of Canada, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Mills* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting Roads and Road Allowances in *Manitoba*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to extend the Acts respecting Dominion Notes to the Provinces of *Prince Edward Island*, *British Columbia* and *Manitoba*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the attendance of Witnesses on Criminal Trials;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House for To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend and consolidate certain Acts respecting Insurance;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act respecting Inland Revenue;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in Committee of Supply;

Mr. Cartwright moved, seconded by Mr. Coffin, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

Mr. Costigan, moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Devlin, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "whereas this House did, on the 13th day of February, 1875, vote an Address to Her Majesty, praying that a full amnesty should be granted to all persons connected with the *North-West* troubles, for all acts committed by them during the said troubles, saving only *Louis Riel*, *A. D. Lepine* and *W. D. O'Donoghue*, and that a like amnesty should be granted to *Louis Riel* and *A. D. Lepine*, conditional on five years banishment from Her Majesty's Dominion, thereby excluding *W. D. O'Donoghue* from the benefits of such amnesty—and whereas the said *W. D. O'Donoghue* has since written the following letter, viz:—

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons of Canada, Ottawa City:—

SIR,—I beg to state to you and the honorable body over which you preside, that a great injustice has been done me by the late action of Parliament in excluding me from the Amnesty granted to all others who participated in the insurrection of 1869 and 1870 in *Manitoba*. As this action of Parliament would seem to throw the whole responsibility of the "Insurrection," the "execution of *Scott*" and so-called "Fenian Raid" on me, I do not propose shouldering all of them, that those who were responsible may go forth spotless at my expense, purified by a resolution of Parliament.

I accordingly make the following statement of facts, which I can prove most conclusively:—

1st. The insurrection was advised by Governor *Wm. McTavish* who, with other officers of the *Hudson Bay Company*, also aided and abetted it from its inception, up to the very hour it ceased to exist. That *Riel* was in constant communication with Governor *McTavish*, and on many occasions under his instructions. That he, Governor *McTavish*, fully recognized the Provisional Government. That *Donald A. Smith*, on arriving at *Fort Garry*, recognized the Government, also in my own hearing, and with Governor *McTavish* was *Riel's* adviser during his stay in the Fort, and after the departure of both of these from the country, *Riel* continued to hold council with *John McTavish*, who then represented the *Hudson Bay Company*.

2nd. That others, whose names I now forbear mentioning, and who are very "loyal" subjects, advised recourse to arms.

3rd. That I was not a party to the Insurrection till the 15th of November, 1869, about four weeks after its inauguration, and two weeks after possession was taken of *Fort Garry*.

4th. That the case of *Thomas Scott* was never brought before the Provisional Government, either before, or after the execution or "murder," as it is properly termed, of *Thomas Scott*, but I am entirely clear of this charge, and should no other alternative be left me to remove the stigma of murder from my character I am determined to do so at some future day at any hazard. From this I state without fear of contradiction, that the Provisional Government did not order the trial or execution of *Scott*, and that neither as a member of that Government, nor as a private individual, had I any part, directly or indirectly, in the execution of *Thomas Scott*.

5th. That the so-called "Fenian Raid" is a *misnomer*, as Fenianism has nothing whatever to do with it. That it was simply a continuation of the insurrection inaugurated in '69, and with the same avowed intention, and by the same parties, a fact which the then existing Government of *Manitoba* was cognizant of for months previous to the so-called "raid." That my part in it was simply that of an agent of the people, holding a commission authorized by a resolution of the Council held at *La Rivière Salle* in September, 1870, over which Council *L. Riel* presided. This commission I hold, as a proof of which I have in my possession the minute book of the Council. Neither was it brought at any time before the Privy Council composed of the French members of the Legislature. Further, that as a member of the Government, and having my residence in *Fort Garry*, I was entirely ignorant of the fact that a military council was to be held or being held, to try any of the prisoners there confined, until I was summoned to give testimony by *Riel* and the Council then sitting on *Scott's* case, which summons I treated with contempt by informing the Council that it was acting without authority, and as such I fail to recognize it, and that I refused to testify in the case. That neither *Riel* nor any other officer of the Government consulted with me, nor I with either of them, on the trial or execution, and that I am entirely innocent of the blood of *Scott*, which were I given an opportunity, I could prove conclusively. And further, that but for my part in the so-called "Fenian Raid,"—of which I will speak hereafter—I would have gone to *Manitoba* long since and demanded a trial on evidence in my possession signed by the officers, both civil and military, of the late Provisional Government of the French party, and also a copy of the resolution authorizing the commission.

That I am aware persistent efforts have been made by certain parties since I left the country to throw the responsibility of all the unlawful acts committed during the "troubles" upon me. A certain pamphlet was published last winter "to show why an amnesty should be issued by the Canadian Government," in which this effort was repeated, and the "manifesto letter," of *Riel* aimed also at this point. Had the causes of the "troubles" and the acts committed during them been thoroughly investigated, these immaculate gentlemen would doubtless stand in a different position in the eyes of the public, from what they do at present—purified by a resolution of Parliament and amnesty. That I ask no favors now of the Canadian Government or Parliament, they have meted out to me the full measure of their injustice, but the world shall know in my own good time the whole unvarnished truth.

W. D. O'DONOGHUE,
Secretary of Treasury, &c., &c., of the late Provisional
Government of Rupert's Land, N. W.

St. Paul, Minnesota, 26th February, 1876.

"That in the opinion of this House, the Government should at once institute a thorough enquiry into the statement in said letter in order that justice may be done in the premises" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Devlin,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Domville,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Donahue,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>White (Hastings), and</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa)—30.</i>
<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>		

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Dawson,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Aytmer,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>
<i>Bannatyne,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Dewdney,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Boswell,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall)</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward)</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Toronto),</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Invern's)</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>MacDougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Brouse,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cp. Breton),</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Short,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Cameron (Casswell),</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>McNab,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Moffat,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Ouinet,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac),</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Yeo, and</i>
<i>Cunningham,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Young.—136.</i>

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Main Question being put;

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and disbursements of Fishery Overseers and Wardens, viz.: *Ontario*, \$8,860; *Quebec*, \$10,000; *Nova Scotia*, including Inspector and Clerk, \$14,375; *New Brunswick*, including Inspector and Clerk, \$10,085; *Prince Edward Island* and *Manitoba*, \$1,500; *British Columbia*, \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Maintenance and Repairs of Steamer for protection of Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Fish-breeding, Fish-ways and Oyster Beds, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

And The House having continued to sit in Committee till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning;

Friday, 24th March, 1876.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Toronto*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Kingston*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray grant for Meteorological Observations, including Instruments and cost of Telegraphing Weather Warnings, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray additional expenses for Geological Survey, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Marine and Emigrant Hospital, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877:

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Marine Hospitals, viz.: *Montreal* General Hospital, \$3,000; other ports in *Quebec*, \$2,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals, viz.: *St. Catharines* Hospital, *Ontario*, \$500; *Kingston* Hospital, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals, viz.: *Halifax* General Hospital, \$3,500; other ports in *Nova Scotia*, \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals, viz.: Hospital of *St. John*, \$4,000; other ports in *New Brunswick*, \$8,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Marine Hospitals, Ports in *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Marine Hospitals, Ports in *Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses of Shipwrecked and Disabled Seamen, viz.: Province of *Quebec*, \$1,000; Province of *Nova Scotia*, \$2,000; Province of *New Brunswick*, \$1,000; Province of *British Columbia*, \$1,000; Province of *Prince Edward Island*, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to reimburse Board of Trade, *London*, for expenses incurred in connection with Shipwrecked and Distressed Seamen of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following salaries in connection with Steamboat Inspection, viz.: Chairman, \$1,800; Deputy Chairman, \$1,400; Inspector, *Toronto* District, \$1,200; Inspector, *Three Rivers* District, \$1,000; Inspector, *Quebec* District, \$1,000; Inspector, *East Ontario* District, \$1,000; Inspector, *Montreal*, \$1,200; Inspector, *British Columbia*, \$750; Travelling expenses of Chairman, and expenses in connection with Steamboat Inspection, \$1,100; Clerk to Board of Inspection, \$300; Travelling and Incidental expenses of Inspector of *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia*, and contingencies of office, \$865; Travelling expenses of Inspector of *Toronto* District, and contingencies of office, \$600; Travelling expenses of Inspector, *Three Rivers*, \$200; Travelling expenses of Inspector, *Quebec*, \$250; Travelling expenses of Inspector, *East Ontario*, \$330; Travelling expenses of Inspector, *Montreal*, \$405; To provide for expenses, inspecting *Prince Edward Island* Steamers, \$500; for purchase of Instruments and Steam Gauges, \$550; to provide Travelling expenses of Inspector, *British Columbia*, \$200, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with the Inspection of Insurance Companies, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Young reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. Young also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till a quarter of an hour after One of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 24th March, 1876.

Mr. Mackenzie, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 8th March 1876, for a Return shewing the tenders received in 1875 for the conveyance of the Mails between *Victoria* and *San Francisco*, with a copy of any correspondence respecting the said tenders and Mail Service generally; also a copy of the contract for the performance of the said Service. (*Sessional Papers, No. 81.*)

And also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 2nd March 1876, for a statement shewing the amount which the Government of *Canada* have agreed to pay or have already paid under each contract passed between the Government and any individual or Company for the execution of any portion of the work on the *Pacific Railway* or the line of Telegraph, or of any other work in relation to the said Railway; also the total amount of such different sums. (*Sessional Papers, No. 82.*)

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Desjardins,—The Petition of Archibald Ferguson and others, of the City of *Montreal*.

By Mr. Robinson,—The Petition of Sydney Howard, of *London*; the Petition of Edward Nicholson, of *Liverpool*; the Petition of James Fender Logan, of *Liverpool*; the Petition of Francis H. West, of *Stroud*; the Petition of Robert Webster, of *Sneaton*; the Petition of William Davies, of *Wolverhampton*; the Petition of William Somerville, of *Bristol*; the Petition of Thomas Ray, of *Stockport*, all of *England*; the Petition of Hugh Rose, of *Edinburgh*; the Petition of William Fleming, of *Edinburgh*; the Petition of James Sime, of *Edinburgh*; the Petition of H. Calderwood, L.L.D., of *Edinburgh*; the Petition of Grace Mackinlay, of *Edinburgh*; the Petition of Henry William Hislop, of *Edinburgh*; the Petition of C. G. Sidey, of *Perth*; the Petition of David Wilson, of *Dunfermline*; the Petition of John Vassie, of *Lanarkshire*; the Petition of A. G. Pirie, of *Lanarkshire*; the Petition of Messrs James and Alexander Guthrie, of *Dundee*; and the Petition of Henry Stirling, of *Perthshire, Scotland*, all First Mortgage Bondholders of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*.

By Mr. Hall,—The Petition of F. W. Haukain and others, of *Peterborough* and vicinity.

By Mr. Rymal,—The Petition of William Merkle, of *Glasgow, Scotland*, a First Mortgage Bondholder of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*.

By Mr. Biggar,—The Petition of Alexander Fish, of *Coldstream, Scotland*, a first Mortgage Bondholder of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*.

By Mr. Bowell,—The Petition of Messrs. Morris and Marks, of *Liverpool*; the Petition of D. S. Hasluck, of *Birmingham, England*; and the Petition of Christina Stewart, of *Glasgow, Scotland*, all First Mortgage Bondholders of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*.

By Mr. Irving,—The Petition of John MacKinlay, of *London*; the Petition of John Ewart, of *London*; the Petition of William G. Leing, of *Bath*; the Petition of Francis Tapsell, of *Bath*; the Petition of William Ling, of *Ipswich*; the Petition of Hubert Bowring, of *Jersey*; the Petition of P. Falls, of *Jersey*; the Petition of Adam Pearson, of *Edinburgh*; the Petition of Thomas Landale, of *Edinburgh*; and the Petition of John Lawson jun., of *Forfar, Scotland*, all First Mortgage Bondholders of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*,

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the *Michigan Car Company*; praying that the Bill now before Parliament to empower the *Canada Southern Railway Company* to issue Preferential Stock, may not become law, if the said Preference Stock is to have priority over the Second Mortgage Bonds.

Of the Reverend *John McAlpine* and others, of the *Widder Street Congregation* of the Presbyterian Church in *Canada, Town of St. Mary's*; praying for the passing of an Act for the better observance of the Sabbath on Railways and other Public Works in the Dominion.

Of *Nail McLanes* and others; of *H. Macdonald Scott*, B.A., B.D., and others; of *Charles Randall* and others; and of the Reverend *William McCulloch*, D.D., and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*; severally praying for the repeal of the Eleventh Section of the Act to amend and consolidate the laws respecting the *North-West Territories*; and that the subject of Education in the said Territories may be left to the Local Legislatures of the Provinces.

Of *William H. Hingston*, Chairman, on behalf of a Public meeting of the Citizens of *Montreal*; praying that the Bill now before Parliament to incorporate the *Royal Albert Bridge Company*, may become law.

Mr. Holton, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have examined the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same severally amended:—

Bill to incorporate "The National Exchange Company."

Bill to incorporate "The Scottish Canadian Loan Company."

Bill to incorporate "The Trust Company of Canada."

Mr. Mills, from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Third Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills and have prepared amendments to each, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House:

Bill to amend the Act 35th *Victoria*, Chapter 3, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Mail Printing and Publishing Company*. (Limited.)"

Bill to amend the Act 38th *Victoria*, Chapter 93, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Canadian Gas Lighting Company*."

Your Committee have also considered the Bill to enable *The Welland Vale Manufacturing Company* to obtain an extension of a Patent known as "*Rodden's Improved Capped Ferrule or Socket*," and have agreed to report the same without any amendment.

On motion of *Mr. Blake*, seconded by *Mr. Mackenzie*,

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider of extending the provisions of the Act 31 *Vic.*, Cap. 33, respecting the retiring allowance of Judges, to the Chief Justice and Justices of the Court of Error and Appeal for the Province of *Ontario*.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, *Mr. Speaker* resumed the Chair; and *Mr. Mills* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Mills reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to extend the provisions of the third section of the Act 31 *Victoria*, Chapter 33, to the Chief Justice and Justices of the Court of Error and Appeal for the Province of *Ontario*, so that they shall under like circumstances be entitled to the same proportion of their salaries as retiring allowances, as the Judges mentioned in the said section, payable in like manner out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Blake have leave to bring in a Bill to extend the provisions of the Act 31 Vic., Chap. 33, respecting the retiring allowance of Judges, to the Chief Justice and Justices of the Court of Error and Appeal for the Province of Ontario.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Indians, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray purchase of blankets for aged and infirm Indians, *Ontario and Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Indians, *Nova Scotia*, relief, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Indians, *New Brunswick*, relief, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Indians, *Prince Edward Island*, relief &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Indians, *British Columbia*, viz.: *Victoria* Superintendency \$15,000; *Fraser* Superintendency \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand nine hundred and twenty-six dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Annuities under Treaties Nos. 1 and 2, *Manitoba* Superintendency, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand four hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Annuities under Treaty No. 3, *Manitoba* Superintendency, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand six hundred and sixty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Annuities under Treaty No. 5, *Manitoba* Superintendency, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Agricultural Implements, ammunition, twine, farming stock and tools to be furnished under the before mentioned Treaties Nos. 1 and 2, *Manitoba* Superintendency, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Agricultural Implements ammunition, twine, farming stock and tools to be furnished under the before mentioned Treaty No. 3, *Manitoba* Superintendency, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Agricultural Implements, ammunition, twine, farming stock and tools to be furnished under the before mentioned Treaty No. 5, *Manitoba* Superintendency, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Provisions for Indians assembled to receive annuities under the before mentioned Treaties, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand six hundred and sixty

dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Office Expenses of *Manitoba Superintendency*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand six hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Annuities under Treaty No. 4, *North-West Superintendency*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Agricultural Implements, &c., under Treaty No. 4, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Provisions for Indians assembled to receive Annuities, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Ammunition and Twine under Treaty No. 4, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Office expenses of *North-West Superintendency*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray probable expense in connection with new Treaties *North-West Superintendency*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to aid Indian Schools where most required, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of *Canada Gazette*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Miscellaneous Printing, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Unforeseen Expenses: Expenditure thereof under Order in Council, and a detailed statement to be laid before Parliament during the first fifteen days of the next Session, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray commutation in lieu of remission of Duties on Articles imported for the use of the Army and Navy, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the organization of Government in the *North-West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

And it being Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker took the Chair and left it, to resume the same at half-past Seven o'Clock P.M.

Half-past Seven o'Clock P.M.

Pursuant to the 19th Rule of the House, the Orders respecting Private Bills were called.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to grant to the *Canada Landed Credit Company* enlarged powers of borrowing and lending, and for other purposes therein mentioned, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Domville* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to enable *William Smith Amies* to obtain Letters Patent for a new and useful artificial manure;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting loans by "The British American Land Company;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills without any amendment:

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Intercolonial Railway."

Bill intituled: "An Act to make more effectual provision for the Administration of the Law relating to Corrupt Practices at Elections of Members of the House of Commons."

The Committee of Supply was resumed.

(In the Committee.)

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and ninety-seven thousand five hundred and ninety-one dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the several Ports, viz.:—In Province of *Ontario*, \$219,054; in Province of *Quebec*, \$199,510; in Province of *New Brunswick* \$92,329; in Province of *Nova Scotia*, \$103,250; in Province of *Manitoba* and *North-West Territories*, \$10,250; in Province of *British Columbia*, \$20,208; in Province of *Prince Edward Island*, \$21,990; Salaries and travelling expenses of Inspectors of Ports, and travelling expenses of other Officers on Inspection, \$16,000; Contingencies of Head Office, covering printing, stationery, advertising, telegraphing, &c., for the several Ports of Entry, \$15,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty-five thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Excise, viz.:—Salaries of Officers and Inspectors of Excise, \$177,800; Travelling expenses, rent, fuel, stationery, &c., \$45,000; Preventive Service, \$3,000; To provide for payment of additional salary to special class of Excisemen, \$3,000; To provide for addition to Outside Service, \$5,000; To pay Collectors of Customs allowance on duties collected by them \$2,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-one thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Culling of Timber, viz.:—*Quebec* Office, 1 Supervisor, \$2,000; 1 Deputy Supervisor and Book-keeper, \$1,600; 1 Cashier, \$1,200; 3 Specification Clerks, \$1,900; 1 Messenger, \$400; 9 Specification Clerks, (8 months) viz.: 4 at \$600, 1 at \$500, 2 at \$700, 2 at \$1,000; Pay of Cullers, \$57,000; Contingencies, \$5,000; *Montreal* and *Sorel* Offices: 1 Deputy Supervisor, \$800; Book-keeper, Specification Clerks, \$1,000; Pay of Cullers, \$4,000; Contingencies, \$300, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million seven hundred and thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Post Office, viz.:—For *Ontario* and *Quebec*, \$1,229,000; for *New Brunswick*, \$155,000; for *Nova Scotia*, \$188,500; for *Manitoba*, \$28,000; for *British Columbia*, \$80,000; for *Prince Edward Island*, \$52,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Standards (Weights and Measures) ordered in England, but not yet delivered, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and expenses of 92 Inspectors of Weights and Measures (will be recouped by Fees,) for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and expenses of 32 Gas Inspectors, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the purchase and distribution of Standards of Flour, &c., and for other expenditure under the Act, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses under the Act 36 *Vict.*, Chap. 49 (will be mainly recouped by Fees) for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

And The House having continued to sit in Committee till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning;

Saturday, 25th March, 1876.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand one hundred and seventy dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingencies of Canal Officers, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Collection of Slide and Boom Dues, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray repairs and working expenses of Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with *Prince Edward Island* Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-two thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Telegraph Lines *British Columbia*, (including subsidy), for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand nine hundred and forty-six dollars and sixty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Telegraph Line between *Prince Edward Island* and the Mainland, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Agent and Contingencies, *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Surveys of Land, *North-West* (including Commissions and Staff), for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for which a vote is required in connection with Minor Revenues, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Young reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Mr. Young also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till half an hour after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 27th March, 1876.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—List of Shareholders of the Bank of British North America, on the 1st January, 1876, under the provisions of the Act 34 Vict., Cap. 5, Sec. 12. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 15.)

Also,—General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the Districts of *Arthabaska*, *Quebec*, *Richelieu* and *Saint Francis*, for the year 1875. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 16).

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Christie*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Archibald Henderson*, M.A., and others, of *St. Andrews*, Province of *Quebec*; and the Petition of the Reverend *John Irvine* and others, of the County of *Argenteuil*.

By Mr. *Gordon*,—The Petition of *John Muir*, M.D., and others, of *Kingston* and vicinity; the Petition of the Presbytery of *Prince Edward Island* in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in *Canada*; and the Petition of the Session of the Presbyterian Church of *Ashburn*, *Ontario*.

By Mr. *Holton*,—The Petition of *S. Greig*, of *Edinburgh*; the Petition of *John Weir*, of *Glasgow*; the Petition of *Robert Lockhart*, of *Glasgow*; the Petition of Messrs. *R. & L. H. Robertson*, of *Glasgow*; the Petition of *William Gilchrist*, of *Glasgow*; the Petition of *Marion Cameron*, of *Glasgow*; the Petition of *James D. MacLaren*, of *Glasgow*; the Petition of *John Watson*, of *Glasgow*; the Petition of *James Glass*, of *Dundee*, and the Petition of *James J. Wingate* of *Stirling*, *Scotland*.

By Mr. *Horton*,—The Petition of the Session of *Knox Church*, *Goderich*.

By Mr. *Macdonald* (*Toronto*),—The Petition of the *Toronto Temperance Reformation Society*; the Petition of the *Toronto Branch* of the *Evangelical Alliance*; the Petition of the Members of the *Zion Congregational Church and Congregation*, *Toronto*; the Petition of the *Central Presbyterian Church*, *Toronto*; the Petition of the *Northern Congregational Church*, *Toronto*; the Petition of *Samuel A. Dyke*, Pastor, and others, of the *Parliament Street Baptist Church*, *Toronto*; the Petition of the *Toronto Young Men's Christian Association*; the Petition of the Reverend *B. B. Usher*, Pastor, and officials of *Christ's Church*, *Reformed Episcopal*, *Toronto*; the Petition of the Reverend *John Potts*, Pastor, and Congregation of the *Metropolitan Methodist Church*, *Toronto*; and the Petition of *George H. White*, and others, of *Yorkville*.

By Mr. *Borden*,—The Petition of *William Somerville* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *MacKay* (*Cape Breton*),—The Petition of *John Murray* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*; and the Petition of *Allan McAdam* and others, of *North side East Bay* (*Cape Breton*).

By Mr. *McKay* (*Colchester*),—The Petition of *George Fulton* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Reverend *R. Middlemist, M.A.*, Senior Master of *Harrow School*; of *F. S. Barlin*; of *Thomas Paterson*; of *John Macpherson*; of *Henry Holder*; of *Mrs. Margaret S. McIntyre, Widow*; of *Messrs. Naggier and Company*; of *Charles Henry Langmead*; of *Charles John Eley*; of *Robert Dahgemple*; of *John Ewart*; of *John Mackinlay*; of *Sydney Howard, of London*; of *Henrietta Charlotte Grice, of Beckermont, Cumberland*; of *James Slinn, of Langley*; of *Robert Harris*; of *Messrs. Morris and Marks*; of *Edward Nicholson*; of *James Fender Logan, of Liverpool*; of *William Andrews, of Coventry*; of *David H. Barlin, of Surrey*; of *H. M. Wyles, of Warwickshire*; of *Edward Yates*; of *William Horace Hines, of Hampshire*; of *John Hague Edmondson*; of *William Hamilton Colne*; of *Richard Isherwood Hargreaves, of Lancashire*; of *William Fuller, of Shropshire*; of *Francis H. West, of Stroud*; of *Robert Webster, of Sneaton*; of *William Davies, of Wolverhampton*; of *William Somerville, of Bristol*; of *Thomas Kay, of Stockport*; of *D. S. Hasluck, of Birmingham*; of *William G. Ling*; of *Frances Tapsell, of Bath*; of *William Ling, of Ipswich, all of England*; of *R. Mangle Steffing, R.N.*; of *William Watherston*; of *Hugh Rose*; of *William Fleming*; of *James Sime*; of *H. Calderwood, L.L.D.*; of *Grace Mackinlay*; of *Henry William Hislop*; of *Adam Pearson*; of *Thomas Landale, of Edinburgh*; of *A. Buchanan Dick*; of *Alexander Cleland*; of *James L. Mitchell*; of *William Merkle*; of *Christina Stewart, of Glasgow*; of *William MacLaren, of Stirling*; of *Andrew Buchan*; of *Joseph Hood, of Ayrshire*; of *Alexander Fish, of Coldstream*; of *John Lawson, Junior, of Forfar*; of *C. G. Sidey, of Perth*; of *David Wilson, of Dumfriesshire*; of *John Vassie*; of *A. G. Pirie, of Lanarkshire*; of *Messrs. James and Alexander Guthrie, of Dundee*; of *Henry Stirling, of Perthshire, all of Scotland*; of *H. K. White*; of *William H. Baskin, Junior, for himself and on behalf of William H. Baskin, Senior, and Robert Baskin, of Dublin, Ireland*; of *J. Hastiou, of Paris, France*; of *Hubert Bowring, of St. Heliers*; and of *Ph. Falle of Jersey*; all First Mortgage Bondholders of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*; severally praying that no Act may be passed permitting the *Canada Southern Railway Company* to alter in any way the position or privileges of their Bondholders, before the Bondholders residing in *Great Britain* shall have had ample opportunity afforded them of obtaining full information of the provisions of the desired Act and its objects, and the considering of its merits.

Of *E. W. Perry* and others; of the Reverend *C. E. Maclean* and others; of *James Armstrong* and others; and of *J. P. Foster* and others, of *Nova Scotia*; severally praying for the repeal of the Eleventh section of the Act to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting the *North-West Territories*; and that the subject of Education in the said Territories may be left to the Local Legislatures of the Provinces.

Of *Archibald Ferguson* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying that the Bill respecting the *Mechanics Bank*, may not become law, unless it be so amended as to provide that nothing therein contained shall lessen the responsibility of persons who have subscribed for or accepted by transfer or otherwise stock in the said Bank, and have not wholly paid up the same; that no preference stock be issued, and that the present stock be reduced.

Of *F. W. Haultain* and others, of *Peterborough* and vicinity; praying for the passing of an Act for the better observance of the Sabbath on Railways and other Public Works in the Dominion.

A Motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of *F. X. A. Biron, Notary*, and others, of the District of *Richelieu, Province of Quebec*, presented on Thursday last; setting forth certain charges of gross neglect of duty, injustice, extortion, partiality, &c., against *Mr. Justice Lorranger*, and praying for a remedy, be now received;

Ordered, That the consideration of the said Motion be postponed till To-morrow.

A Motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of *Charles Dickson* and

others, Shipowners, Shipmasters and others, of *Main-a-Dieu* (*Cape Breton*), presented on Thursday last; praying for the construction of a Breakwater at *Main-a-Dieu* Harbor, be now received;

Mr. Speaker ruled, That "this Petition cannot be received, as the granting of "the prayer thereof would involve the expenditure of Public Money."

Mr. *Scriver*, from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to amend the Act incorporating "The *Ottawa Gas Company*," to confirm a Resolution of their shareholders placing preferential and ordinary stock on the same footing, and to confirm, amend and extend their corporate powers, and have agreed to report the same with an amendment, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Mr. *Holton*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act respecting the Inland Revenue," and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

Your Committee have also considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same severally amended:—

Bill (re-printed as amended) respecting the *Mechanics Bank*.

Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to confirm the amalgamation of the *City Bank* and the *Royal Canadian Bank*, and to incorporate the *Consolidated Bank of Canada*."

Bill to incorporate "The *British Canadian Investment Company (Limited)*."

Bill to extend the Act of last Session, intituled: "An Act relating to the *Upper Ottawa Improvement Company*."

Bill to incorporate "The *National Trust and Investment Company of Canada (Limited)*."

Ordered, That the Petition of *S. Greig*; the Petition of *John Weir*; the Petition of *Robert Lockhart*; the Petition of Messrs. *R. and L. H. Robertson*; the Petition of *William Gilchrist*; the Petition of *Marion Cameron*; the Petition of *James D. MacLaren*; the Petition of *John Watson*; the Petition of *James Glass*; and the Petition of *James J. Wengate*, of *Scotland*; all First Mortgage Bondholders of the *Canada Southern Railway Company*, severally presented this day, be now read; the said Petitions having reference to a Bill to be considered by the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, To-morrow.

And the said Petitions were read and received; severally praying that no Act may be passed permitting the *Canada Southern Railway Company* to alter in any way the position or privileges of their Bondholders, before the Bondholders residing in *Great Britain* shall have had ample opportunity afforded them of obtaining full information of the provisions of the desired Act and its objects, and considering of its merits.

Ordered, That Mr. *Pozzer* have leave to bring in a Bill to detach a certain portion of the County of *Lotbinière* and to attach it to the County of *Beauce*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate requesting that their Honors will give leave to the Honorable Messieurs *Macfarlane*, *Leonard* and *Archibald*, three of their Members, to attend and give evidence before the Select Committee appointed

by this House, to enquire into the causes of the present depression of the Manufacturing, Mining, Commercial, Shipping, Lumber and Fishing interests.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*), seconded by Mr. *Young*;

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Fifth Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Library of Parliament.

Ordered, That Mr. *Robinson* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Criminal Law.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate "The National Exchange Company," and after some time spent therein, Mr. *Speaker* resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Mr. *Speaker* acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills without any amendment:—

Bill intituled: "An Act to authorize the Shareholders of the Provincial Permanent Building and Savings Society to change the name of the said Society to that of 'The Provincial Loan and Savings Company.'"

Bill intituled: "An Act to authorize the Shareholders of 'The Union Permanent Building and Savings Society' to change the name of the said Society to that of 'The Union Loan and Savings Company.'"

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to make further provision for the institution of suits against the Crown by Petition of Right," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed a Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act of incorporation of the '*Banque Saint Jean Baptiste*,' " to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

On motion of Mr. *Jetté*, seconded by Mr. *Oliver*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate intituled: "An Act to amend the Act of incorporation of the '*Banque Saint Jean Baptiste*,' " be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act to make further provision for the institution of Suits against the Crown by Petition of Right," and the same were read as follow:—

Page 3, Line 20. After "Gazette" insert "or for either House of Parliament by any resolution passed at any time within thirty days after such rules and orders have been laid before Parliament."

Page 3, Line 33. After "seventeen" insert "upon any such petition of right the suppliant shall be entitled to costs against Her Majesty, and also against any other person, appearing or pleading, or answering to any such petition of right, in like manner and subject to the same rules, regulations and provisions, restrictions and discretion so far as they are applicable, as are or may be usually adopted, or in force, touching the right to recover costs in proceedings between subject and subject; and for the recovery of any such costs from any such person, other than Her

"Majesty, appearing or pleading, or answering in pursuance hereof to any such petition of right, such and the same remedies and writs of execution as are authorized for enforcing payment of costs upon rules, orders, decrees, or judgments in personal actions between subject and subject, shall and may be prosecuted, sued out, and executed on behalf of such suppliant."

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate "The Scottish Canadian Loan Company," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Dymond* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the "Trust Company of Canada," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act 35 *Victoria*, Cap. 111, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Mail Printing and Publishing Company (Limited)*;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair, and Mr. *Dymond* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be "An Act amend the Act thirty-five *Victoria*, Chapter one hundred and eleven, intituled: 'An Act to incorporate The *Mail Printing and Publishing Company (Limited)*.'"

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act 38 *Victoria*, Cap. 93, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Canadian "Gas Lighting Company;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Colby* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be "An Act to amend the Act thirty-eighth *Victoria*, Chapter ninety-three, intituled 'An Act to incorporate The Canadian Gas Lighting Company.'"

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to enable the *Welland Vale Manufacturing Company* to obtain an extension of Patent known as "*Rodden's Improved Capped Ferrule or Socket*," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Wood* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be "An Act to enable the *Welland Vale Manufacturing Company* to obtain an extension of a Patent known as "*Rodden's Improved Capped Ferrule or Socket*."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to further amend the Act to incorporate "*The London and Canada Bank*," and to amend the Act amending the same;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Mr. *Burpee*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 2nd March, 1876, for a Return of all Gypsum or Plaster of Paris imported from the *United States* into *Canada* giving the ports or places whence imported, as also the ports in *Canada* where entered; the quantity entered in a crude state, that entered as ground for purposes of manure; that entered as ground for purposes of manufacture; that entered as calcine plaster; also at prices entered; the rate of duty upon each class, and the amount of duty collected from the same. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 83.)

And also, Return to two Addresses to His Excellency, dated 2nd March, 1876, for copies of correspondence in reference to remission of duties on Tea. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 84.)

Mr. *Gordon* moved, seconded by Mr. *Goudge*, and the Question being proposed, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions:—

1. That the interests of Public morality and the physical well-being of all classes of the community alike render it desirable and necessary that there should be a strict and uniform observance of the Lord's Day in all Public Works which are under the control of the Dominion Government.

2. That in the conduct of Government surveys and explorations, Government employes should be enjoined to abstain from the prosecution of their labor on the Lord's Day.

3. That in the opinion of this House there should be an entire closing and cessation of labor on all Canals, Railways and other Public Works which are under the control of the Dominion Government, during the twenty-four hours comprehended in the Lord's Day—save and except only such services as may be of absolute and unavoidable necessity;

And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Blanchet*, seconded by Mr. *Rouleau*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of any communication, report of Engineers, or other parties, relative to the construction of a Branch Railway from *St. Charles*, County of *Bellechasse*, to *St. Joseph de Lévis*.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. *Aylmer*, seconded by Mr. *Hall*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all Roofing Slate and other manufactured slate imported from the *United States* during the financial year, ending 30th June, 1875.

On motion of Mr. *Masson*, seconded by Mr. *Desjardins*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor

General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Government of the Province of Quebec, relating to the Jesuit Barracks in the City of Quebec, together with all memorandums and Orders in Council relating to the same.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. Palmer moved, seconded by Mr. Forbes; and the Question being proposed, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution:—That in the opinion of this House the right of Legislation to affect Canadian Ships and the rights and liabilities of the owners thereof belong exclusively to the Parliament of Canada, and that any Legislation on these subjects by the Imperial Parliament (except so far as may equally affect Canadian Ships with the ships of all other countries in ports of Great Britain and such as may affect Imperial Interests) would be inconsistent with such exclusive right of the Canadian Parliament and a violation of responsible Government as conceded to Canada; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Tuesday, 28th March, 1876.

Mr. Mackenzie, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 2nd March, 1876, of all licenses to fish with hoop and trap nets issued during 1875, for the Province of Ontario; all petitions and communications to and with the Minister of the Department of Marine and Fisheries in favor of or opposing the use of such nets; and Reports, &c., shewing the effect of the system of fishing with hoop and trap nets on the quantity of fish in the waters where such nets are used. (*Sessional Papers, No. 86.*)

And also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 2nd March, 1876, for copies of tenders, plans and specifications for building a Lighthouse at Guyon Island, and all correspondence relating to the same; also a copy of the contract for building the same. (*Sessional Papers, No. 87.*)

Mr. Scatcherd, from the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee to which was referred the following Resolution:—

"That it appearing from the statement of *Jean Baptiste Daoust*, the Member for *Two Mountains*, made in his place, that he is the person referred to in the papers in the case of the *Queen vs. Daoust*, the said papers be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections to examine into the legal questions arising in the case and to search for Parliamentary precedents applicable thereto, and to report to the House the result of their inquiries, and whether any, and if so, what further proceedings should be taken by the House in the premises" have the honor to report—

That at the first meeting of Your Committee they directed that notice of their second meeting be given to the Member for *Two Mountains*, who appeared before the Committee and declared that he had nothing to add to the statement made by him in Your Honorable House, on the 16th day of March instant, and that he left the matter to the consideration of Your Committee.

That at subsequent meetings of Your Committee the three documents A, B, C, annexed to this Report, were filed before Your Committee, and having carefully examined these papers and all the papers to Your Committee referred, they have agreed to report the following *Resolutions* :—

First.—That *Jean Baptiste Daoust*, Esquire, Member for the Electoral District of *Two Mountains*, in the Province of *Quebec*, was, in the year 1865, indicted in the District of *Montreal* on two indictments for forging the name of his brother-in law as endorser of two promissory notes.

That on the first indictment he was tried in the month of March, in that year, and found guilty by the jury, but no judgment was then moved for or awarded on such verdict.

That on the other indictment he was tried in the month of April of the same year and acquitted by the jury on evidence given before them that the brother-in-law had authorized him to sign his name.

That after such acquittal a new trial was moved for on the first indictment before Judge *Mondelet*, the same Judge who had tried both indictments, on the ground that the evidence given on the second trial would have equally well applied to the first indictment; and the Judge being of that opinion, and the Counsel for the Crown consenting, the Judge granted the motion for a new trial.

That afterwards the indictment, with the former verdict endorsed, came before Judge *Aylwin* to be tried again, when that Judge declined to try it, on the ground that the order granting the new trial was illegal, and he ordered that question to be reserved for the consideration of the Court of Queen's Bench (Appeal side), which Court adjudged and determined that a second trial could not be legally had in the case.

That after such decision the Counsel for the Crown moved Judge *Mondelet* for judgment on the verdict of guilty rendered by the jury.

That the Judge declined to pass any judgment, on the ground that although the Court of Queen's Bench had set aside his order for a new trial, that Court had not set aside his order setting aside the verdict.

That the Counsel for the Crown reported these last proceedings to the Attorney General for Lower *Canada*, in November, 1866, and the Attorney General ordered that a *nolle prosequi* should be entered on the indictment, which, however, does not appear ever to have been attempted.

That on this state of facts, the legal result is that Mr. *Daoust* may be considered as standing in the same position now as when the verdict of guilty was pronounced against him. But the Attorney General having, under the circumstances hereinbefore appearing, ordered a *nolle prosequi* to be entered on the indictment, Your Committee, without pronouncing any judgment as to whether such a step could be taken at that stage, are of opinion that the faith and honor of the Crown are so pledged against any further proceedings that the Crown cannot now move for judgment.

Second.—That on examination of Parliamentary precedents, particularly those of late years in the cases of *Smith O'Brien* and *O'Donovan Rossa*, the rule is: That Parliamentary action on convictions must be based upon the final adjudication of the Courts, and accordingly it is laid down in *May*, and affirmed in the case of *Smith O'Brien*, that even after a conviction a new writ will not be issued when a writ of error is pending, until the judgment has been affirmed.

Third.—That for the reasons mentioned in the first and second *Resolutions*; Your Committee are of opinion that the seat of Mr. *Daoust* is not vacant by reason of the premises, and therefore Your Committee do not recommend that any further proceedings should be taken by Your Honorable House in the premises.

A

PROVINCE OF CANADA, }
DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. }

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

September Term—1866.

(Crown Side.)

Wednesday, 17th October, 1866.

Present :

THE HONORABLE CHARLES MONDELET, Assistant Judge of said Court.

No. 18.

THE QUEEN
vs.

JEAN BAPTISTE DAOUST. }

On Conviction of Forgery.

Mr. Ramsay moves for Sentence upon the Verdict rendered against the said *Jean Baptiste Daoust*, at the Term of this Court, in March, 1865.

The Court having considered the Motion, orders that the Crown take nothing by Motion, inasmuch as in and by the Judgment rendered by the Court of Queen's Bench, on the twentieth day of April, 1865, granting the Motion made on behalf of the Prisoner for a new trial, the verdict rendered by the Jury in this case was set aside, and inasmuch as the said Judgment, in so far as regards the setting aside of the said verdict, has not been reversed.

Certified to be a true Extract from the Register of the said Court.

C. E. SCHILLER,
Clerk of the Crown.

Montreal.

Court of Queen's Bench.

(Crown Side).

September Term, 1866.

No. 18.

THE QUEEN

vs.

JEAN-BAPTISTE DAOUST.

J U D G M E N T.

Filed 24th March, 1876, by Mr. Masson,
R.L.

(B)

MONTREAL, 5th November, 1866.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit you herewith a statement of the proceedings
in the Court of Queen's Bench during the present term.....
.....
.....

At the same time I also moved for sentence against *J. B. Daoust* on the verdict rendered against him in March Term, 1865, but Mr. Justice *Mondelet* declined to pass sentence, inasmuch as his judgment ordering a new trial and setting aside the verdict was still intact. Of course this judgment, however erroneous, can only be set aside in Error, and I therefore asked the Judge whether I had been rightly informed that Mr. *Johnson*, who prosecuted for the Crown during the March Term, 1865, had consented to the granting a new trial.

He answered that he had, and I therefore felt that I could not undertake to proceed by Writ of Error in the case in the face of such consent. As the case now stands, I take it that the accused is exactly in the position of a person who has obtained a stay of judgment on motion. In order that you may have fully before you the whole facts of this most unsatisfactory case, I enclose copy of the entry on the book refusing my motion. Although I cannot help feeling regret at the result, I must frankly admit that I consider the judgment of the Court of Appeals, disallowing the new trial, and that of Mr. Justice *Mondelet* refusing to enter up sentence, as both correct in law.

T. K. RAMSAY.

To the Honorable GEO. E. CARTIER,
Attorney-General, &c., Ottawa.

(C)

(No. 5,721.)

CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT,
OTTAWA, 21st November, 1866.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Attorney-General for Lower Canada to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., and with reference to that part which alludes to the case of *Jean Baptiste Daoust*, to convey to you his instructions that, as Mr. Justice *Mondelet* declined to pass sentence, inasmuch as his Judgment ordering a new trial and setting aside the verdict, was still in force, and inasmuch as that Judgment can only be set aside in error, and as Mr. *Johnson* who prosecuted for the Crown had consented to the granting of a new trial, so that proceedings by Writ of Error could not be undertaken in the face of such consent; you do, at the next term of the Court of Queen's Bench, holding Criminal Jurisdiction in the District of *Montreal*, file, in his name, a *nolle prosequi*, in the case of the *Queen vs. Jean Baptiste Daoust*, so that no further proceedings may be had therein.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE FUTVOYE,

Clerk of Crown Law Department.

T. K. RAMSAY, Esquire,
Advocate, Montreal.

Mr. *Laflamme*, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to extend the time for the commencement and completion of the Canadian *Detroit River Bridge*, and for other purposes, and have agreed to report the same amended.

Your Committee also report the following Resolution passed by them: "That in their opinion, the Bill to amend the Act to incorporate the *Clifton Suspension Bridge Company*, is not liable to the Fee and charges levied on Private Bills under the 58th "Rule."

Your Committee would recommend that the Fees, less the charges for printing, &c., on the Bill to empower the *Canada Southern Railway Company* to issue preference stock, be refunded, the promoters having withdrawn their Bill for the present Session.

On motion of Mr. *Laflamme*, seconded by Mr. *Holton*,

Ordered, That the Fee (less the cost of printing) paid on the Bill to empower the *Canada Southern Railway Company* to issue Preference Stock be refunded, the promoters having withdrawn the Bill for the present Session.

The House resumed the consideration of the Motion which was, yesterday proposed, That the Petition of *F. X. A. Biron*, Notary and others, of the District of *Richelieu*, Province of *Quebec*, setting forth certain charges of gross neglect of duty, injustice, extortion, partiality &c., against Mr. Justice *Loranger*, and praying for a remedy, be now received ;

And Objection having been taken to the reception of the Petition on the ground that it contained several appendices ;

Mr. Speaker decided, That the Objection was well taken, and that the Petition cannot be received by the House.

A Bill to make further provision in regard to the Supreme Court and the Court of Exchequer was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the following Bills without any amendment :—

Bill intituled : "An Act further to amend 'The *St. Laurence and Ottawa Railway Act*.'"

Bill intituled : "An Act to provide for more effectual enquiry into the existence of Corrupt Practices at Elections of Members of the House of Commons."

Bill intituled : "An Act to amend the Acts therein mentioned, respecting the Militia and the Defence of the Dominion of *Canada*."

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill, intituled : "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the *Canada Shipping Company*," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled : "An Act to amend 'The Trade Mark and Design Act of 1868,' to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled : "An Act to amend the Act respecting the Inland Revenue," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair ; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

The Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled : "An Act to make further provision for the institution of Suits against the Crown by Petition of Right," were read a second time, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments without any amendment.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting Indians, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Laurier* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in Committee of Supply; Mr. *Cartwright* moved, seconded by Mr. *Coffin*, and the the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

Mr. *DeCosmos* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Thompson (Cariboo)*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "in 1871 the public faith and honor of Canada were pledged in the most solemn manner to *British Columbia* 'to secure the commencement, simultaneously, within two years from the date of Union, of the construction of a Railway from the *Pacific* towards the *Rocky Mountains* and from such point as might be selected east of the *Rocky Mountains* towards the *Pacific*, to connect the seaboard of *British Columbia* with the Railway system of *Canada*; and, further, to secure the completion of such Railway within ten years from the date of Union;."

That owing to divers causes the actual construction of the said Railway was not commenced in *British Columbia* at the time agreed upon, nor has it been commenced since;

That, therefore, this House is of the opinion that the Government should forthwith promptly commence and vigorously and continuously prosecute the work of the actual construction of the said Railway, within *British Columbia*, in accordance with its solemn pledges to that Province; inserted instead thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And the House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday morning;

Wednesday, 29th March, 1876.

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Bunster,</i>	<i>Roscoe,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk), and</i>
<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac).—7.</i>
<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>		

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Appleby,</i>	<i>Gunningham,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Dewdney,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston),</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Toronto),</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Inve'ss),</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>McDougall (Three R),</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>

<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>MacKay (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>MacMillan,</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McCa'lum,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cameron (Victoria),</i>	<i>Gilmor,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Carmichael,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>McNab,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Thomson (Welland),</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Tremaine,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Tupper,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Jones (Halifax),</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>Workman,</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa),</i>
<i>Cook,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Yeo, and</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Young.—154.</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>		

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Main Question being put;

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding Five hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Intercolonial Railway completion, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

Resolution to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. *Scatcherd* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till ten minutes before Two of the Clock on Wednesday morning, adjourned till this day.

Wednesday, 29th March, 1876.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Tremaine,—The Petition of *John W. Burke* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. Macdonald (*Toronto*),—The Petition of the West Presbyterian Church, *Toronto*, in connection with the Presbyterian Church in *Canada*; the Petition of the Members of the Congregation of *St. Philip's Church, Toronto*; the Petition of the College Street Presbyterian Church, *Toronto*; the Petition of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society; the Petition of the Members and adherents of *Cook's Church, Toronto*; the Petition of the Officers and Members of The *Toronto Society of New Jerusalem Church*; the Petition of the *Richmond Street Methodist Church, Toronto*; the Petition of the British Methodist Episcopal Church, *Toronto*; the Petition of the British Methodist Episcopal Church, *Toronto*; the Petition of the Young Women's Christian Association, *Toronto*; the Petition of the Queen Street Methodist Church, *Toronto*; the Petition of the *Charles Street Presbyterian Church, Toronto*; and the Petition of the Pastor and Members of *Elm Street Methodist Congregation, Toronto*.

By Mr. Ray,—The Petition of *Joseph Wheelock* and others; the Petition of *P. R. Foster* and others; the Petition of *James R. Hart* and others; the Petition of the Reverend *John Clark* and others; and the Petition of the Reverend *C. Lockhart* and others, all of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. Short,—The Petition of the County Council of *Gaspé*.

By Mr. Tupper,—The Petition of *John McCullogh* and others, of the City of *Halifax*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Reverend *Archibald Henderson, M.A.*, and others, of *St. Andrews*, Province of *Quebec*, of the Reverend *John Irvine* and others, of the County of *Argenteuil*; of *John Mair, M.D.*, and others, of *Kingston* and vicinity; of the Presbytery of *Prince Edward Island* in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in *Canada*; of the Session of the Presbyterian Church of *Ashburn, Ontario*; of the Session of *Knox Church, Goderich*; of the *Toronto Branch* of the Evangelical Alliance; of the *Toronto Temperance Reformation Society*; of the Members of the *Zion Congregational Church and Congregation, Toronto*; of the Central Presbyterian Church, *Toronto*; of the Northern Congregational Church, *Toronto*; of *Samuel A. Dyke*, Pastor, and others, of the Parliament Street Baptist Church, *Toronto*; of the *Toronto Young Men's Christian Association*; of the Reverend *B. B. Ussher*, Pastor, and Officials of Christ Church, Reformed Episcopal, *Toronto*; of the Reverend *John Potts*, Pastor, and Congregation of the Metropolitan Methodist Church, *Toronto*; and of *George H. White* and others, of *Yorkville*; severally praying for the passing of an Act for the better observance of the Sabbath on Railways and other Public Works in the Dominion.

Of *William Sommerville* and others; of *John Murray* and others; and of *George Fulton* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*; severally praying for the repeal of the Eleventh Section of the Act to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting the *North-West Territories*; and that the subject of Education in the said Territories may be left to the Local Legislatures of the Provinces.

A Motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of *Allan McAdam* and others, of North Side, *East Bay, Cape Breton*, presented on Monday last; praying that an appropriation may be granted for the construction of a Wharf in a central position in *St. Andrew's Channel*, be now received;

Mr. Speaker ruled, "That this Petition cannot be received, as the granting of the prayer thereof would involve the expenditure of Public Money."

Mr. *Mills*, from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to enable *Ozro Morrill* to obtain a patent for certain inventions and improvements in Sewing Machine Shuttles, and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cartwright* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 31 Vict., Chap. 5, as respects the Public Accounts.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mackenzie* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 31 Vict., Chap. 3, respecting the Indemnity to Members of both Houses of Parliament.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Langlois* have leave to bring in a Bill to prevent persons from breaking up the Ice Bridge between *Quebec* and *Lévis*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. *Blake*, seconded by Mr. *Cartwright*.

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the 'The Trade Mark and Design Act of 1868,'" be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

The House, resolved itself into a Committee on the First Report of the Select Committee appointed to assist Mr. Speaker in revising the Rules of the House, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Taschereau* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Rules, and made amendments thereto.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Taschereau* reported the said Rules accordingly, and the same were read.

Resolved, That this House doth concur with the Committee in the said Rules.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills without any amendment:—

Bill intituled: "An Act to supply an omission in the Act 37 Victoria, Chap. 42, extending certain Criminal Laws of *Canada* to *British Columbia*."

Bill intituled: "An Act to extend the Acts therein mentioned, respecting Weights and Measures and the Inspection of Gas and Gas Meters, to *Prince Edward Island*."

Bill intituled: "An Act to provide for a temporary grant to the Province of *Manitoba*."

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Railway Act, 1868."

Bill intituled: "An Act to extend the Acts respecting Dominion Notes to the Province of *Prince Edward Island*, *British Columbia* and *Manitoba*."

Half past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Pursuant to the 19th Rule of the House, the Orders respecting Private Bills were called.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill to incorporate "The National Exchange Company;"

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *McDougall* (*Rensfrew*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill to incorporate "The Scottish Canadian Loan Company;"

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Irving* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made further amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill to incorporate "The Trust Company of Canada;"

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made further amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to incorporate 'The Investment Company of Canada.'" "

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act incorporating "The Ottawa Gas Company," to confirm a resolution of their shareholders placing preferential and ordinary stock on the same footing, and to confirm, amend and extend their corporate powers, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Kirkpatrick* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the Mechanics' Bank, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Young reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to confirm the amalgamation of the City Bank and the Royal Canadian Bank, and to incorporate the Consolidated Bank of Canada," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Kirkpatrick reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered. That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then read, as follow:—

Page 1, Line 10. Leave out from "last" to "And" in line 12.

Page 1, Line 30. After "amalgamation" insert "as in the Schedule to this Act."

Page 2, Line 39. Leave out "freely" and insert "fully."

Page 3, Line 43. After "Act" insert the following as Schedule A:

Schedule A.

This Agreement made this eighteenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five—Between the City Bank, a corporation duly incorporated under the Statutes in that behalf made, and having its chief place of business at *Montreal* in *Canada*, of the first part; and the Royal Canadian Bank, a corporation duly incorporated in like manner, having its chief place of business in *Toronto*, in the said Dominion, of the second part.

Whereas, the said Banks have mutually agreed to amalgamate and unite together upon the terms and subject to the provisions hereinafter mentioned: Now, therefore, these presents witness, and it is hereby declared, covenanted and agreed upon by and between the said Banks as follows:—

1. The said Banks shall be amalgamated from and after the tenth day of May next, up to which day both of the said Banks will cause their accounts and books to be made up and posted.

2. The name of the amalgamated Bank shall be "The Consolidated Bank of *Canada*."

3. The chief place of business of the said amalgamated Bank shall be in the City of *Montreal*, and the head Office for *Ontario* shall be in the City of *Toronto*.

4. The capital stock of the amalgamated Bank shall be four millions of dollars, divided into forty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

5. The Bank shall be managed by ten Directors, and there shall be also a Local Board at *Toronto*, to be composed of a Chairman, who shall also be a Director of the Bank, and of three Local Directors who shall be appointed by the Board, and all the members of the Local Board shall be shareholders of the Bank, duly qualified to be Directors, and resident in *Ontario*. The Local Board shall be charged with the supervision of all Agencies situated North and West of *Toronto*, subject to the instructions and control of the Board.

6. In order to equalize the value of the Rest account of the two Banks, parties hereto, the Royal Canadian Bank shall contribute to the amalgamated Bank sixty

thousand dollars, or three per cent. upon its capital, and this contribution shall be paid by the shareholders of the Royal Canadian Bank to the amalgamated Bank, on or before the first day of June next, subject to such payment or deduction. The shares of the Royal Canadian Bank shall be exchanged for shares in the amalgamated Bank at their respective nominal values, and in like manner the shares in the City Bank shall be exchanged for shares in the amalgamated Bank at their nominal or par value.

7. On or after the first day of June next, in the course of exchanging the stock of the Royal Canadian Bank for the stock of the amalgamated Bank, each shareholder in the Royal Canadian Bank holding a share or a part of a share insufficient in all to constitute one share in the amalgamated Bank, or above and beyond the shares convertible into shares of the amalgamated Bank, at par, may either pay up in cash the amount required to be added to such share or part of a share to form an amount equal to a share in the amalgamated Bank, or may receive the par value of such share or part of a share in cash from the amalgamated Bank at his option, subject to the deduction of three per cent. for the rest as herein provided. But the option hereby granted to such shareholder must be exercised within three months after the first day of June next; and after such period of three months, such option shall cease, and thereafter each holder of such share or part of a share shall only be entitled to receive the value thereof at par and upon such payment such share or part of a share shall become vested in the amalgamated Bank, and an amount equal to the total amount of shares or part of shares so paid for, may be re-issued in shares of the amalgamated Bank, as part of its authorized capital of four millions of dollars.

8. The amount of shares required to complete the said capital of four millions of dollars shall be subscribed by the shareholders in the City Bank upon such terms and conditions as the Directors of that Bank may deem expedient. But if in consequence of stringency or derangement of the financial condition of the country, the Directors of the City Bank should not fix the conditions of such subscription and cause books of subscription to be opened so that the said subscription is not obtained on or before the tenth day of May next, the Provisional Board shall then have power to make such order extending the time for fulfilling this condition as it shall deem expedient, and thereafter the Board of the amalgamated Bank may deal with the question of such addition to the capital in any manner that may be considered for the interest of the Bank.

9. The business of the two Banks shall be carried on as heretofore until the tenth day of May next by the Directors thereof in the names of the said Banks respectively, but for the benefit and at the risk of the amalgamated Bank, each of the said Banks however declaring in favour of its shareholders such dividends as shall be earned by such Bank, subject to the usual margin for rest and bad and doubtful debts, and the dividends to be so declared payable on the first day of June next shall be paid by amalgamated Bank. But it is understood that the Boards of the two Banks shall consult with each other as to any important matter affecting the welfare of the said Banks or either of them, and as to the amount of dividend to be declared.

10. So far as may be compatible with the interests of the amalgamated Bank and with judicious economy the claims of all offices of both existing Banks shall be considered in a liberal spirit.

11. From and after the said tenth day of May next the said two Banks shall become and shall thenceforth be, continue and constitute one united and amalgamated Bank under the said name, title and style of "The Consolidated Bank of Canada," and from and after the said day the said amalgamated Bank shall be vested with all the assets of the said Banks, parties hereto, and shall be responsible for all their obligations and liabilities.

12. The persons who shall be entitled to vote at the first annual general meeting of the shareholders of the said amalgamated Bank shall be those persons in whose names shares of stock in either of the said Banks shall stand in the books of such

Bank on the tenth day of May next, and in voting at the said first general meeting the former shareholders in the City Bank shall be entitled to one vote for every share held by them on the said day in the said Bank, and the shareholders in the Royal Canadian Bank shall have one vote for every one hundred dollars of stock held by them on the said day in the Royal Canadian Bank, but shall not have votes in respect of fractional parts of one hundred dollars.

13. Until the said amalgamated Bank shall have completed the preparation for issuing its own notes to the satisfaction of the Board, it shall have power to re-issue the notes of either of the two Banks, parties hereto, that may come in its possession.

14. The parties hereto shall give all the aid in their power respectively towards obtaining Legislative sanction for the proposed amalgamation of the said Banks, in conformity with the provisions hereof, and a Committee shall be appointed to be composed of five persons, two of whom shall be selected by the Board of each Bank and the fifth by the four so selected, which Committee shall have the power to supervise and arrange for the requisite legislation, and to regulate any minor questions of detail that may arise pending such legislation, or in the passage of such legislation through Parliament.

15. It shall be an instruction to such Committee to endeavour to cause it to be enacted by Parliament that the annual meeting of the amalgamated Bank for the election of Directors and for the transaction of all business usual at annual meetings, shall be held on the first Wednesday of June in each year and that the first of such annual meetings shall take place on the first Wednesday in June next, and also that from and after the said tenth day of May next until the election of Directors of the said amalgamated Bank the affairs thereof shall be conducted and managed by a Provisional Board composed of the then existing Directors of the said two Banks, of whom five shall be a quorum.

In witness whereof, the parties hereto have executed these Presents, to wit : The City Bank on the seventeenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and the Royal Canadian Bank on the eighteenth day of September in duplicate. The whole under the authority of resolutions duly made and passed by the shareholders of the said Banks respectively, to wit : At a meeting of the shareholders of the said City Bank duly called and held at *Montreal* on the sixteenth day of the said September, and by the shareholders of the Royal Canadian Bank at a meeting thereof duly called and held at the City of *Toronto*, on the fourteenth day of the said September.

Seal of the }
City Bank. }

(Signed,)

R. JAS. REEKIE,
Vice-President.

(Signed,)

J. B. RENNY,
Cashier.

Seal of the }
Royal Canadian Bank. }

(Signed,)

A. CAMPBELL,
President.

We certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the indenture of union executed by us on behalf of the City Bank and Royal Canadian Bank respectively, with the approval of the respective shareholders of the said Banks.

F. HINCKS,
President City Bank.

A. CAMPBELL,
President R. C. Bank.

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same with several amendments, to which they desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate "The British Canadian Investment Company," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Irving* reported, That the Com-

mittee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to incorporate the London and Ontario Investment Company (Limited)."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to extend the Act of last Session intituled: "An Act relating to the Upper *Ottawa* Improvement Company," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Bowell* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to extend the provisions of an Act relating to 'The Upper *Ottawa* Improvement Company.'"

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate "The National Trust and Investment Company of *Canada* (Limited)," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Irving* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to extend the time for the commencement and completion of the *Canada* and *Detroit* River Bridge and for other purposes, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Irving* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to continue for a limited time therein mentioned the *Canada* and *Detroit* River Bridge Company as a Corporation."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate 'The *Canada* Shipping Company,'" and the same were read as follow:—

Page 1, Line 7. After "are" insert "hereby."

Page 1, Line 32. Leave out from "advisable" to "the" in line 36, and insert "Clause A."

Clause A.

"The Company are hereby empowered by themselves or their agents, when they

"find it necessary or advisable to do so, to purchase, and afterwards sell cargoes or parts thereof to be carried exclusively by the vessels of the said Company."

Page 1, Line 37. After "are" insert "hereby" and leave out "and;" and after "acquire" insert "and sell."

Page 2, Line ult. After "Act" insert "Clause B."

Clause B.

"The Company for and notwithstanding anything in the said recited Act contained shall hereafter be known and designated as "The *Canada Shipping Company* " (Limited)."

The said amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to incorporate "The British and Canadian Loan and Trust Company (Limited);"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate intitled: "An Act to amend the Act of incorporation of 'The *Banque Saint Jean Baptiste*;' "

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

On motion of Mr. *Langevin*, seconded by Mr. *Pope*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a statement shewing the names of the Rivers for which fishing leases have been renewed or granted since the 1st December, 1873, when, in favor of whom, for what period, and for what yearly sum each of these leases has been thus renewed or granted.

On motion of Mr. *Tupper*, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*,

Ordered. That there be laid before this House, a Return of all special rates accorded to any companies or individuals for the conveyance of freight over the Railways in *Nova Scotia* or *New Brunswick*, with the names of the companies or individuals, the privileges accorded, the dates at which such special rates were given, with any correspondence between the General Superintendent of Railways or any other officer of the Government and any persons on the subject of special rates since the 1st day of January, 1872, to the 1st day of January, 1876.

On motion of Mr. *Mitchell*, seconded by Mr. *Fletcher*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all papers and correspondence between the Government of *Canada* or any Department thereof, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, or any person or persons acting for them, for the transfer of *Portage Island* in the Bay of *Miramichi* to the Canadian Government.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Caron*, seconded by Mr. *Langevin*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a statement of all claims made by private individuals or Corporations in relation to the construction of the Inter-colonial Railway within the limits of the Province of *Quebec*; shewing the claims which have been settled, the amount of each such claim and the amount awarded;

also the claims which have not been settled, the amount of each such claim, and why the same has not been settled.

On motion of Mr. Tupper, seconded by Sir John A. Macdonald,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of the contracts for the conveyance of Mails between Wallace in the County of Cumberland and Greenville Station on the Intercolonial Railway supplying the several way offices at Wallace Bridge, Six mile road, Wallace River, Henderson Settlement, Streets Bridge, Middleboro, and head of Wallace Bay, to 1st November last, when the delivery for these offices was changed to Wentworth Station, with the contract for the latter service and the amount paid therefor; also a statement of the new services now required to supply the before-mentioned offices and the cost thereof with the tenders received therefor and all correspondence, petitions and communications with the Post Office Department connected therewith.

On motion of Mr. Tupper, seconded by Sir John A. Macdonald,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of the contract recently made for the conveyance of the Mail between Wallace and Malagash in the County of Cumberland, with the tenders received therefor and the notices calling for such service specifying when and where such notices were posted, and also a statement of the amount previously paid for the same service.

On motion of Mr. Desjardins, seconded by Mr. Cimon,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of correspondence, petitions and complaints relating to the Postal Service in the following localities in the County of Hochelaga: Hochelaga, Cote Visitation, Coteau St. Louis, St. Jean Baptiste Village, Notre Dame de Grace, Town of St. Henri, Cote St. Paul and St. Gabriel Farm, with copies of any Departmental orders relating to the same.

On motion of Mr. Cimon, seconded by Mr. Desjardins,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House:—1st. Copies of the instructions given to François Xavier De Sales Laterrière, Esquire, Physician, of Malbaie, to go and vaccinate the Indians on the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, in the County of Saguenay, during the year 1875;

2nd. Reports and accounts produced by the said François Xavier de Sales Laterrière, Esquire, in this matter, and all correspondence between him and the Government respecting these accounts;

3rd. A statement of the sums of money paid by the Government to the said François Xavier de Sales Laterrière as such vaccinating Physician.

On motion of Mr. Desjardins, seconded by Mr. Plumb,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copy of all correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Government of the Province of Quebec relating to an exchange of the property called "Vieux Chateau St. Louis," in the City of Quebec, for that of the Hospital and Officer's quarters in St. Louis street of the said City, together with all orders in Council relating to the same.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Domville, seconded by Mr. Mitchell,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, all papers and correspondence in connection with payments made to J. E. B. McCready and others, in Kings County, for damage sustained from the Intercolonial Railroad, from fire and other causes.

On motion of Mr. McKay (Colchester), seconded by Mr. Young,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all tenders received for

the erection of the Passenger Station at *Halifax*, all correspondence relative to said tenders ; to any change in plans and specifications before or after such tenders were received ; to whom awarded, and amount of such contract as awarded.

Mr. *Langevin* moved, seconded by Mr. *Cimon*, and the Question being proposed, That there be laid before this House, a copy of any new contract or instruction given to *F. Barnard*, Esquire, in relation to the Telegraph Line in connection with the Pacific Railway line and especially with that portion of the line which goes through "*Tête Jaune Cache*;" And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Mitchell*, seconded by Mr. *Domville*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, all papers and correspondence between any individual and any Department of the Government in relation to the "*Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Clinton*," or between any officer of the said Company and the Government ; also a copy of the License, if any, issued by the Government to the said Company, with a statement of the amount of deposit, if any, lodged by the said Company with the Government, and whether the same is available to the Creditors of the said Company for the liabilities of the said Company ; also a statement as to whether the said Company have complied with the requirements of the Law in relation to Insurance Companies.

On motion of Mr. *Fiset*, seconded by Mr. *Church*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, Returns shewing the names of the valutors employed on the Intercolonial Railway, in the Counties of *Temiscouata* and *Rimouski*, for the purchase of lands, the valuation of damages, &c., the period of time during which each such valuator was employed, and the salary paid in each case ;

Also, a list of all claims filed with the Government for damages caused by the expropriation of lands or the passing of the line of Railway through the said counties ; the amount allowed by the valuator on each of the said claims, with the names of those who accepted the offer made to them and the names of those who refused.

On motion of Mr. *Mitchell*, seconded by Mr. *Domville*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, all papers, correspondence and communications between the Government of *Canada* and the Collector of Customs at the Port of *Quebec*, or any other person, in relation to a violation of an Act intituled "*An Act respecting Deck Loads*," 36 *Victoria*, Chapter 56, by the Barque "*N. Churchill*;" also any communication between the Port Warden of the Port of *Quebec* and the Commissioner of Customs of said Port in relation to said violation ; also the official record of any investigation had by the said Collector of Customs and the steps taken to verify the truth of the charges of said violation of said Law ; also a statement of any steps taken by the said Collector or other officer of Government in verifying the truth of the charges of violation of said Law ; also copies of any certificates furnished by the officers of Customs, if any, and required by sections 5, 6 and 7 of said Act before clearance of any vessel ; also copies of any proceedings or record of Judgment had against the master of said vessel for any violation of said Law.

On motion of Mr. *Bowell*, seconded by Mr. *Fletcher*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of statement shewing the debt, &c., of *Canada* issued in *London* on 19th October, 1875, by the Honorable the Finance Minister, on the occasion of placing the last loan on the English Market.

On motion of Mr. *Smith (Peel)*, seconded by Mr. *Christie*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a copy of all correspondence between the Government and the Vine Growers' Association of *Canada*, in relation to any infraction by said Company of the Revenue Laws of the Dominion since 1870 ;

also a return of the quantity of wine and brandy manufactured by said Association since that period, and the amount of excise or any other duties paid thereon.

On motion of Mr. *Dewdney*, seconded by Mr. *Cunningham*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, all correspondence between the Honorable Minister of Marine and Fisheries and the Agent of that Department in *Victoria*, or any other parties, in reference to a complaint made from the Canadian Pacific Railway Office, *Victoria*, shewing the inconvenience occasioned by the Government Steamer "Sir James Douglas," being allowed to carry passengers when engaged in Government service transporting survey parties.

On motion of Mr. *Cunningham*, seconded by Mr. *Dewdney*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Dominion and *British Columbia* Governments, in reference to the appointment of a County Court Judge for *New Westminster, British Columbia*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Mitchell*, seconded by Mr. *Domville*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of the quantity of old Rails now on hand and in possession of the Government and shewing whether the same are of such a character as to be made available for the aiding in the construction of Branch Lines.

On motion of Mr. *Mitchell*, seconded by Mr. *Domville*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Government of *Canada* or any of their officers and any person or persons, company or companies in *New Brunswick* since the 1st day of January, 1874, in relation to aid to be given to the construction of Railways in that Province by the supplying of Rails or other Plant or Rolling Stock for such proposed Railways.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Fiset*, seconded by Mr. *Church*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of correspondence between the Government and the Censitaires of the Seigniory *Nicholas Rieux*, in the County of *Rimouski*, in the matter of the tax which they pay to the Seigniors, instead of Statute days labor (*les journées de Corvée*.)

On motion of Mr. *Rouleau*, seconded by Mr. *Desjardins*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all tenders, correspondence and documents of whatsoever nature, between the Inspector of Post Offices for the *Quebec* Division, the Post Office Department at *Ottawa*, and any person whomsoever, in relation to the contract for carrying the Mail between *Scott's Junction* in the County of *Beauce* and Parish of *St. Bernard* in the County of *Dorchester*.

On motion of Mr. *Tupper*, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all tenders for No. 3. Contract on the *Lachine* Canal and all correspondence connected therewith; also a copy of a Contract entered into for that work and the amount of money paid thereon for that service.

On motion of Mr. *Tupper*, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all expenses connected with the Collection of Customs at *Montreal* during the fiscal years 1873, '74 and '75 respectively; and also a statement of the Revenue collected at that Port for the same years respectively.

On motion of Mr. *Irving*, seconded by Mr. *Wood*,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, Returns of the capital, traffic and working expenditure of the Railways of the Dominion, in accordance with the requirements and provisions of the Law in that behalf.

On motion of Mr. *McDougall (Renfrew)*, seconded by Mr. *Mills*,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of the Evidence taken before the Dominion Arbitrators on the claim of *George Rochester* against the Government.

On motion of Mr. *Rouleau*, seconded by Mr. *Desjardins*,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all documents, correspondence and copies of the instructions given to *Clovis Caron*, Fishery Overseer, having connection with the fishing rights of *Eugène Dumas*, *Joseph Levesque* and *Zephirin Duval*, in the Parish of *St. Jean Port Joli*, County of *L'Islet*; and also copies of the *enquête* held by one *Grondin* in the case of a person called *Damase Guay*, formerly Fishery Overseer.

On motion of Mr. *Bain*, seconded by Mr. *Norris*,
Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of all Licenses issued by the Inspector of Fisheries for fishing at *Burlington Bay* and the *Dundas Marsh* during the years 1872, '73 '74 '75; the names of the parties to whom such Licenses were granted; for what periods; and in what way the proceeds from said Licenses have been applied; the Return to include all manner of catching, taking or spearing fish; also a copy of all instructions issued to *John W. Kerr*, Inspector of Fisheries, as to the rights, rules, and regulations for taking fish in said waters during such period.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill to amend the Act 37th *Victoria*, Chapter 51, intituled: "An Act to authorize the incorporation "of Boards of Trade in the Dominion;"

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House. The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Macdonald (Toronto)* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be taken into consideration To-morrow.

The House resumed the Debate upon the Question, which was, on Wednesday the 22nd March instant, proposed, That there be laid before this House, a statement of all moneys lying at the credit of the Dominion in any Bank or in the hands of any Financial Agent or other person with whom such moneys are deposited in *Canada* or elsewhere, said statement to shew:—

1st. The amount to the credit of the Dominion in each Bank on the last day of each month from December, 1871, to December, 1875, inclusive;

2nd. The amounts drawing interest at the close of each month in the different Banks and the rate and amounts on demand not drawing interest;

3rd. The amounts on deposit in the hands of Canadian Banks, Financial Agents or other persons in *England* or elsewhere other than in the Dominion, and the rate of interest, if any, received upon said deposits;

And the Question being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Criminal Law in relation to the crime of Abortion;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Weights and Measures Act of 1873;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and referred to the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

The House resumed the adjourned Debate upon the Amendment to the Amendment which was, on Monday the 13th March instant, proposed to be made to the Question, That, in the opinion of this House, any Legislation affecting British Merchant Shipping which may be adopted by the Imperial Parliament should not include in its operation Canadian Tonnage, or if such Legislation should be applied to Canadian Tonnage, it should also include Foreign Tonnage in order that no advantage should be had by the latter over the former by the effect of such proposed Imperial Legislation; and which Amendment was, that all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out and the words "the Despatch forwarded by the Government of the Dominion to Lord Carnarvon under date the 8th February, 1876, is approved, and that this House expresses a hope, that the views therein contained, will be adopted by the Imperial Parliament in any Legislation affecting British Merchant Shipping," inserted instead thereof;

And which Amendment to the said proposed Amendment was, That the words "the Despatch forwarded by the Government of the Dominion to Lord Carnarvon under date the 8th February, 1876, is approved, and that this House expresses a hope, that the views therein contained will be adopted by the Imperial Parliament in any Legislation affecting British Merchant Shipping," be left out, and the words "in the opinion of this House it is desirable that the Government should continue the efforts made by the late and present Governments, to ensure the exemption of Canadian Shipping from the effects of any Imperial Legislation calculated to place Canadian Shipping at a disadvantage with Foreign Ships in British and Foreign Ports," inserted instead thereof;

And the Original Question, the Amendment to the Original Question, and the Amendment to the said proposed Amendment were severally, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported from the Committee of Supply; a Resolution, which was read as follows:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand one hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Governor General's Secretary's Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported from the Committee of Supply; a Resolution, which was read as follows:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand five hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Department of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported from the Committee of Supply; a Resolution, which was read as follows:—

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Department of Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to,

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported from the Committee of Supply; a Resolution, which was read as follows:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Department of Militia and Defence, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to,

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolution, which were read as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-nine thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Charges of Management, viz:—Financial Inspector, \$2,600; Office of Assistant Receiver General, *Toronto*, \$8,000; Office of Assistant Receiver General, *Montreal*, \$5,500; Auditor and Assistant Receiver General, *Halifax, N.S.*, \$10,000; Auditor and Assistant Receiver General, *St. John, N.B.*, \$11,000; Auditor and Assistant Receiver General, *Fort Garry*, \$6,500; Auditor and Assistant Receiver General, *Victoria, B.C.*, \$7,000; Auditor and Assistant Receiver General, *Charlottetown, P.E.I.*, \$4,000; Country Savings' Banks, *New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and British Columbia*, \$12,000; Seigniorial Tenure and Commission, \$2,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand one hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Department of the Secretary of State, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-nine thousand six hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Department of the Minister of the Interior, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Department of the Receiver-General, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Department of Finance, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Department of Customs, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty four thousand nine hundred and eighty-two dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Department of Inland Revenue, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-eight thousand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Department of Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-four thousand nine hundred and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Post Office Department, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand two hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Department of Agriculture, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-three thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Treasury Board Office, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand one hundred and fifty

dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Salaries of the Office of Inspector of Penitentiaries, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Departmental Contingencies, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Stationery Office, for Stationery, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of readjustment of Salaries (including promotions), for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Miscellaneous expenses in connection with the Administration of Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Miscellaneous expenses in the *North-West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Circuit Allowances, *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Circuit Allowances, *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray travelling expenses of Stipendiary Magistrates in *North-West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Precis Writer of the Supreme Court of *Canada* and the Exchequer Court, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Clerk of Supreme Court of *Canada* and Exchequer Court, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Messenger of Supreme Court of *Canada* and Exchequer Court, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray contingencies and disbursements, including salaries of officers to be appointed in the Supreme Court of *Canada* and Exchequer Court, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Law Books for Supreme Court, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the Dominion Police, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ninety-seven thousand eight hundred and forty-one dollars and seventy-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Kingston Penitentiary, Ontario*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Rockwood Asylum, Ontario*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand five hundred and thirty-two dollars and thirteen cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Halifax Penitentiary (N.S.)*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-eight thousand nine hundred and

forty-four dollars and twenty-five cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *St. John Penitentiary* (N.B.), for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-two thousand two hundred and thirty dollars and six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Manitoba Penitentiary*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of maintenance of Convicts, *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand seven hundred and eighteen dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and contingent expenses of the Senate, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of the House of Commons, per Clerk's Estimate, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Committees, Extra Sessional Clerks, etc., for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand one hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray contingencies of the House of Commons, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of publishing Debates, House of Commons, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand four hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and contingencies of the House of Commons, per Sergeant-at-Arms Estimate, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray grant to Parliamentary Library, including provision for Law Books, for the year ending June, 1877.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray readjustment of salaries of Librarian and Assistant, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Printing, Binding and Distributing the Laws, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the estimated expenses in connection with Consolidation of the Laws, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

45. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Printing, Printing Paper and Bookbinding, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

46. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray contingencies of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

47. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Miscellaneous Printing, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

And the 1st to the 15th Resolutions inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning;

Thursday, 30th March, 1876.

The 16th and subsequent Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. *Burpee*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 8th March, 1876, for a complete statement of all the duties levied on Locomotives or parts thereof, since the 1st July 1867, with the names of the importers; and also a statement shewing what remissions or refunds of duties have been made on Locomotives or parts thereof up to the date of the Returns already laid before Parliament. (*Sessional Papers, No. 78.*)

Also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 2nd March, 1876, of the names and ages of all Employés of the *Montreal* Custom House who have been superannuated within the last two years, with causes of such superannuation; names of all persons who have been taken into the Public Service during the same period in connection with the *Montreal* Custom House, whether as permanent employés or as supernumeraries, and the salary paid to each, and for what period, and shewing whether they are still employed. (*Sessional Papers, No. 88.*)

And also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 22nd March, 1876, for a statement shewing Imports during the fiscal year 1874-1875 into the *North-West Territories* through Ports on the *Hudson Bay* and *James Bay*, together with Exports from the same; names of, and remuneration paid to persons employed by the Government at the said Ports, together with instructions furnished them by the Government, and reports made by them to the Customs Department. (*Sessional Papers, No. 70.*)

And then The House, having continued to sit till half an hour after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning, adjourned till this day.

Thursday, 30th March, 1876.

Mr. *Laflamme*, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Fifth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee desire to report a Resolution adopted by them on Tuesday last, in reference to the withdrawal of the Bill to empower the *Canada Southern Railway Company* to issue preference stock.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to proceed with the consideration of the present Bill until the British and Foreign Mortgage Bondholders shall have had an opportunity of considering the effect of its provisions on the securities they hold.

On motion of Mr. *Holton*, seconded by Mr. *Mills*,

Ordered, That until the end of the Session, the time for posting Private Bills be reduced from eight days to four days.

On motion of Mr. *Trow*, seconded by Mr. *Ross* (*Prince Edward*),

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate requesting that their Honors will give leave to the Honorable Mr. *Sutherland*, one of their Members, to attend and give evidence before the Select Standing Committee of this House on Immigration and Colonization.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

Mr. *Holton*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce,

presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to change the name of "The Security Permanent Building and Savings Society of *St. Catharines*" to that of "The Security Loan and Savings Committee," and have agreed to report the same with amendments.

On motion of Mr. *Orton*, seconded by Mr. *Wallace (Norfolk)*,

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate requesting that their Honors will give leave to the Honorable Mr. *Christie*, their Speaker, to attend and give Evidence before the Select Committee appointed by this House to enquire into the Agricultural Interests of the Dominion.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Blake*,

Resolved, That this House, will on Saturday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution:—That as the duties formerly discharged by the Trinity House of *Quebec*, whose Warden was a salaried Officer, now devolved on the *Quebec* Harbor Commissioners, it is expedient to provide that the said Harbor Commissioners may from time to time appropriate, out of the Harbor Revenues, a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, to the payment of an annual indemnity to the President of the Board of Harbor Commissioners.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate: intituled "An Act to amend 'The Trade Mark and Design Act of 1868;'"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the Whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to extend the provisions of the Act 31 *Vict.*, Chap. 33, respecting the retiring allowance of Judges to the Chief Justice and Justices of the Court of Error and Appeal for the Province of Ontario;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Taschereau* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to extend the provisions of the Act thirty-first *Victoria*, Chapter thirty-three respecting the retiring allowance of Judges, to the Chief Justice and Justices of the Court of Error and Appeal for the Province of Ontario.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting the attendance of Witnesses on Criminal Trials, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Taschereau* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting Indians, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Laurier* reported, That the Committee had made some progress, and directed him to move for leave to sit again.

Ordered, That the Committee have leave to sit again To-morrow.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate give leave to the Honorable Messieurs *Macfarlane*, *Leonard* and *Archibald*, three of their Members, to attend and give evidence before the Select Committee of this House appointed to enquire into the causes of the present depression of the Manufacturing, Mining, Commercial, Shipping, Lumber and Fishing interests, if they think fit.

And also, the Senate have passed the following Bills without any amendment:—

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the Capital of the Great Western Railway Company and for the capitalization of certain charges and liabilities."

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting Roads and Road allowances in *Manitoba*."

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in Committee of Supply;

Mr. *Cartwright* moved, seconded by Mr. *Coffin*, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

Mr. *Colby* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Scriver*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "it is expedient in the public interest that the Customs duty upon refined Petroleum be reduced from 15 cents per gallon to a rate which shall not exceed 7½ cents per gallon," inserted instead thereof.

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Appleby</i> ,	<i>Cuthbert</i> ,	<i>Langevin</i> ,	<i>Plumb</i> ,
<i>Aylmer</i> ,	<i>Daoust</i> ,	<i>Lanthier</i> ,	<i>Robinson</i> ,
<i>Baby</i> ,	<i>Desjardins</i> ,	<i>Little</i> ,	<i>Robitaille</i> ,
<i>Béchar</i> ,	<i>Domville</i> ,	<i>McDonald (C. Breton)</i> ,	<i>Rochester</i> ,
<i>Benoit</i> ,	<i>Donahue</i> ,	<i>McKay (Colchester)</i> ,	<i>Rouleau</i> ,
<i>Bertram</i> ,	<i>Dugas</i> ,	<i>McCallum</i> ,	<i>Scriver</i> ,
<i>Blanchet</i> ,	<i>Farrow</i> ,	<i>McQuade</i> ,	<i>Skinner</i> ,
<i>Bourassa</i> ,	<i>Ferguson</i> ,	<i>Masson</i> ,	<i>Stephenson</i> ,
<i>Brooks</i> ,	<i>Fiset</i> ,	<i>Mitchell</i> ,	<i>Thompson (Cariboo)</i> ,
<i>Cameron (Victoria)</i> ,	<i>Gaudet</i> ,	<i>Monteith</i> ,	<i>Tupper</i> ,
<i>Caron</i> ,	<i>Gill</i> ,	<i>Montplaisir</i> ,	<i>Wallace (Norfolk)</i> ,
<i>Cimon</i> ,	<i>Greenway</i> ,	<i>Orton</i> ,	<i>White (Hastings)</i> ,
<i>Colby</i> ,	<i>Harwood</i> ,	<i>Ouimet</i> ,	<i>White (Rensfrew)</i> ,
<i>Coupal</i> ,	<i>Hurteau</i> ,	<i>Pettes</i> ,	<i>Wright (Ottawa)</i> , and
<i>Currier</i> ,	<i>Jones (Leeds)</i> ,	<i>Pinsonneault</i> ,	<i>Wright (Pontiac)</i> .—60

NAYS :

Messieurs

Archibald,	Cook,	Kerr,	Platt,
Bain.	Cunningham,	Kirk,	Pouliot,
Bannatyne,	Davies,	Kirkpatrick,	Power,
Barthe,	DeCosmos,	Laflamme,	Pozer,
Bernier,	Delorme,	Laird,	Ray,
Biggar,	De St. Georges,	Lajoie,	Richard,
Blackburn,	De Veber,	Langlois,	Roscoe,
Blain,	Dewdney,	Laurier,	Ross (Durham),
Blake,	Dymond,	Macdonald (Cornwall),	Ross (Middlesex),
Borden,	Ferris,	Macdonald (Toronto),	Ross (Prince Edward)
Borron,	Fleming,	MacDonnell (Invern's),	Ryan,
Bouell,	Flesher,	Macdougall (Elgin),	Rymal,
Bowman,	Flynn,	McDougall (Renfrew),	Scatcherd,
Boyer,	Forbes,	MacKay (C. Breton),	Sinclair,
Brown,	Fraser,	Mackenzie,	Smith (Peel),
Buell,	Fréchette,	MacMillan,	Smith (Selkirk),
Burk,	Galbraith,	McCrane,	Snider,
Burpee (St. John),	Gibson,	McGregor,	Stirton,
Burpee (Sunbury),	Gillies,	McIntyre,	St. Jean,
Cameron (Ontario),	Gillmor,	McIsaac,	Taschereau,
Carmichael,	Gordon,	McLeod,	Thibaudeau,
Cartwright,	Goudge,	McNab,	Thomson (Welland),
Casey,	Hagar,	Metcalfe,	Tremaine,
Casgrain,	Hall,	Mills,	Trow,
Cauchon,	Higinbotham,	Norris,	Vail,
Cheval,	Holton,	Oliver,	Wallace (Albert),
Christie,	Horton,	Paterson,	Wood,
Church,	Irving,	Pelletier,	Workman,
Cockburn,	Jetté,	Perry,	Yeo, and
Coffin,	Jones (Halifax),	Pickard,	Young.—120.

So it passed in the Negative.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning ;

Friday, 31st March, 1876.

Then the Main Question being put ;

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Intercolonial Railway extension into *Halifax*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Intercolonial Railway to deep water at *St. John, N.B.*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Prince Edward Island* Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million two hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray work of construction, *Lachine* Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray work of construction, *St. Lawrence Canals*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. *Scatcherd* also acquainted the House, that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till twenty-five minutes before Three of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 31st March, 1876.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Workman*,—The Petition of *R. Robinson* and others, of *Frelighsburg*; the Petition of *John Macdonald* and others, of *Stornaway*; the Petition of the Reverend *W. A. Allen* and others, of *Cowansville*; the Petition of *William Galbraith* and others, of *Stanstead*; the Petition of the Reverend *John Borland* and others, of *St. Johns*; the Petition of *David Lamb* and others, of *Huntingdon*; the Petition of *Thomas Hickson* and others, of *Lachute*; the Petition of *Homer Causfield* and others, of *Phillipsburg*; the Petition of *Edward Alfred Ward* and others, of *Danville*; the Petition of *Murdo Beaton* and others, of *Lake Megantic*; the Petition of *Henry N. Walsh* and others, of *Ormstown*; the Petition of the Reverend *John Stewart* and others, of *Knowlton*; the Petition of *E. D. Worthington*, M.D., and others, of *Sherbrooke*; the Petition of the Reverend *Richard Lonsdell*, Archdeacon and Rector of Christ Church, and others, of *St. Andrew's*; the Petition of *John Ross* and others; the Petition of *R. G. Sunholme* and others, of *Coaticook*; the Petition of *Thomas Patrick* and others, of *South Durham*; and the Petition of *William Timberlake* and others, of *Magog*, all of the Province of *Quebec*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *J. W. Burke* and others; of *Joseph Wheelock* and others; of *P. R. Foster* and others; of *James R. Hart* and others; of the Reverend *John Clark* and others; and of the Reverend *C. Lockhart* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*; severally praying for the repeal of the Eleventh Section of the Act to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting the *North-West Territories*; and that the subject of Education in the said Territories may be left to the Local Legislatures of the Provinces.

Of the West Presbyterian Church, *Toronto*, in connection with the Presbyterian Church in *Canada*; of the Members of the congregation of *St. Philip's Church*, *Toronto*; of the College Street Presbyterian Church, *Toronto*; of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, *Toronto*; of the Members and adherents of *Cooke's Church*, *Toronto*; of the Officers and Members of the *Toronto Society of the New Jerusalem Church*; of the *Richmond Street Methodist Church*, *Toronto*; of the British Methodist Episcopal Church, *Toronto*; of the Young Women's Christian Association, *Toronto*;

of the Queen Street Methodist Church, *Toronto*; of the *Charles Street* Presbyterian Church, *Toronto*; and of the Pastor and Members of *Elm Street* Methodist Congregation, *Toronto*; severally praying for the passing of an Act for the better observance of the Sabbath on Railways and other Public Works in the Dominion.

Of the County Council of *Gaspé*; praying for the establishment of a system of Marine Telegraphs on the shores and principal Islands of the Gulf of *St. Lawrence*, and that the same be extended to the shores of the Maritime Provinces.

Of *John McCulloch* and others, of the City of *Halifax*; praying for such changes in the Tariff as will afford protection to the Domestic Industries of the Dominion.

Mr. *Holton*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Ninth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to amend the Act 35th Vic., Cap. 108, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *London and Canada Loan and Agency Company (Limited)*", and have agreed to report the same without amendment.

They have also considered the Bill to amend the Charter of The *St. Lawrence Bank* and to change the name of the said Bank to that of "The Standard Bank of *Canada*," which they report with several amendments.

Your Committee also report that the Bill to amend the Act incorporating *Le Credit-Foncier du Bas-Canada* has been withdrawn.

Your Committee would therefore recommend that the fees be refunded.

On motion of Mr. *Holton*, seconded by Mr. *Young*,

Ordered, That, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, the Fees (less the charges of printing) paid on the Bill to amend the Act incorporating "*Le Credit Foncier du Bas-Canada*" be refunded.

Mr. *Mills*, from the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to incorporate "The Synod of the Church of *England*, Diocese of *Rupert's Land*," and have agreed to report the same with certain amendments, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Your Committee beg leave to recommend that the fees (less the charges for printing, &c.,) on the above mentioned Bill be refunded, as it is not liable to the fee and charges levied on Private Bills under Rule 58.

On motion of Mr. *Mills*, seconded by Mr. *Holton*,

Ordered, That, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Standing Committee on Miscellaneous Private Bills, the Fees (less the charges of printing) paid on the Bill to incorporate "The Synod of the Church of *England*, Diocese of *Rupert's Land*," be refunded.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Cartwright*,

Resolved, That when the House adjourns this day, it shall stand adjourned till To-morrow at two o'clock in the afternoon, and that Government measures shall have precedence on that day.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in Committee of Supply;

Mr. *Cartwright* moved, seconded by Mr. *Coffin*, and the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;

Mr. *Bowell* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Kirkpatrick*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "the

"purchase by the Government of fifty thousand tons of steel rails, without the previous sanction of Parliament, was an unconstitutional exercise of the Executive power, and that such purchase was premature, unwise, and has caused great pecuniary loss to the Country," inserted instead thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon,

And it being Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Pursuant to the 19th Rule of the House, the Orders respecting Private Bills were called.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to enable *Ozro Morrill* to obtain a patent for certain inventions and improvements in Sewing Machine Shuttles, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time on Monday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to change the name of "The Security Permanent Building and Savings Society of *St. Catharines*" to that of "The Security Loan and Savings Company," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Blain* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to authorize the Share-holders of 'The Security Permanent Building and Savings Society of *St. Catharines*,' to change the name of the said Society to that of "The Security Loan and Savings Company."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House resumed the Debate upon the amendment which was this day proposed to be made to the Question, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair; (for the House again in Committee of Supply); and which amendment was, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "the purchase by the Government of fifty thousand tons of steel rails, without the previous sanction of Parliament, was an unconstitutional exercise of the Executive power, and that such purchase was premature, unwise, and has caused great pecuniary loss to the Country." inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

Baby,
Benoit,
Blanchet,
Bowell,
Brooks,
Cameron (Victoria),
Caron,
Cimon,
Colby,

Desjardins,
Domville,
Dugas,
Farrow,
Ferguson,
Flesher,
Fraser,
Gaudet,
Gill,

Lanthier,
Little,
Macdonald (Kingston)
McDonald (C. Breton)
Mac Millan,
McCullum,
McQuade,
Masson,
McInteith,

Platt,
Plumb,
Pope,
Robinson,
Robitaille,
Rochester,
Rouleau,
Thompson (Caribco),
Tupper,

Costigan,
Coupal,
Currier,
Cuthbert,
Daoust,

Haggart,
Harwood,
Hurteau,
Jones (Leeds),
Langevin,

Montplaisir,
Orton,
Palmer,
Pinsonneault,

Wallace (Norfolk),
White (Hastings),
White (Renfrew), and
Wright (Pontiac).—54.

NAYS :

Messieurs

Appleby,
Archibald,
Aylmer,
Bain,
Bannatyne,
Barthe,
Bécharde,
Bernier,
Bertram,
Biggar,
Blackburn,
Blain,
Blake,
Borden,
Borron,
Bourassa,
Bowman,
Boyer,
Brouse,
Brown,
Buell,
Bunster,
Burk,
Burpee (St. John),
Burpee (Sunbury),
Carmichael,
Cartwright,
Casey,
Casgrain,
Cauchon,
Charlton,

Cheval,
Christie,
Church,
Cockburn,
Coffin,
Cook,
Cunningham,
Davies,
DeCosmos,
Delorme,
De St. Georges,
De Veber,
Devlin,
Dewdney,
Dymond,
Ferris,
Fiset,
Fleming,
Flynn,
Forbes,
Galbraith,
Gibson,
Gillies,
Gillmor,
Gordon,
Goudge,
Hagar,
Hall,
Higinbotham,
Holton,
Horton,

Huntington,
Irving,
Jetté,
Jones (Halifax),
Kerr,
Killam,
Kirk,
Lafamme,
Laird,
Lajoie,
Langlois,
Macdonald (Cornwall),
Macdonald (Toronto),
MacDonnell (Inverness),
Macdougall (Elgin),
McDougall (Renfrew),
MacKay (C. Breton),
Mackenzie,
McCraney,
McGregor,
McIntyre,
McIsaac,
McNab,
Metcalfé,
Mills,
Norris,
Oliver,
Paterson,
Pelletier,
Pettes,
Pickard,

Pouliot,
Power,
Pozer,
Ray,
Richard,
Roscoe,
Ross (Durham),
Ross (Middlesex),
Ryan,
Scatcherd,
Schultz,
Scriver,
Shibley,
Sinclair,
Skinner,
Smith (Peel),
Smith (Selkirk),
Snider,
Stirton,
St. Jean,
Taschereau,
Thibaudeau,
Thomson (Welland),
Tremaine,
Trow,
Vail,
Wallace (Albert),
Wood,
Workman,
Yeo and
Young.—124.

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Main Question being put;

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Resolution proposed : That a sum not exceeding Two million eight hundred and ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Pacific Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

And a Debate arising thereupon ;

And the House, having continued to sit in Committee till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning ;

Saturday, 1st April, 1876.

And the Debate continuing ;

Whereupon Motion made and Question, That the Chairman do report progress, put and agreed to.

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two million dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray work of construction, Welland Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

Motion made, and Question, That the Chairman do ask leave to sit again, put and agreed to.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Scatcherd* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. *Scatcherd* also reported, That the Committee had made progress in the matter to them referred; and that he was directed to move, That the Committee have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till ten minutes before Three of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till this day.

Saturday, 1st April, 1876.

Two O'Clock P. M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Tupper*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Charles Naismith* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. *Killam*,—The Petition of the Reverend *D. M. MacIuse*, D.D. and others, of *St. John, New Brunswick*.

By Mr. *Bécharé*,—The Petition of *F. X. A. Biron*, Notary, and others, of the District of *Richelieu*, Province of *Quebec*.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 13th March, 1876, for copies of all correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Imperial Government, also between the Local Governments of the Maritime Provinces and the Dominion Government, relating to Certificates of Service granted by the Dominion to Captains in the Merchant Service before 1871. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 90.)

Also, Return to an Order of this House, dated 8th March, 1876, for a Return showing the respective sums paid in 1875-76, for transporting freight and passengers, in *British Columbia*, belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway Survey; the said Return shewing the rate per pound for freight, whether packed or waggoned, the distance carried and where carried; also the fare for each passenger, the distance carried and where carried; and also shewing the persons other than Indians, to whom the same may have been paid; also copies of any tenders and calls for tenders for transporting the said freight and passengers; also copies of any Departmental instructions issued to the Paymaster or Chief Engineer in charge of the Western Division of the Canadian Pacific Railroad or any correspondence respecting the giving of the said freight and passengers to any one or more persons. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 91.)

Also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 8th March 1876, for a copy of all correspondence or reports in the possession of the Government respecting the loss of the Steamship "*Pacific*." (*Sessional Papers*, No. 92.)

And also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 23rd February, 1876, for Engineer's Report of Surveys of the *St. Lawrence*, and estimates for improvements, so as to give fourteen feet of water. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 93.)

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate give leave to the Honorable Mr. *Sutherland*, one of their Members, to attend and give evidence before the Select Standing Committee of this House on Immigration and Colonization, if he thinks fit.

And also, the Senate give leave to the Honorable Mr. *Christie*, their Speaker, to attend and give evidence before the Select Committee of this House on the Agricultural Interests of the Dominion, if he thinks fit.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Tenth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same severally amended:

Bill to incorporate the National Loan and Life Assurance Company of Canada.

Bill to incorporate the Mutual Insurance Company of Canada.

Bill to incorporate "The Chartered Bank of London and North America."

Bill respecting Loans by "The British American Land Company."

Mr. *Bowell*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

The Committee carefully examined the following documents, and recommend that they be printed:—

Return to Address,—Correspondence with the Local Government of *Nova Scotia* respecting the contemplated transfer of the Branch Line of Railway between *Truro* and *Pictou*.

Return to Order,—Statement of Licenses issued for Fishing Weirs or traps in *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia* for 1874 and 1875, &c.

Return to Address,—Correspondence between the Contractors of the *Georgian Bay* Branch Railway and the Government since date of contract.

Return to Address,—Correspondence between the Government and the "Direct Cable Company," "The Anglo-American Company," and all other *Atlantic Cable* Companies since 1st October, 1873.

Return to Order of the House,—Statement of amount paid or agreed to be paid under each contract for the execution of any portion of the work on the *Pacific Railway* or Line of Telegraph, &c.

Return to Address,—Statement showing approximately the Expenditure made on account of the *Pacific Railway* and its branches and the Telegraph Line in each of the following divisions, viz: *East of Georgian Bay*,—between *Thunder Bay* and *Fort Garry*, between *Fort Garry* and *Pembina*,—*West of Fort Garry* and *East of the Rocky Mountains*, and in *British Columbia*.

Return to Order of the House,—Statement of all duties levied on Locomotives, or parts thereof, since 1st July, 1867, with names of Importers, and shewing what remissions or refunds of Duties have been made, &c.

Return to Order of the House,—Names and ages of all Employés of the *Montreal Custom House* who have been superannuated within the last two years, &c., and of all appointments during the same period, &c.

Return to Address, of 15th March, 1874,—Correspondence in reference to a site for the construction of a Graving Dock in the Port of *Quebec*. (*Condensed and in Sessional Papers only*.)

The Committee also recommend that the following documents be *not printed*;—
Return to Address,—Correspondence in relation to violations of the Deck Load Law, and also in relation to violations of the Port Warden's Act.

Return to Address,—Reports of *Frederic Baillairgé*, Esquire, Assistant Engineer Public Works Department, on his Surveys in the Parish of *St Fidèle* and *St. Siméon* in 1875.

Return to Order of the House,—Instructions regarding the Survey of *Toronto Harbour*, and of all reports on the present state of the Harbour, &c.

Return to Order of the House,—Correspondence between the Department of Marine and Fisheries and *L. J. Loranger*, Esquire, Fishery Overseer, in relation to Licenses granted or refused to parties wishing to fish in the Lakes in the Counties of *Terrebonne*, *Montcalm*, *Joliette* and *Berthier*, &c.

Return to Address,—Orders in Council and correspondence in connection with the attempt of the Government to compel the occupants of Fisheries in the Maritime Provinces to an enforced attornment to the Government, &c.

Return to Address,—Report of *Henry R. Symmes*, Esquire, in reference to his Surveys in the Parish of *St. Irénée*, in the Electoral District of *Charlevoix* in 1874-5, &c.

Return to Order of the House,—Shewing the tenders received in 1875 for the conveyance of Mails between *Victoria* and *San Francisco*, &c.

Return to Address,—Statement of remissions or refunds of duties on Tea at the Ports of *Montreal* and *Halifax* during the past year, &c.

Statement of the Bonds or Securities registered in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.

Return to Order of the House.—Tenders for building a Lighthouse at *Guyon Island*.

Return to Order of the House,—Statement shewing imports in 1874-5, into the *North-West Territories* through Ports on the *Hudson Bay* and *James Bay*, together with exports from the same.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Blake*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to remove doubts under the Acts therein mentioned respecting the Corporation of the *Quebec Harbour Commissioners*," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Ordered, That Mr. *Laird* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting Dominion Lands reserved for Railway purposes.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Insolvent Act 1875;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House for Tuesday next.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution relative to the payment of an annual indemnity to the President of the *Quebec Board of Harbour Commissioners*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Taschereau* reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Taschereau* reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read as followeth:—

Resolved, That as the duties formerly discharged by the Trinity House of *Quebec*, whose Warden was a salaried officer, now devolve on the *Quebec Harbour Commis-*

sioners, it is expedient to provide that the said Harbour Commissioners may from time to time appropriate out of the Harbour Revenues a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars to the payment of an annual indemnity to the President of the Board of Harbour Commissioners.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Dominion Lands Acts;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Young reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made an amendment thereunto:

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray work of construction, *St. Anne's Lock*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and thirty-thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray work of construction, *Carillon and Chute à Blondeau Canals*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray work of construction, *Grenville Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray work of construction, *Rideau Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray work of construction, *Culbute Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray work of construction, *Chambly Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray work of construction, *St. Peter's Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray miscellaneous work on Canals, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and thirty-one thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *Ottawa*, viz:--Tower, \$9,000; Grounds, \$18,900; Retaining Walls, Gates, Footpaths, Painting, &c., \$3,000; Extension West Block. \$296,000. for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to

Her Majesty, to defray allowances for Drill instruction (Militia), for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Ammunition, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Clothing (Militia), for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Seatcherd* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Mr. *Seatcherd* also acquainted the House, that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

On motion of Mr. *Mills*, seconded by Mr. *Charlton*,

Ordered, That the time for receiving Reports from Committees on Private Bills, be extended until Saturday the 8th April instant.

And then The House adjourned till Monday next.

Monday, 3rd April, 1876.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Statements and Returns of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the Districts of *Joliette* and *Bedford*, for the year 1875, and Supplementary Statement for the District of *Bedford*, for the year 1874. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 16.)

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Wright* (*Ottawa*),—The Petition of *D. McCallum* and others, of the Township of *Lockaber*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of the Reverend *Charles Naismith* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*; praying for the repeal of the Eleventh Section of the Act to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting the *North-West Territories*; and that the subject of Education in the said Territories may be left to the Local Legislatures of the Provinces.

Of *F. X. A. Biron*, Notary, and others, of the District of *Richelieu*, in the Province of *Quebec*; setting forth certain charges of gross neglect of duty, injustice, extortion, partiality, &c., against Mr. Justice *Loranger*, and praying for a remedy.

A Motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of *R. Robinson* and others, of *Frelighsburg*; the Petition of *John Macdonald* and others, of *Stornaway*; the Petition of the Reverend *W. A. Allen* and others, of *Cowanville*; the Petition of *William Galbraith* and others, of *Stanstead*; the Petition of the Reverend *John Borland* and others, of *St. Johns*; the Petition of *David Lamb* and others, of *Huntingdon*; the Petition of *Thomas Hickson* and others, of *Lachute*; the Petition of *Homer Caulfield* and others, of *Phillipsburgh*; the Petition of *Edward Alfred Ward* and others, of

Danville; the Petition of *Murdo Beaton* and others, of *Lake Megantic*; the Petition of *Henry N. Walsh* and others, of *Ornston*; the Petition of the Reverend *John Stewart* and others, of *Knowlton*; the Petition of *E. D. Worthington, M.D.*, and others, of *Sherbrooke*; the Petition of the Reverend *Richard Lonsdell*, Archdeacon and Rector of Christ Church and others, of *St. Andrews*; the Petition of *John Ross* and others; the Petition of *R. G. Sunholme* and others, of *Coaticook*; the Petition of *Thomas Patrick* and others, of *South Durham*; and the Petition of *William Timberlake* and others, of *Magog*, presented on Friday last, severally praying for the repeal of the Eleventh Section of the Act respecting the *North-West Territories*, establishing a sectarian school system and for the removal of other alleged causes of complaint, be now received;

Mr. Speaker decided, "That in accordance with Rule 86, which requires the signatures of at least three Petitioners on the sheet containing the prayer of the Petition, and the sheets of the prayers on these Petitions not having any signature, they cannot be received."

A Motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of the Reverend *D. M. MacIsaac, D.D.*, and others of *St. John, New Brunswick*, presented on Saturday last; praying for the repeal of the Eleventh Section of the Act to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting the *North-West Territories*, and that the subject of Education in the said Territories may be left to the Local Legislatures of the Provinces, be now received;

Mr. Speaker decided "That in accordance with Rule 86, which requires the signatures of at least three Petitioners on the sheet containing the prayer of the Petition, and the sheet of the prayer on this Petition not having any signature, it cannot be received."

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented.—Return to an Order of this House, dated 2nd March, 1876, for copies of advertisements asking for tenders for the erection of an Examining Warehouse in Montreal; of all tenders submitted to the Department of Public Works in answer to such advertisements; of all correspondence with any party tendering in respect of such contract; a statement of all alterations, if any, made in any of the tenders after their submission to the Department, and correspondence, if any, relating to such changes; and copy of the contract entered into for the erection of the said Examining Warehouse. (*Sessional Papers, No. 94.*)

Also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 22nd March, 1876, for a copy of the Report and Plan made by Mr. *Perley*, in the summer of 1873, for the enlargement of *St. Peter's Canal*, with all subsequent Reports, Orders in Council, advertisements, tenders and contracts appertaining to that work. (*Sessional Papers, No. 95.*)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 14th February, 1876, for 1st. Copies of all accounts and pay lists presented to the Government, and also of all accounts and pay lists paid by the Government for the construction or repair in 1875 of the wharves at *Malbaie*, *Les Eboulements*, and *Bay St. Paul*; 2nd. A list of the foremen and clerks employed in connection with such construction or repairs; 3rd. A statement in detail of the travelling expenses and salary paid to each of the said foremen and clerks; 4th. A list of the schooners and barges employed for the said work or in connection with the said work, shewing their tonnage and the amount paid for each trip, and the system of calculation of such payments; 5th. A separate statement of the cost of the work done on each of the said wharves, and an estimate of the cost of what remains to be done on each of them; 6th. A statement shewing the total cost of the timber purchased for each of the said works, shewing the price of such timber per foot, the name of the person from whom it was purchased, and what quantity was purchased for the purpose; 7th. A statement shewing the total amount paid by the Government for the said works; 8th. A statement shewing the amount claimed and remaining to be paid for the said works; 9th. The Report or Reports of *Henry R. Symmes, Esq.*, and also the Report or Reports of *Frederic*

Baillairgé, Esq., Assistant Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, on the subject of the said works in the years 1874, 1875 and 1876. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 96.)

And also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 23rd February, 1876, for a statement of the tenders received for the construction of a Line of Telegraph in connection with the *Pacific Railway*, shewing the names of the parties tendering, the amount asked by each such party, and the names of the sureties; also, copies of the contract, between the Government and *F. Barnard, Esq.*, in relation to the construction of the said Line of Telegraph; copies of all correspondence which may have been had with the Government on the occasion and since the passing of the said contract with a statement of all claims which may have been made in virtue of the said contract, shewing the amount promised or paid in connection therewith, including all Orders in Council or Departmental Orders in relation to the cancelling or suspension of the said contract or to the indemnity to be paid in respect thereof. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 82.)

Mr. Caron moved, seconded by *Mr. Langevin*, and the Question being proposed, That the Bill to amend the Insolvent Act of 1875, be read a second time on Thursday next;

Mr. Blake moved, in amendment, seconded by *Mr. Mackenzie*, That the words "Thursday next" be left out, and the words "this day three months" inserted instead thereof;

And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said proposed amendment was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Then the Main Question being put;

Ordered, That the Bill be read a second time on Thursday next.

A Bill to enable *Ozro Morrill* to obtain a patent for certain inventions and improvements in Sewing Machine Shuttles was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Act 35 *Vict.*, cap. 108, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act incorporating 'the London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company (Limited),' and after some time spent therein, *Mr. Speaker* resumed the Chair; and *Mr. Mills* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Charter of the *St. Lawrence Bank*, and to change the name of the said Bank, and after some time spent therein, *Mr. Speaker* resumed the Chair; and *Mr. Bowell* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to amend the Charter of 'The *St. Lawrence Bank*' and to change the name of the said Bank, to that of 'The Standard Bank of Canada.'"

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee on the Bill to incorporate "The Synod of the Church of *England*, Diocese of *Rupert's Land*";

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the National Loan and Life Assurance Company of *Canada*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Blain* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to incorporate the Union Assurance Company of *Canada*."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the Mutual Insurance Company of *Canada*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Bowell* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to incorporate 'The *Canada* Assurance Corporation.'"

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate "The Chartered Bank of *London* and *North America*," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *De Veber* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill respecting loans by the British American Land Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Lastamne* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. *Oliver* moved, seconded by Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*), and the Question being proposed, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolutions:—

1. That whenever the tolls on any Railway in *Canada*, now or to be hereafter constructed, and subject to the jurisdiction of *Canada* as respects the matters hereinafter mentioned, are reduced or raised by by-law in accordance with the provisions of any Act of the Legislature of the late Province of *Canada*, or of the Parliament of *Canada*, such reduction or raising of the tolls shall in no case be made to apply to any particular section of the Railway, but shall apply *pro rata* to the entire length thereof.

2. That every Railway Company shall, according to their respective powers, afford all reasonable facilities to all corporations and individuals for the receiving

and forwarding and delivery of traffic upon and from their Railway; and no Company shall give or continue any preference or advantage to any particular corporation or individual in any respect whatsoever, nor shall any Railway Company subject any particular corporation or individual to any prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatever; and any agreement made between any Railway Company and any corporation or individual contrary to the foregoing provisions, shall be unlawful, null and void.

3. That if any Railway Company, or any officer, servant or agent of any Railway Company in any way contravenes the provisions of the next preceding sections, such Railway Company, or such officer, servant or agent, personally, shall, for each such contravention, incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars over and above the actual damages incurred, which penalty may be recovered with costs, in a summary manner, before any Justice of the Peace, by the party aggrieved by such contravention, to and for the use of such party aggrieved.

4. That every Railway Company heretofore or which may be hereafter incorporated, or whether their Railway has been heretofore constructed or is hereafter to be constructed, having granted any facilities to any Express Company, shall grant equal facilities on equal terms and conditions to any other Express Company now incorporated or hereafter to be incorporated in *Canada*, demanding the same;

And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills without any amendment:—

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Acts respecting the 'Citizens' Insurance and Investment Company,' and to change the name of the said Company to that of 'The Citizens' Insurance Company of *Canada*.'"

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act, intituled: 'An Act to incorporate the Clifton Suspension Bridge Company.'"

Bill intituled: "An Act to make provision for the winding up of Insolvent Incorporated Banks."

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act to make better provision, extending to the whole Dominion of *Canada*, respecting the inspection of certain Staple Articles of *Canadian Produce*."

Bill intituled: "An Act to make provision for the crossing of navigable waters by Railway or other Road Companies incorporated under Provincial Acts."

And also, the Senate have agreed to the amendments made by this House to the Bill intituled: "An Act to confirm the amalgamation of the City Bank and the Royal Canadian Bank, and to incorporate the Consolidated Bank of *Canada*," without any amendment.

On motion of Mr. Desjardins, seconded by Mr. Masson,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence, petitions and memorials relating to the sugar refining interest since 1872.

On motion of Mr. Bertram, seconded by Mr. Pickard,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a statement of the condition of the Wallace accounts; said accounts being part of the Canadian Pacific Railway survey expenditure.

On motion of Mr. Cook, seconded by Mr. McGregor,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of documents relating to the forcible seizure and detention of nets and fish belonging to British fishermen by Indians residing on the shore and Islands of *Georgian Bay*, and all correspondence resulting therefrom.

On motion of Mr. *Caron*, seconded by Mr. *Kirkpatrick*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of the contract for the Iron Roof of the Station House to be erected at *Halifax*, together with tenders for the same.

On motion of Mr. *Jones (Halifax)*, seconded by Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Government of the Dominion and the Government of the *United States* respecting the alleged violation of the Treaty of *Washington*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Mousseau*, seconded by Mr. *Rouleau*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a statement showing the number of employes in the *Montreal* Post Office, with the salary paid to each employe, on the 7th November, 1873;

Also,—A statement showing the number of employes in the *Montreal* Post Office with the salary of each employe, on the 31st December, 1875;

Also,—A statement showing the number of employes in the *Montreal* Post Office dismissed or placed on the retired list from 7th November, 1873, to 31st December, 1875.

On motion of Mr. *Stephenson*, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all Reports of Engineers, plans and correspondence in possession of the Government, relating to the construction of a Harbor at some point on Lake *Erie* between *Rond Eau Point* and the Village of *Clearville*, in the County of *Kent*.

On motion of Mr. *Bunster*, seconded by Mr. *Dawdney*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Government of *British Columbia* and the Dominion Government, respecting the construction of a Telegraph Line from *Esquimault* to *Nanaimo*; also all Orders in Council or correspondence with any other officer or person respecting the same.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Oliver*, seconded by Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*,

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider certain proposed Resolutions respecting the dimensions of Barrels for apples and other fruit.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Charlton* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Charlton* reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read as follow :—

1. *Resolved*, That a barrel of apples or other fruit shall, from and after the first day of July, 1876, be held to mean a barrel of the following inside dimensions, that is to say : Diameter at each head seventeen inches, diameter at midlength of the stave twenty inches, length between the heads twenty-six inches, or of such other dimensions as will give a capacity of not less than twenty-five gallons.

2. *Resolved*, That every bargain for the sale and purchase of apples or other fruit by the barrel shall be for barrels of the above dimensions.

3. *Resolved*, That any person who shall use for packing apples or other fruit, for

sale, barrels of less dimensions of capacity than are herein stated, shall be guilty of an offence and shall for the first offence incur a penalty of five dollars for every barrel so used and a penalty of double the amount for every subsequent offence.

4. *Resolved*, That all such forfeitures and penalties shall be imposed and appropriated in the same manner as forfeitures and penalties are recoverable and appropriated under the Weights and Measures Act of 1873.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. Oliver have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Weights and Measures Act of 1873.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Wallace (*Norfolk*), seconded by Mr. McDonald (*Cape Breton*),

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence with the Postmaster General or with the Department in reference to charges prepared against the Postmaster of *Bloomsburg*, in the County of *Norfolk*; also for the evidence taken by the Inspector who investigated the charges, together with his Report thereon.

On motion of Mr. *Bowell*, seconded by Mr. *White* (*Hastings*),

Ordered, That the Clerk do lay on the Table a statement shewing the ages, names, present salaries and length of service of each officer and permanent Clerk in his Department; also the ages, names and salaries or daily pay, with date of employment and date when pay commenced of the Sessional or Extra clerks at present employed in the service of the House; also a statement by the Sergeant-at-Arms shewing the ages, names, salaries or daily pay and length of service of Messengers and others in his Department, whether employed permanently or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. *Bunster*, seconded by Mr. *DeCosmos*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of the Revenue and Expenditure on account of Consolidated Fund for each year since Confederation in the Provinces of *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, and in the Provinces of *Manitoba* and *British Columbia* for each year since they became Provinces of the Dominion; also the amount of expenses in each of the said Provinces yearly during the same period on Capital Account.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made in Committee of the whole House, to the Bill to amend the Act 37th *Victoria*, Chapter 51, intituled: "An Act to authorize the incorporation of Boards of Trade in the Dominion," and the same were twice read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to amend the Act thirty-seventh *Victoria*, Chapter fifty-one, intituled: 'An Act to authorize the incorporation of Boards of Trade in the Dominion.'"

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow

Tuesday, 4th April, 1876.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Wright (Ottawa)*,—The Petition of *A. Campbell, Mayor*, and others of the Township of *Lochaber*.

By Mr. *Cauchon*,—The Petition of Messrs. *Haskett and Brown* and others.

Mr. *Holton*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Eleventh Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth;—

Your Committee have considered the Bill from the Senate intituled: “An Act to amend the Act of incorporation of the ‘*Banque Saint Jean Baptiste*,’” and have agreed to report the same without any amendment.

Mr. *Laflamme*, from the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, presented to the House the Sixth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to incorporate “The Royal *Albert Bridge Company*,” and also the Bill respecting the *Canada Southern Bridge Company*.

The promoters of each having requested permission to withdraw their Bills, Your Committee would recommend that the Fees paid on the same be refunded.

Mr. *Furrow*, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the Salt Interests of this Country, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read (*Appendix No. 2.*)

On motion of Mr. *Laflamme*, seconded by Mr. *Oliver*,

Ordered, That the Fee paid on the Bill respecting the *Canada Southern Bridge Company* be refunded, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

On motion of Mr. *Jetté*, seconded by Mr. *Oliver*,

Ordered, That the Fee paid on the Bill to incorporate the *Royal Albert Bridge Company* be refunded, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mackenzie* have leave to bring in a Bill to remove doubts under the Acts therein mentioned, respecting the Harbour Commissioners of *Montreal*, and to amend the same.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mackenzie* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend an Act intituled: “An Act to amend an Act to make further provision as to duties of Customs in *Manitoba* and the *North-West Territories*, and further to restrain the importation or manufacture of Intoxicating Liquors into or in the *North-West Territories*.”

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Blake* have leave to bring in a Bill respecting the *Desjardins Canal*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mackenzie* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Act 38th *Vict.*, Chap. 23, respecting the Northern Railway of *Canada*.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Ordered, That Mr. *Mackenzie* have leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Railway Statistics Act.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 23rd February, 1876, for 1st. A Return of the names of persons who have ceased to belong to the Cullers Office since 1st January, 1875, through death, superannuation or otherwise, distinguishing the cause and employment in each instance, with the allowance in each case of superannuation; 2nd Of the names of those who have been added to the staff in either a temporary or permanent capacity during the same time. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 97.)

Also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 2nd March, 1876, for copies of instructions given to the officer in charge of the steam dredge employed clearing the bar at the entrance of *Miramichi* River, with all Reports from the officer in charge or parties under him as to the amount of work done in that locality; stating the number of yard- removed and the character of the material; the depth to which the channel has been deepened and the width thereof; the length of the cutting or dredging yet to be done; also stating the contemplated depth and width to which the Government propose to improve said channel; the number of days during which such vessel has been actually at work; also copies of the Report or Reports of the Engineers or other officers on which such improvements are based, and the depth of water which it is proposed to obtain; also the amount already expended on such work, with an estimate of the amount required to complete it. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 98.)

Mr. *Blake*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 29th March 1876, for copies of all correspondence between the Dominion and *British Columbia* Governments, with reference to the appointment of a County Judge for *New Westminster*, *British Columbia*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 99.)

Mr. *Cartwright*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 29th March 1876, for copy of statement showing the debt, etc., of *Canada*, issued in *London* on 19th October 1875, by the Honorable the Finance Minister, on the occasion of placing the last loan on the English Market. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 30.)

On motion of Mr. *Laird*, seconded by Mr. *Coffin*,

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution:—That it is expedient to make special provision respecting Dominion Lands withdrawn from the general provisions of the Dominion Lands Acts, as to Sale and Settlement, for purposes connected with the *Canadian Pacific* Railway; and to provide that two-thirds of all cash received for such Lands shall be carried to a special fund for such purposes as aforesaid, to be dealt with in such manner as may be deemed expedient by the Governor in Council.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Blake*,

Ordered, That for the remainder of the Session, Government Measures shall have precedence of all other business after Routine Proceedings, excepting the first hour after half-past seven o'clock P.M., each day, which shall be devoted to Private Bills and other business not in charge of Members of the Government.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting Indians, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read, and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

Mr. Speaker, acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills without any amendment:—

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act thirty-eighth *Victoria*, Chapter ninety-three, intituled: 'An Act to incorporate The Canadian Gas Lighting Company.'"

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act to incorporate 'The Commercial Travellers' Association.'"

Bill intituled: "An Act to enable the *Welland Vale* Manufacturing Company to obtain an extension of a Patent known as 'Rodden's Improved Capped Ferrule or Socket.'"

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the *North-West* Territories, and to create a separate Territory out of part thereof," with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendment made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the *North-West* Territories, and to create a separate Territory out of part thereof," and the same was read as follows:—

Page 5, Line 45. After "therein" insert "(1) And each and every Stipendiary Magistrate appointed or to be appointed for the *North-West* Territories under the said Act passed in the thirty-sixth year of Her Majesty's Reign, chapter thirty-five, "or under the Act passed in the thirty-eighth year of Her Majesty's Reign, chapter forty-nine, shall, notwithstanding the separation of the said District of *Kewatin* from the remainder of the said Territories, for the other purposes of this Act, continue "to have, hold and exercise within the said District the same jurisdiction, powers, authority, rights and duties to all intents, as if it had still remained part of the said Territories, or this Act had not been passed."

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendment, without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act thirty-first *Victoria*, Chapter five, as respects the Public Accounts;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Mills* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act thirty-first *Victoria*, Chapter three, respecting the Indemnity to Members of both Houses of Parliament;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Burpee* (*Sunbury*)

reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate intituled: "An Act to remove doubts under the Acts therein mentioned respecting the Corporation of the *Quebec* Harbour Commissioners;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House, and the Resolution, adopted by this House on Saturday last, relative to the payment of an annual indemnity to the President of the Board of the *Quebec* Harbour Commissioners, was referred to the said Committee.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Taschereau* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then read as follows:—

Page 3, Line 7. After "valid" insert the following as Clause A.

Clause A.

"The Harbour Commissioners may pay to the Chairman of the Board an annual salary not exceeding two thousand dollars out of the revenues of the Harbour."

The said amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill, with the amendment, do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same with an amendment, to which they desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military Stores, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Public Armouries and care of Arms, including the pay of storekeepers and caretakers, storemen, and the rents, fuel and light of Public Armouries, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray contingencies and general service not otherwise provided for, including assistance to Rifle Associations and Bands of efficient Corps, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Targets, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Drill Sheds and Rifle Ranges, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-six thousand dollars be granted

to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military College, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Young reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Mr. Young also acquainted the House, that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Scatcherd reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions, which were read as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray appropriation for the relief of distressed Settlers in the Province of *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with the organization of the Patent Record, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with the preparation of Criminal Statistics, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand three hundred and fifty-two dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Pensions, viz.:—*Samuel Waller*, late Clerk, House of Assembly, \$400; *L. Gagné* Messenger, House of Assembly, \$72; *John Bright*, Messenger, House of Assembly \$80; *Mrs. Antrobus*, \$800, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand six hundred and twenty-nine dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following New Militia Pensions, viz.:—*Mrs. Caroline McEachern* and four children, \$265; *Jane Lakey*, \$146; *Rhoda Smith*, \$110; *Janet Anderson*, \$110; *Margaret Mackenzie*, \$80; *Mary Ann Richey* and two children, \$336; *Mary Morrison*, \$80; *Louise Prud'homme* and two children, \$110; *Virginie Charron* and four children, \$150; *Paul M. Robins*, \$146.40; *Charles T. Bell*, \$73.20; *Alex. Oliphant*, \$109.80; *Charles Lugsden*, \$91.50; *Thomas Charters*, \$91.50; *Charles T. Robertson*, \$110; *Percy G. Routh*, \$400; *Richard S. King*, \$400; *George A. Mackenzie*, \$73.20; *Edward Hilder*, \$146.40; *Fergus Scholfield*, \$73.20; *John Bradley*, \$109.80; *Richard Penticost*, \$91.50; *James Bryan*, \$109.80; *Jacob Stubbs*, \$73.20; *Mary Connor*, \$110; *Mary Hodgins* and three children, \$191; *John Martin*, \$110; *A. W. Stevenson*, \$110; *Mrs. J. Thorburn*, \$150; *Mrs. P. T. Worthington* and children, \$378; *Mrs. J. H. Elliot* and children, \$130; *Ellen Kirkpatrick* and three children, \$266; *Mrs. George Prentice* and children, \$400; *Mary Hannah Temple* and child, \$298, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the probable amount required for Pensions to Veterans of the War of 1812, for year the ending 30th June, 1877.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray compensation to Pensioners in lieu of land, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of care and maintenance of Properties transferred from the Ordnance and the Imperial Government, including Rents, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her

Majesty, to defray cost of Ordnance and Equipment of Field Batteries Artillery, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Pay, Maintenance and Equipment of "A" and "B" Batteries Garrison Artillery and School of Gunnery, *Kingston* and *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military Schools, *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Pay and Maintenance of Dominion Force in *Manitoba*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and ninety-two thousand six hundred and fifty-one dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Mounted Police, *North-West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

And the 1st to the 8th Resolutions inclusive, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The consideration of the 9th Resolution was postponed.

The 10th and remainder of the said Resolutions being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. *Mills* reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions, which were read as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray maintenance and repairs of steamers *Napoleon III.*, *Newfield*, *Druid*, *Lady Head* and *Sir James Douglas*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-nine thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars and sixty-seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray moiety payable to *Allan Line* between *Halifax* and *Cork*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam communication between *Halifax* and *St. John*, *via Yarmouth*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Steam communication on Lakes *Huron* and *Superior*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Steam Service between *San Francisco* and *Victoria*, *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Steam communication with the *Magdalen Islands*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Winter service by Steamer between *Prince Edward Island* and the Mainland, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Steam communication between *Nova Scotia* and *Newfoundland*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Steam communication between *Grand Manan Island*, *N.B.* and the Mainland, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the examination of Masters and Mates, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to

Her Majesty, for purchase of Life boats, Life preservers and Rewards for saving life, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for investigation into Wrecks and Casualties, and collection of information relating to disasters to Shipping, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with Canadian Register and Classification of Shipping, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand and ninety dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Montreal* Water Police, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand seven hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of the River Police, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of removal of Obstructions in Navigable Rivers, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty-two thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars and fifty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Allowances of Light house Keepers, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Maintenance and Repairs in connection with Light house and Coast service, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of construction of Light houses, and completion of Light houses in course of construction, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

A Bill to amend the Act 35 *Vict.*, cap. 108, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *London* and Canadian Loan and Agency Company (Limited)," was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to amend the Act thirty-fifth *Victoria*, chapter one hundred and eight, intituled: 'An Act to amend the Act respecting the *London* and Canadian Loan and Agency Company (Limited).'"

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow.

Wednesday, 5th April, 1876.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *McKay* (*Colchester*).—The Petition of the Presbytery of *Truro*, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of *Canada*.

By Mr. *Mousseau*.—The Petition of *S. Martineau*, M.D., and others, suitors, of the District of *Richelieu*.

By Mr. *Brouse*.—The Petition of the *Toledo* Produce Exchange; the Petition of the Board of Trade of *Detroit*, U.S.; the Petition of the Board of Trade of *Chicago*, U.S.; the Petition of the Chamber of Commerce of *Milwaukee*, U.S.; and the Petition of the Board of Trade of *Cleveland*, U.S.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received:—

Of *D. McCallum* and others, of the Township of *Lochaber*; representing that the lands bordering on the River *Ottawa*, between the *Chaudiere Falls* and the *Long Sault Rapids*, are annually submerged to a great depth; and praying for an enquiry into the cause, with a view to the discovery of a means of abating the evil.

Mr. Mackenzie, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 29th March, 1876, for a Statement shewing the names of the Rivers for which fishing leases have been renewed or granted, since 1st December, 1873; when, in favor of whom, for what period, and for what yearly sum each of these leases have been thus renewed or granted. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 101.)

And also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 27th March, 1876, for copies of any communication, Report of Engineers or other parties, relating to the construction of a branch Railway from *St. Charles*, County of *Bellechasse*, to *St. Joseph de Lévis*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 102.)

Mr. Holton, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Twelfth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and agreed to report the same severally amended:—

Bill further to amend the Act to incorporate "*The London and Canada Bank*," and to amend the Act amending the same.

Bill to incorporate "*The British Canadian Loan and Investment Company (Limited)*."

Mr. Holton, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Thirteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to amend and consolidate certain Acts respecting Insurance, and have adopted, with certain amendments in some of them, all the clauses thereof, except numbers seven and twenty-one, which without passing upon these clauses in Committee, they have reserved for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

On motion of *Mr. Holton*, seconded by *Mr. Workman*,

Ordered, That the Bill to further amend the Act to incorporate "*The London and Canada Bank*," and to amend the Act amending the same; the Bill to incorporate the British Canadian Loan and Investment Company (Limited); and the Bill to amend and consolidate certain Acts respecting Insurance, reported this day from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, be placed on the Orders of this Day for the House in Committee thereon.

On motion of *Mr. Ross (Middlesex)*, seconded by *Mr. Oliver*,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Sixth Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

A Bill to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting Indians was, according to Order, read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply; And the Committee having continued to sit till Six of the Clock, *Mr. Speaker* took the Chair; and left it to resume the same at half-past Seven o'Clock P.M.

Half-past Seven o'Clock P.M.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate, by the Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills without any amendment:—

Bill intituled: "An Act to extend the time for the commencement and completion of the Great Western and Lake Ontario Shore Junction Railway, and for other purposes."

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act thirty-fifth Victoria, Chapter one hundred and eleven, intituled: 'An Act to incorporate the Mail Printing and Publishing Company.'"

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the attendance of witnesses on Criminal Trials."

Bill intituled: "An Act to extend the provisions of the Act thirty-first Victoria, Chapter thirty-three, respecting the retiring allowances of Judges to the Chief Justice and Justices of the Court of Error and Appeal for the Province of Ontario."

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act of incorporation of the Banque Saint Jean Baptiste," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Ross (*Middlesex*) reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill further to amend the Act to incorporate "The London and Canada Bank," and to amend the Act amending the same; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Jetté reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate "The British Canadian Loan and Investment Company (Limited)," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Plumb reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Cauchon, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 29th March, 1876, for copies of all documents, correspondence and copies of the instructions given to Clovis Caron, Fishery Overseer, having connection with the fishing rights of Eugene Dumus, Joseph Levesque and Zephirin Duval, in the Parish of St. Jean, Port Joli, County of L'Islet, and also copies of the enquete held by one Grondin, in the case of a person called Damase Guay, formerly Fishery Overseer. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 105).

The Committee of Supply was resumed.—

(In the Committee.)

1. Question proposed, That a sum not exceeding Two millions eight hundred and ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Pacific* Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And The House having continued to sit in Committee till after Twelve of the Clock on Thursday morning;

Thursday, 6th April, 1876.

And the Question, being put :—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Pacific* Railway Survey and Engineering, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Young reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. Young also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till Two of the Clock on Thursday morning, adjourned till this day.

Thursday, 6th April, 1876.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. Desjardins,—The Petition of *David Crawford* and others, wholesale and retail grocers, of *Montreal*.

By Mr. Mousseau,—The Petition of the Reverend *J. B. Champeau*, Curé of *Berthier*, and others; and the Petition of *M. Mathieu*, Mayor of the Town of *Sorel*, Advocate, and others, Suitors, of the District of *Richelieu*.

By Mr. Baby,—The Petition of the Reverend *Joseph St. Aubin*, Curé, and others, Suitors of the District of *Richelieu*.

By Mr. Cuthbert,—The Petition of the Reverend *C. A. Loranger*, Curé, and others, Suitors of the District of *Richelieu*; the Petition of the Reverend *Joseph Plessis Bélair*, Curé of *St. Gabriel de Brandon*, and others, Suitors, of the District of *Richelieu*; and the Petition of the Reverend *André Brien*, Curé, and others, Suitors, of the District of *Richelieu*.

By Mr. Short,—The Petition of *Thomas Savage* and others; and the Petition of *J. G. Harper*, Mayor of *Perce*, and others.

By Mr. McKay (*Colchester*),—The Petition of *Thomas B. Chisholm* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

By Mr. Hagar.—The Petition of *Gilbert Forteau* and others, of the Township of *North Plantagenet*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received:—

Of *A. Campbell*, Mayor, and others, of the Township of *Lochaber*; representing that the lands bordering on the River *Ottawa*, between the *Chaudiere Falls* and the *Long Sault Rapids*, are annually submerged to a great depth, and praying for an enquiry into the cause, and with a view to the discovery of a means of abating the evil.

A Motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of Messrs. *Haskett* and *Brown*, and others, presented on Tuesday last; praying that the Bill to amend the *Weights and Measures Act*, 1873, having for its object the establishment of the one hundred-quart barrel as the standard for packing apples or other fruit, may not become law, be now received;

Mr. Speaker decided,—“That, in accordance with Rule 86, which requires the signatures of at least three Petitioners on the sheet containing the prayer of the Petition, and the sheet of the prayer on this Petition not having any signature at all, it cannot be received.”

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 9th of March, 1876, for copies of documents relating to the construction by Messrs. *Piton & Co.*, of certain buildings at *Goose Isle*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 106.)

Also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 29th March, 1876, for copies of the evidence taken before the Dominion Arbitrators on the claim of *George Rochester* against the Government. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 107.)

Also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 23rd of February, 1876, for a copy of the contract between the Government and Mr. *Charles E. Forgues*, of *Malbaie*, for the construction of a Lighthouse upon *Isle aux Coudres*; also, copies of the correspondence which took place upon the subject, and a statement shewing the amount claimed as compensation or damages, by virtue of the said contract, and the amount paid to the said *Charles E. Forgues*, or to any other person in this matter. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 108.)

Also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 2nd March, 1876, for copies of all correspondence and advertisements inviting tenders for the supply of steel rails for the Canadian *Pacific Railway*, &c. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 65.)

Also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 29th March, 1876, for copies of all licenses issued by the Inspector of Fisheries for fishing in *Burlington Bay* and the *Dundas Marsh*, during the years 1872–73–74–75; the names of the parties to whom such licenses were granted; for what periods; and in what way the proceeds from said licenses have been applied; of the manner of catching, taking or spearing fish; also for a copy of all instructions issued to *John W. Kerr*, Inspector of Fisheries, as to the rights, rules and regulations for taking fish in said waters during such period. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 109.)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 22nd March, 1876, for copies of all correspondence or papers with the Colonial Office, or with the Government of the *United States*, in regard to the action of that Government in denying the free navigation of the *United States Canals*, in accordance with the *Washington Treaty*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 111.)

And also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 29th March, 1876, for returns of the capital, traffic and working expenditure of the Railways of the Dominion, in accordance with the requirements and provisions of the law in that behalf. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 51.)

Mr. *Holton*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Fourteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee have considered the following Bills, and have agreed to report the same severally amended :—

Bill to incorporate "The Maritime Savings and Loan Society."

Bill to incorporate "The *England* and *Canada* Mortgage Security Company."

Bill to incorporate "The British Canadian Loan and Trust Company. (Limited)."

Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*), from the Select Committee appointed to assume the direction under the Orders of the House of the reporting and printing of the Debates of the House, presented to the House the Fourth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth :—

Your Committee beg leave to submit as their Fourth Report, a series of Rules and Regulations for the reporting and publishing the Debates of the next Session, to which they respectfully ask the concurrence of the House.

Regulations as to the Reporting of the Debates of the House of Commons.

The reporting shall be conducted by a staff of five reporters under the direction and control of the Committee appointed for that purpose, one of whom shall be called the Chief Reporter, and the other four, Assistants.

The Chief shall be appointed by the Committee, whose duty it shall be :—

First.—To select four persons as his assistants for whose qualifications and fitness as Parliamentary Reporters, he can vouch and be responsible, subject to the approval of the Committee.

Secondly.—To give such personal attendance at the sittings of the House during debate as may be necessary not only for supervision over the reporters on duty, but also to become so conversant with the subject-matter under discussion that he may in superintending, revising and condensing the speeches preserve the sense, tone and spirit throughout.

Thirdly.—To furnish any member on his application therefor with a copy of his speech in manuscript, for revision, and to make such alterations as he may require, provided they be in accord with that spoken in the House; should they be otherwise, the same to be reported to the Committee before being sent to the Printer.

Fourthly.—That the copy shall not be furnished the Printer until properly revised and corrected, so that no charge for alterations can be made.

Fifthly.—To correct the proofs and revise the same and be responsible for their correctness.

Sixthly.—To prepare the Indexes in the same style and form as the English Hansard, and to revise the proofs of the same and generally to do all things that pertain to the editing and publishing a faithful condensed record of the debates which have taken place in the House of Commons of *Canada*.

Seventhly.—The manuscript report of the debates shall be made in duplicate—one copy of which shall be filed with the Clerk of the Committee before noon of the day following the debate so reported.

Eighthly.—The Chief Reporter must have no connection with any newspaper whatever, nor shall he or any of his assistants undertake any other work during the Session either by furnishing newspapers with reports, or by attending Committees of either House requiring reporters, but devote their whole time and energy to the service for which they are engaged.

Ninthly.—For the above services, the following salaries per Session shall be paid :—

To the Chief Reporter	\$1,500
“ 1st Assistant }	
“ 2nd Assistant }	
“ 3rd Assistant }	1,000
“ 4th Assistant }	

Payment to be made weekly, if required, in sums not exceeding \$50 per week, till the whole work is satisfactorily completed.

Tenthly.—It is clearly and distinctly understood and ordered that the above salaries are to cover the whole cost of reporting and the several duties in connection therewith. Therefore should the Chief Reporter, or any of the assistants be unable from any cause to fulfil the above obligations, the Committee reserve the right to provide such assistance as may be necessary for the proper performance of the work, deducting the cost thereof from the salary of the party or parties unable to perform the same.

Mr. Fr  chette, from the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the possibility of navigating the River and Gulf of *St. Lawrence* during the Winter Season, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read (*Appendix No. 4*).

On motion of Mr. *Holton*, seconded by Mr. *Workman*,

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate "The Maritime Savings and Loan Society"; the Bill to incorporate "The *England* and *Canada* Mortgage Security Company"; and the Bill to incorporate "The British Canadian Loan and Trust Company (Limited)," reported this day from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, be placed on the Orders of this day for the House in Committee thereon.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act to make provision for the collection and registration of the Criminal Statistics of *Canada*," and the same were read as follow:—

Page 1, Line 15. Leave out "such."

Page 1, Line 15. After "Schedules" insert "containing the collection and "registration of the Criminal Statistics."

The first amendment being read a second time;

On motion of Mr. *Blake*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*,

Resolved, That this House doth disagree to the said Amendment for the following Reason: Because the word proposed to be left out seems necessary to the proper reading of the clause.

The second amendment being read a second time;

On motion of Mr. *Blake*, seconded by Mr. *Mackenzie*,

Resolved, That this House doth disagree to the said Amendment for the following Reason: Because the words proposed to be inserted seem unnecessary since the clause without them sufficiently describes the character of the Schedules.

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the Senate acquainting their Honors, That this House hath disagreed to their Amendments to the foregoing Bill, and communicating the Reasons for so disagreeing.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the said Message to the Senate.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to remove doubts under the Acts therein mentioned, respecting the Harbour Commissioners of *Montreal*, and to amend the same;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Workman* reported. That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act thirty-eighth *Victoria*, Chap. twenty-three, respecting the Northern Railway of Canada;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Brouse* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend "The Railway Statistics Act;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Irving* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting the *Desjardins Canal*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Bain* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to amend the Insolvent Act 1875, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Laurier* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made amendments thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendments be now taken into consideration.

The amendments were then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

Question proposed, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-nine thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of Military Branch and District Staff, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

And a Debate arising thereupon; And the Committee having continued to sit till Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker took the Chair, and left it to resume the same at half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Canada* Fire and Marine Insurance Company," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed a Bill, intituled: "An Act to provide for the examination of witnesses on oath by Committees of the Senate and House of Commons in certain cases," to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Canada* Fire and Marine Insurance Company," and the same were read the first time.

Ordered, That the Amendments be read a second time To-morrow.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate "The Maritime Savings and Loan Society," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Irving* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate "The *England* and *Canada* Mortgage Security Company," and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Plumb* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the British Canadian Loan and Trust Company, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Irving* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to incorporate the United Empire Trust Company (Limited)."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for receiving the Report of the Committee of the whole House to consider a certain proposed Resolution authorizing the levying of rates and dues by the proprietors of wharves not within limits assigned to any Corporation of Harbor Commissioners;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to provide means of escape for persons falling into water in the vicinity of Wharves and Docks;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to detach a certain portion of the County of *Lotbinière*, and to attach it to the County of *Beauce*;

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Pelletier* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered. That the Bill be read the third time To-morrow.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend the Criminal Law;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Committee of Supply was resumed.

(In the Committee.)

1. Question put, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-nine thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of Military Branch and District Staff, for the year ending 30th June, 1877:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of Brigade Majors, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Drill Pay and all other incidental expenses

connected with the Drill and Training of the Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

4. Question proposed, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty thousand one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Immigration and Quarantine, viz.:—Salaries of Immigration Agents and employes, \$26,950; salaries of Immigration Travelling Agents, \$12,000; Medical Inspection of the Port of *Quebec*, \$2,600; Quarantine, *Grosse Isle*, \$12,000; Quarantine, *St. John, N.B.*, \$3,000; Quarantine, *Miramichi, N.B.*, *Pictou, N.S.*, \$1,000; Quarantine, *Halifax, N.S.*, \$3,600; Quarantine, *Charlottetown, P.E.I.*, \$1,000; To meet expenses of further precautionary measures for the public health and for prevention of disease among animals, \$20,000; Contingencies of Canadian and other regular Agencies, \$24,000; Travelling expenses of Travelling Agents, \$14,000; for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

And a Debate arising thereupon;

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Friday morning;

Friday, 7th April, 1876.

And the Question being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards assisting Immigration and meeting immigration expenses, including estimated expenses of transport of Mennonites, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million six hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with the Intercolonial and other Government Railways in *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, and Intercolonial Railway, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Young reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received at the next sitting of the House this day.

Mr. Young also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, at its next sitting this day, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

And then The House, having continued to sit till Ten minutes before Two of the Clock on Friday morning, adjourned till this day.

Friday, 7th April, 1876.

Mr. Mackenzie, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 3rd April, 1876, for copies of all correspondence, petitions and memorials relating to the Sugar Refining interests, since 1872. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 112).

And also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 29th March, 1876, for copies of all correspondence, &c., in relation to a violation of "An Act respecting Deck Loads," by the Barque *N. Churchill*. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 37).

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—Statement by the Clerk of the House, shewing the ages, names, present salaries and length of service of each officer and permanent clerk in his Department; also, the ages, names and salaries or daily pay, with date of employment and date when pay commenced, of the Sessional or Extra Clerks at present employed in the service of the House;

Also,—A Statement by the Sergeant-at-Arms, shewing the ages, names, salaries or daily pay and length of service of Messengers and others in his Department, whether employed permanently or otherwise, in obedience to an Order of this House of Monday, 3rd April, instant, as followeth:—

Age.	Names of Officers or Permanent Clerks.	Annual Salary.	Length of Service.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
65	Alfred Patrick.....	3,400 00	Forty-nine years.....	
54	Henry Hartney.....	2,600 00	Thirty-eight do.....	
51	Eugène U. Piché.....	2,100 00	Three do.....	
38	John G. Bourinot.....	1,800 00	Three do.....	And four years in Senate.
76	Gustavus W. Wicksteed.....	3,400 00	Forty-seven do.....	
40	William Wilson.....	2,000 00	Eighteen do.....	
43	T. G. Coursolles.....	2,000 00	Nineteen do.....	
58	William Fanning.....	1,900 00	Thirty do.....	
45	F. Hayes.....	1,600 00	Eighteen do.....	
49	J. F. Gingras.....	1,700 00	Twenty-six do.....	
33	R. J. Wicksteed.....	1,200 00	Four do.....	
27	Joseph Tassé.....	1,450 00	Four do.....	
35	J. A. Genaud.....	1,400 00	Eleven do.....	
28	A. Fréchette.....	1,200 00	Two do.....	
56	Joshua Stansfeld.....	1,500 00	Sixteen do.....	
44	F. MacGillivray.....	1,400 00	Twenty-two do.....	
56	Henry B. Stuart.....	1,200 00	Thirty-three do.....	And four years in British Army.
53	James S. Sloane.....	1,200 00	Sixteen do.....	
35	R. McG. Moffat.....	1,000 00	Five do.....	
62	Thaddeus Patrick.....	1,800 00	Forty-two do.....	
34	Charles Panet.....	1,200 00	Seventeen do.....	
25	E. P. Hartney.....	1,100 00	Four do.....	
19	Walter Todd.....	800 00	One do.....	And six months in Department of Interior.
54	Jean P. Leprohon.....	1,900 00	Thirty-two do.....	
60	François X. Blanchet.....	1,200 00	Twenty-seven do.....	
59	Herman Poetter.....	1,600 00	Twenty-six do.....	
35	William C. Bowles.....	1,300 00	Twenty-one do.....	
44	William B. Ross.....	1,800 00	Twenty-seven do.....	
45	A. G. D. Taylor.....	1,300 00	Twenty-seven do.....	
40	Henry Lindsay.....	1,100 00	Twenty do.....	
45	Pierre Rivet.....	1,500 00	Twenty-seven do.....	
34	J. H. T. Blais.....	800 00	Twenty-two do.....	
28	Robert Brewer.....	800 00	Three do.....	
38	Henry Low.....	800 00	One do.....	And two years in Customs Department.
24	P. Poirier.....	1,000 00	Four do.....	
25	T. Falardeau.....	800 00	Fourteen do.....	
62	E. Pelletier.....	900 00	Thirty-three do.....	
56	E. Denechaud.....	1,100 00	Thirty-two do.....	

SESSIONAL AND EXTRA CLERKS.

Age.	Names.	Salaries or Daily Pay.	Date of employment and Date when pay commenced.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.		
44	J. W. McEdward.....	600 00	10 February.	Permanent Sessional, attached to Accountant's Office.
34	R. A. Kent	400 00	10 do	do do General Department.
61	F. Talbot.....	400 00	10 do	do do do
44	P. A. Stewart.....	400 00	10 do	do do attending Committees.
61	F. Bedard.....	400 00	10 do	do attached to Office of Clerk Crown Chancery.
27	E. Quéry.....	4 per diem	10 do	French Translator's Department.
27	J. W. Bienvenu.....	5 "	10 do	do do
46	L. J. Pitau.....	5 "	10 do	do do
25	J. A. Doyon.....	4 "	15 do	do do
40	C. Pacaud.....	4 "	15 do	do do
20	G. P. B. Casgrain.....	4 "	15 do	do do
27	G. A. De St. Georges.....	4 "	8 March.....	do do
42	J. Frenette.....	4 "	25 February.	Office of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.
42	F. Poliquin.....	4 "	14 do	do do do
59	F. Nolan.....	4 "	10 do	do do do
36	J. Dalton.....	4 "	10 do	Attending Committees.
20	A. H. Manning.....	4 "	14 do	do
51	H. Rose.....	4 "	21 do	do
50	Hugh Ross.....	4 "	25 do	do
26	R. G. Roach.....	4 "	25 do	do
19	W. D. Ross.....	4 "	10 do	English Translator's Department.
15	Wm. Walsh.....	2 "	20 do	Office of Chief Clerk of Committees.
31	W. F. Costigan.....	5 "	10 do	Post Office.
25	J. Stansfeld.....	5 "	10 do	do
31	P. E. Gingras.....	4 "	10 do	General Department.
.....	Carroll Ryan.....	4 "	10 do	.....
21	Frank Macdonell.....	4 "	10 do	General Department.
23	H. W. Hartney.....	4 "	10 do	do
23	J. Taylor.....	4 "	14 do	do
22	T. C. B. Fraser.....	4 "	14 do	do
57	O. Quigley.....	4 "	14 do	do
59	W. L. Gane.....	4 "	14 do	do
29	Wm. Archer.....	4 "	14 do	do
45	R. D. O'Brien.....	4 "	14 do	do
31	W. H. Hawkins.....	4 "	21 do	do
65	J. Thompson.....	4 "	23 do	do
44	E. Ducondu.....	4 "	15 March.....	do

CLERK'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF COMMONS,
7th April, 1876.

ALFRED PATRICK,
Clerk of the House.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

PERMANENT MESSENGERS, &c.

Names.	Employment.	Entered Service.	Salary.	Age.	Remarks.
			\$		
Lucien Dubé.....	Chief Messenger and Housekeeper..	1874	1,200	33	
John O'Connor.....	Doorkeeper of the House and Keeper of the Reading Room....	1846	800	67	
Jos. Lemonde.....	Doorkeeper	1844	800	48	
Edward Storr.....	do	1852	700	57	
Edward Steacy.....	do	1858	650	64	
Joseph Brown.....	do	1854	700	65	
Wm. Graham.....	do	1850	700	59	
Etienne Durocher.....	do	1863	500	64	
Jas. Hoy.....	Library.....	1852	700	69	
Narcisse Turgeon.....	House Messenger and Chief of the Pages.....	1859	700	32	
Vaug. Brice.....	Speaker's Messenger	1865	600	35	
James Fitzsimmons.....	Night Watchman.....	1864	600	44	
George Smith.....	do	1867	600	32	
James Sinclair.....	House Carpenter	1860	600	46	
Pierre Sicard.....	Laborer and Fireman.....	1867	400	51	
Mag. Laflamme.....	Messenger	1855	650	55	
Emile Asselin.....	do	1868	600	22	
Olivier Roberge.....	do	1854	650	42	

SESSIONAL MESSENGERS.

Names.	Employment.	Entered Service.	Session Allowance.	Age.	Remarks.
			\$		
Joseph Turgeon.....	Messenger's Room	1855	200	39	
Pierre Labelle	do	1857	200	39	
C. Brazeault.....	do	1859	200	45	
J. C. Boudreault.....	Smoking Room	1861	200	53	
J. C. Jones.....	Paste Room	1862	200	27	
A. Lortie.....	Reading Room	1862	200	40	
Jos. Maguire.....	Library	1863	200	24	
Ls. Lafranchise.....	Messenger's Room	1863	200	52	
John Hurley.....	Book-keeper	1867	200	29	
Nap. Jallet.....	Messenger's Room	1866	200	31	
John Martel.....	do	1866	200	34	
Wm. O'Keefe.....	do	1866	200	52	
Basil Champagne.....	Paste Room	1867	200	34	
M. Cunningham.....	Reporter's Gallery	1867	200	63	
Ed. Corridon.....	Messenger's Room	1872	200	32	
A. Simard.....	do	1864	200	47	
R. B. Bell.....	Keeper of Wardrobes	1873	200	39	
John Murphy.....	Messenger's Room	1873	200	46	
H. Duggan.....	do	1874	200	40	
Jas. Dunlop.....	do	1874	200	31	
Pat. Kealy.....	do	1874	200	30	
Octave Jobin.....	do	1874	200	38	

DEPARTMENT OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.—*Continued.*SESSIONAL MESSENGERS.—*Continued.*

Names.	Employment.	Entered Service.	Session Allowance.	Age.	Remarks.
A. McNaughton.....	Speaker's Door	1870	200	18	
J. Masson.....	Messenger's Room	1875	200	36	
Patrick Maniban.....	do	1875	200	45	
R. Harris.....	do	1875	200	54	
J. Kennedy.....	do	1876	200	27	
J. Ryan.....	do	1876	200	33	
J. Turner	do	1876	200	20	
A. W. Pratt	do	1876	200	27	

PAGES.

Names.	Employment.	Entered Service.	Per Diem.	Age.	Remarks.
			\$ cts.		
André Boudreault.	Page	1873	1 50	15	
Charles Dewitt.....	do	1874	1 50	14	
John Batterton.....	do	1873	1 50	14	
John Lyons.....	do	1876	1 50	12	
Alexis Helmer.....	do	1876	1 50	11	
Oswald St. Jacques.....	do	1876	1 50	12	
John Donovan.....	do	1876	1 50	12	
S. O'Brien.....	do	1876	1 50	12	
A. Provost.....	do	1873	1 50	14	
William Carroll.....	Reporters' Room.....	1874	1 50	15	
William Lamb.....	Lavatory.....	1872	1 50	18	
Claire Hogue.....	do	1872	1 50	17	
James Tough.....	Bath-room.....	1872	1 50	21	

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. Currier,—The Petition of the Reverend *Joseph Hurtubise* and others, of *Templeton*.

By Mr. Workman,—The Petition of *J. F. Pratt* and others; the Petition of the Reverend *H. Moreau*, Canon, Vicar General and others, of the City of *Montreal*; the Petition of *E. P. Aitkman* and others; and the Petition of *John Syoret* and others, of *Roxton Pond*.

By Mr. Barthe,—The Petition of the Honorable *Thomas Jean Jacques Loranger*, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of the Province of *Quebec*.

By Mr. Hagar,—The Petition of *Henry Erratt* and others, of *North Plantagenet*.

By Mr. Gill,—The Petition of the Reverend *Isidore Forget*, Curé of *St. Damien de Brandon*, and others, Suitors of the District of *Richelieu*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Presbytery of *Truro*, in connection with the Presbyterian Church of *Canada*; praying for the passing of an Act for the better observance of the Sabbath on Railways and other Public Works in the Dominion.

Of *S. Martineau*, M.D., and others, Suitors of the District of *Richelieu*; representing that they have had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct on the Bench of the Hon. Mr. Justice *Loranger*, and praying that any Petitions presented preferring charges against the said Judge may be rejected and declared unfounded.

Of the *Toledo Produce Exchange*; of the Board of Trade of *Detroit*; of the Board of Trade of *Chicago*; of the Chamber of Commerce of *Milwaukee*; and of the Board of Trade of *Cleveland*, all of the *United States*; severally praying that the attention and action of the House may be directed to the subject of keeping the Canals of the Dominion open on the Sabbath Day.

Mr. *Brouse*, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of legislating in the matter of Sanitary Reform, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 5*).

On motion of Mr. *Robitaille*, seconded by Mr. *Langevin*,

Ordered, That the several Petitions presented to this House, relating to the establishment of a Telegraphic System between the Islands of the Lower River and Gulf of *St. Lawrence*, and the waters forming the approaches to the same, be referred to the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the possibility of establishing a Sub-Marine Telegraphic System, and into the advantages and necessity of such a system of telegraphy in the waters of the Gulf and River *St. Lawrence*, and the waters forming the approaches to the Gulf.

On motion of Mr. *Young*, seconded by Mr. *Holton*,

Ordered, That the Fee paid on the Bill to grant to the *Canada Landed Credit Company* enlarged powers of borrowing or lending, and for other purposes therein mentioned, be refunded, less the usual expenses.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*,

Resolved, That when the House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned till To-morrow at half-past One o'Clock in the afternoon.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill to amend The Insolvent Act of 1875 ;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be now recommitted to a Committee of the whole House.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Laurier* reported, That the Committee had made a further amendment to the Bill.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice read and agreed to.

And the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time:

Mr. *Caron* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Baby*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House with instructions to insert therein the following amendments":

"That in the statement of liabilities and assets which the Insolvent is required, under the seventeenth section of the Act, hereinbefore cited, to furnish to the Assignee, the Insolvent shall discriminate between his liabilities to traders and to non-traders. At any time after the making of the assignment, or the issue of the writ of attachment and previous to the first meeting of creditors, any creditor who is a non-trader may notify the Assignee in writing that such is the case, and that

"he purposes to avail himself of the provisions of this Act; and no non-trader who shall have so notified the Assignee shall be bound to accept the composition, or sign the discharge of the Insolvent, but the claim of such non-trader shall nevertheless be ranked by the Assignee upon the dividend sheet for a dividend or dividends in like manner as the claims of other creditors; and the receipt signed by the non-trader for such dividend shall be a receipt *pro tanto* in respect of such claim as aforesaid.

"That a non-trader, that is to say:—Any farmer, grazier, common laborer, workman for hire, or other person, who cannot be declared an Insolvent under the Act herein above cited who has availed himself of the provisions of this Act, may attend at meetings of the creditors of the Insolvent and may vote thereat in the same manner as other creditors, except that such non-trader shall not vote upon any question touching the acceptance of any offer of composition, or the granting of the discharge of the Insolvent; and in calculating the number of creditors and the amount of the claim against the Insolvent upon which the acceptance of a deed of composition and discharge, or the consent to the discharge of the insolvent is based, non-traders who have availed themselves of the provisions of this Act and the amount of their claims shall not be computed; and no deed of composition and discharge, nor any discharge from the Court or Judge shall in any way impair the right of a non-trader who has availed himself of the provisions of this Act, to recover from the Insolvent any balance that may remain unpaid upon the claim of such non-trader, but the said balance may be recovered in like manner as if no proceedings in Insolvency had been entered into, notwithstanding the acceptance by the non-trader of any dividend from the Assignee as hereinbefore provided.—Provided always that no non-trader shall avail himself of the provisions of this and the preceding Clause, in the case of an Insolvent whom such non-trader has required or forced to go into Insolvency," inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Dewdney,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bernier,</i>	<i>Dugas,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Farroc,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Roscoe,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>MacMillan,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Ferrie,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Short,</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Stephenson,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew),</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa) and</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac).—62.</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>		

NAYS:

Messieurs

<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Bannatyne,</i>	<i>Colby,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Power,</i>

<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Inv'rness),</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Brooks,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cap Br'n),</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Fraser,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Thibaudeau,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Thomson (Welland),</i>
<i>Cameron (Cardwell),</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Metcalfe,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Cameron (Victoria),</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Workman, and</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Young.—86.</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>		

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the main Question being put, That the Bill be now read the third time; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported from the Committee of Supply several Resolutions, which were read as follow:—

1. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Improvements of Navigable Rivers, viz.:—Improvements of Navigable Rivers, \$10,000; *St. Lawrence*, removal of chains and anchors, \$15,000; *Neebish Rapids*, \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

2. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Roads and Bridges, *Lake Superior* and *Red River* Route, for the year ending 30th June 1877.

3. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding One hundred and four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *Ontario*, viz.:—*Toronto* Examining Warehouse, \$39,000; *Guelph* Custom House, Excise and Post Office, \$25,000; *Kingston* Military School, repairing fortifications, \$40,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

4. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding Sixty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *Quebec*, viz.:—*Quebec*, repairing fortifications, \$5,000; *Montreal* Examining Warehouse, \$60,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

5. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Sydney* Marine Hospital, *Nova Scotia*, in connection with Public Buildings, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

6. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Souris* Marine Hospital, *Prince Edward Island*, in connection with Public Buildings, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

7. *Resolved,* That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Public Buildings, *North-West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Public Buildings, *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy-three thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Penitentiaries, viz.:—General Penitentiary for the Maritime Provinces, \$30,000; *St. Vincent de Paul*, \$20,000; *Manitoba* Penitentiary, \$52,400; *British Columbia* Penitentiary, \$66,000; Penitentiaries generally, additions and repairs, \$5,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and fifty-one thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses of Rents, Repairs, viz.:—Rents, Repairs, Furniture, Heating, &c., \$182,000; Heating Public Buildings, \$40,000; Removal of Snow, Public Buildings, *Ottawa*, \$2,500; Gas, Public Buildings, *Ottawa*, \$12,000; Allowance for Fuel and Light, *Rideau Hall*, \$5,000; Repairs and miscellaneous expenses, *Rideau Hall*, \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty-two thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, *Ontario*, viz.:—*Cobourg* Harbor, *Lake Ontario*, \$15,000; *Bayfield* Harbor, *Lake Huron*, \$5,600; *Kincardine* Harbor, *Lake Huron*, \$3,100; *Goderich* Harbor, *Lake Huron*, \$32,500; *Thunder Bay*, \$6,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, *New Brunswick*, viz.:—*Richibucto* Harbor, \$10,000; *Shippegan* Breakwater, \$11,000; *St. John* Harbor, \$65,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-six thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, *Nova Scotia*, viz.:—*Musquodoboit*, *Halifax* County, \$1,000; *Cow Bay*, *Cape Breton*, \$10,000; *Ingonish South*, *Cape Breton*, \$15,000; Breakwater between *Michaud* and *Mark Points*, *Richmond* County, \$5,000; *Chipman's Brook*, *Kings* County, \$2,750; *Lingan Beach*, *Cape Breton*, \$2,000; *Tracadia*, *Antigonish* County, \$750, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Harbors and Breakwaters, *Prince Edward Island*, viz.:—*Tignish*, \$4,750; *Colville Bay*, (*Souris*) \$20,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Slides and Booms, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Dredge Vessels, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Dredging, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Miscellaneous Works not otherwise provided for, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Surveys and Inspections, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Arbitrations and Awards, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Young reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions, which were read, as follow :—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and disbursements of Fishery Overseers and Wardens, viz.: *Ontario*, \$8,860; *Quebec*, \$10,000; *Nova Scotia*, including Inspector and Clerk, \$14,375; *New Brunswick*, including Inspector and Clerk, \$10,085; *Prince Edward Island* and *Manitoba*, \$1,500; *British Columbia*, \$1,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Maintenance and Repairs of Steamer for protection of Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Fish-breeding, Fish-ways and Oyster Beds, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Toronto*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Kingston*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Observatory, *New Brunswick*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray grant for Meteorological Observations, including Instruments and cost of Telegraphing Weather Warnings, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray additional expenses for Geological Survey, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Marine and Emigrant Hospital, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Marine Hospitals, viz.: *Montreal* General Hospital, \$3,000; other ports in *Quebec*, \$2,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals, viz.: *St. Catharines* Hospital, *Ontario*, \$500; *Kingston* Hospital, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirteen thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals, viz.: *Halifax* General Hospital, \$3,500; other ports in *Nova Scotia*, \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Marine Hospitals, viz.: Hospital of *St. John*, \$4,000; other ports in *New Brunswick*, \$8,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her

Majesty, to defray expenses of Marine Hospitals, Ports in *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Marine Hospitals, Ports in *Prince Edward Island*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses of Shipwrecked and Disabled Seamen, viz.: Province of *Quebec*, \$1,000; Province of *Nova Scotia*, \$2,000; Province of *New Brunswick*, \$1,000; Province of *British Columbia*, \$1,000; Province of *Prince Edward Island*, \$500, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to reimburse Board of Trade, *London*, for expenses incurred in connection with Shipwrecked and Distressed Seamen of the Dominion, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand six hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following salaries in connection with Steamboat Inspection, viz.: Chairman, \$1,800; Deputy Chairman, \$1,400; Inspector, *Toronto District*, \$1,200; Inspector, *Three Rivers District*, \$1,000; Inspector, *Quebec District*, \$1,000; Inspector, *East Ontario District*, \$1,000; Inspector, *Montreal*, \$1,200; Inspector, *British Columbia*, \$750; Travelling expenses of Chairman, and expenses in connection with Steamboat Inspection, \$1,100; Clerk to Board of Inspection, \$300; Travelling and Incidental expenses of Inspector of *New Brunswick* and *Nova Scotia*, and contingencies of office, \$865; Travelling expenses of Inspector of *Toronto District*, and contingencies of office, \$600; Travelling expenses of Inspector, *Three Rivers*, \$200; Travelling expenses of Inspector, *Quebec*, \$250; Travelling expenses of Inspector, *East Ontario*, \$330; Travelling expenses of Inspector, *Montreal*, \$405; To provide for expenses, inspecting *Prince Edward Island Steamers*, \$500; for purchase of Instruments and Steam Gauges, \$550; to provide Travelling expenses of Inspector, *British Columbia*, \$200, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with the Inspection of Insurance Companies, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

The 1st, 2nd and 3rd Resolutions being read a second time,

Ordered, That the consideration of the said Resolutions be postponed.

The 4th and subsequent Resolutions being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Young reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions, which were read as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for Indians, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray purchase of blankets for aged and infirm Indians, *Ontario* and *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Indians, *Nova Scotia*, relief, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Indians, *New Brunswick*, relief, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Indians, *Prince Edward Island*, relief &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Indians, *British Columbia*, viz.: *Victoria Super-*

intendency \$15,000; *Fraser* Superintendency \$10,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-two thousand nine hundred and twenty-six dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Annuities under Treaties Nos. 1 and 2, *Manitoba* Superintendency, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand four hundred and forty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Annuities under Treaty No. 3, *Manitoba* Superintendency, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fourteen thousand six hundred and sixty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Annuities under Treaty No. 5, *Manitoba* Superintendency, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Agricultural Implements, ammunition, twine, farming stock and tools to be furnished under the before mentioned Treaties Nos. 1 and 2, *Manitoba* Superintendency, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Agricultural Implements, ammunition, twine, farming stock and tools to be furnished under the before mentioned Treaty No. 3, *Manitoba* Superintendency, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Agricultural Implements, ammunition, twine, farming stock and tools to be furnished under the before mentioned Treaty No. 5, *Manitoba* Superintendency, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Provisions for Indians assembled to receive annuities under the before mentioned Treaties, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand six hundred and sixty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Office Expenses of *Manitoba* Superintendency, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-seven thousand six hundred and ten dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Annuities under Treaty No. 4, *North-West* Superintendency, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Agricultural Implements, &c., under Treaty No. 4, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Provisions for Indians assembled to receive Annuities, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Ammunition and Twine under Treaty No. 4, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Nineteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Office expenses of *North-West* Superintendency, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray probable expense in connection with new Treaties, *North-West* Superintendency, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to aid Indian Schools where most required, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of *Canada Gazette*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Miscellaneous Printing, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to

Her Majesty, to defray Unforeseen Expenses: Expenditure thereof under Order in Council, and a detailed statement to be laid before Parliament during the first fifteen days of the next Session, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray commutation in lieu of remission of Duties on Articles imported for the use of the Army and Navy, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twelve thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the organization of Government in the *North West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six hundred and ninety-seven thousand five hundred and ninety-one dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the several Ports, viz.:—In Province of *Ontario*, \$219,054; in Province of *Quebec*, \$199,510; in Province of *New Brunswick* \$92,329; in Province of *Nova Scotia*, \$103,250; in Province of *Manitoba* and *North-West Territories*, \$10,250; in Province of *British Columbia*, \$20,208; in Province of *Prince Edward Island*, \$21,990; Salaries and travelling expenses of Inspectors of Ports, and travelling expenses of other Officers on Inspection, \$16,000; Contingencies of Head Office, covering printing, stationery, advertising, telegraphing, &c., for the several Ports of Entry, \$15,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred and thirty-five thousand eight hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Excise, viz.:—Salaries of Officers and Inspectors of Excise, \$177,800; Travelling expenses, rent, fuel, stationery, &c, \$45,000; Preventive Service, \$3,000; To provide for payment of additional salary to special class of Excisemen, \$3,000; To provide for addition to Outside Service, \$5,000; To pay Collectors of Customs allowance on duties collected by them \$2,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighty-one thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Culling of Timber, viz.:—*Quebec* Office, 1 Supervisor, \$2,000; 1 Deputy Supervisor and Book-keeper, \$1,600; 1 Cashier, \$1,200; 3 Specification Clerks, \$1,900; 1 Messenger, \$400; 9 Specification Clerks, (8 months) viz.: 4 at \$600, 1 at \$500, 2 at \$700, 2 at \$1,000; Pay of Cullers, \$57,000; Contingencies, \$5,000; *Montreal* and *Sorel* Offices: 1 Deputy Supervisor, \$800; Book-keeper, Specification Clerks, \$1,000; Pay of Cullers, \$4,000; Contingencies, \$300, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million seven hundred and thirty-two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with the Post Office, viz.:—For *Ontario* and *Quebec*, \$1,229,000; for *New Brunswick*, \$155,000; for *Nova Scotia*, \$188,500; for *Manitoba*, \$28,000; for *British Columbia*, \$80,000; for *Prince Edward Island*, \$52,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Standards (Weights and Measures) ordered in England, but not yet delivered, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventy-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and expenses of 92 Inspectors of Weights and Measures (will be recouped by Fees,) for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand six hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries and expenses of 32 Gas Inspectors, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, for the purchase and distribution of Standards of Flour, &c., and for other expenditure under the Act, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses under the Act 36 *Vict.*, Chap. 49 (will be mainly recouped by Fees) for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

36. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand one hundred and seventy dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Contingencies of Canal Officers, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

37. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Collection of Slide and Boom Dues, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

38. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four hundred and thirty-eight thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray repairs and working expenses of Public Works, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

39. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with *Prince Edward Island Railway*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

40. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-two thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Telegraph Lines *British Columbia*, (including subsidy), for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

41. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand nine hundred and forty-six dollars and sixty-six cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expense of Telegraph Line between *Prince Edward Island* and the Mainland, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

42. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Agent and Contingencies, *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

43. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Surveys of Land, *North-West* (including Commissions and Staff), for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

44. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses for which a vote is required in connection with Minor Revenues, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

And it being Six of the Clock, Mr. Speaker left the Chair.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

The Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Canada Fire and Marine Insurance Company*." were read a second time as follow:—

Page 1, Line 30.—Leave out from "rights" to "hereinafter" in line 31.

Page 2, Line 34.—After "Act" insert "provided that upon every increase of the capital stock of the Company, the sum of at least five per cent. upon the amount of such increased capital shall be paid in or subscribing."

Page 2, Line 39.—After "Company" insert "But the major part of the Directors of the Company shall at all times be persons resident in *Canada* and subjects of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization."

Page 4, Line 4.—Leave out from "further" to the first "the" in line 11.

Page 5, Line 9.—Leave out "should" and insert "shall."

Page 5, Line 13.—Leave out from "election" to "until" in line 15, and insert "at a special general meeting to be called for that purpose by the Directors who shall continue in office."

Page 6, Line 18.—Leave out "or" and insert "and."

Page 6, Line 23.—After "tempest" insert "or other perils of navigation."

Page 6, Line 24.—Leave out from "vessels" to the first "or" in line 25.

Page 7, Line 5.—After "hold" insert "such."

Page 7, Line 21.—After "State" insert "such investment in the securities of foreign States not at any time to exceed fifty per cent. of the funds then invested."

Page 7, Line 25.—Leave out "or in such other securities and."

Page 7, Line 29.—After “ authority ” insert “ from time to time.”

Page 7, Line 30.—After “ alter ” insert “ such.”

And the said Amendments were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments without any amendment.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the following Bills without any amendment :—

Bill intituled : “ An Act to extend the provisions of an Act relating to the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to continue for a limited time therein mentioned, the Canada and Detroit River Company as a Corporation.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to amend the Act incorporating ‘ The Ottawa Gas Company,’ to confirm a Resolution of their Shareholders placing preferential and ordinary stock on the same footing, and to confirm, amend and extend their corporate powers.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to authorize the Shareholders of ‘ The Security Permanent Building and Savings Society of St. Catharines,’ to change the name of the said Society to that of ‘ The Security Loan and Savings Company.’ ”

Bill intituled : “ An Act respecting the Mechanics’ Bank.”

Bill intituled : “ An Act to amend the Act thirty-first Victoria, chapter three, respecting the indemnity of Members to both Houses of Parliament.”

On motion of Mr. Barthe, seconded by Mr. Boyer,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of any petition, correspondence, or other documents, in the hands of the Government, in favor of building a Custom House in the Town of Sorel, District of Richelieu.

On motion of Mr. Ouimet, seconded by Mr. Mousseau,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all official correspondence and of all instructions issued in relation to the completion or finishing of the buildings and out-buildings of the Penitentiary at St. Vincent de Paul (Quebec), and in relation to the building of a house for the Keepers and employés of the said Penitentiary ; also, a statement shewing the amount expended for repairs on the residence of the Warden of the said Penitentiary ; the whole from the establishment of the said Penitentiary to 1st of January, 1876.

On motion of Mr. Ouimet, seconded by Mr. Mousseau,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, a statement of all salaries, fees, and indemnity paid by the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal to any member or employé of the said Harbour Commission since 1872.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen’s Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Cook, seconded by Mr. Higinbotham,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence with the Quebec Board of Trade, Mr. Risley, the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, and the Government, in reference to the passage of an Act for the Licensing of Engineers elsewhere than on Steamboats.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen’s Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. Norris, seconded by Mr. Horton,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all

correspondence between the Government of *Canada* and the *United States*, in reference to the Regulations imposed compelling Foreign Vessels to call and report at *Duncan City* in the Straits of *Mackinaw*, before being allowed to enter *Lake Michigan*; also in reference to the payment of Tonnage dues on all Foreign Vessels in American Ports.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Higinbotham*, seconded by Mr. *Gillmor*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all tenders received for the construction of Contract No. 13, Canadian *Pacific Railway*; also all correspondence with reference thereto, together with copies of instructions, if any, issued by the Department of Public Works to the Engineer in charge having reference to said Contract.

On motion of Mr. *Fiset*, seconded by Mr. *Metcalfe*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the workmen on section 8 of the Intercolonial Railway and the Government, in relation to the non-payment of their wages for work done under the direction of *John O'Donnell*, agent of *Duncan McDonald*, contractor for the said section; copies of their sworn accounts transmitted to the Department of Public Works by divers persons; also copies of all correspondence which may have passed between the Government and the Superintendent of Dominion Railways for the Government, or between the Government and the parties interested.

On motion of Mr. *Fiset*, seconded by Mr. *Metcalfe*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Government or the Intercolonial Railway Commissioners, and the interested parties of the Parish of *Bic*, with reference to the change of site of the Railway Station at the said place; also the correspondence between the interested parties of the Parish of *St. Octave de Métis*, and neighbouring Parishes, and the Government, asking that the Station at *St. Octave* be placed in a more convenient situation.

On motion of Mr. *Roscoe*, seconded by Mr. *Thompson (Cariboo)*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Government of the *United States* regarding the settlement of the Boundary Line between *Alaska* and *British Columbia*.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

On motion of Mr. *Cimon*, seconded by Mr. *Langevin*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence with the Department of Marine and Fisheries, in the course of last autumn, in the matter of the distress among the fishermen of the North Shore of the *St. Lawrence*, and the replies of the Department to such correspondence.

On motion of Mr. *Barthe*, seconded by Mr. *Blanchet*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence of whatsoever nature, telegrams, &c., between the Government and the Reverend *M. Dupré*, Priest, Curé of *Sorel*, President of the Board of the Directors of the Classical and Commercial College, *Sorel*, *Robert Sewell*, *L. Hayden*, Esquire, Provincial Land Surveyor, and any other person; of any report by the said *Hayden* or any other person, respecting offer to purchase a piece of land belonging to the Government, situated in the Town of *Sorel*, by the Corporation of the said College of *Sorel*, together

with copies of all communications from any person whomsoever, of whatsoever nature, in relation to this matter, between Colonel *Coffin*, an employé of the Government, or any other employé of the Government and any other person whomsoever, residing in the Town of *Sorel* or elsewhere, in relation to the said offer to purchase the said piece of land.

On motion of Mr. *Stephenson*, seconded by Mr. *Rochester*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a Return of the Expenditure in detail incurred in dredging a channel at the entrance of the *Chenal Ecarté* into Lake *St. Clair*, also the dredging at *Johnson's Bend*, as well as in the River *Sydenham*, together with the Engineer's Reports connected therewith.

On motion of Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*), seconded by Mr. *Oliver*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, copies of all the evidence taken by the Post Office Inspector in regard to charges brought against the Postmaster at *Glencoe*, together with all Reports made to the Post Office Department in connection therewith.

On motion of Mr. *Farrow*, seconded by Mr. *Jones* (*Leeds*),

Ordered, That the Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the Salt interests of this Country, and the evidence attached to the same, be referred to the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

The Order of the Day being read, for the third reading of the Bill to detach a certain portion of the County of *Lotbinière*, and to attach it to the County of *Beauce*; And the Question being proposed, That the Bill be now read the third time;

Mr. *Langevin* moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Pope*, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "recommitted to a Committee of the Whole House for the purposes of amending the preamble thereof as follows:—Whereas the Parish of *St. Séverin*, in the County and District of *Beauce*, including therein a portion of the Seigniorship of *Beaurivage*, in the County of *Lotbinière*, has lately been constituted, and whereas the said Parish of *St. Séverin* forms a separate and distinct municipality, and it is expedient to detach the said portion of the Seigniorship of *Beaurivage* from the County or Electoral District of *Lotbinière* and to attach it to the County or Electoral District of *Beauce*, for the purposes of representation in the House of Commons;" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the Amendment:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

Then the Main Question, so amended, being put:—It was resolved in the Affirmative.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Plumb* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and made an amendment thereunto.

Ordered, That the amendment be now taken into consideration.

The amendment was then twice read and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee on the Bill to amend "The Dominion Elections Act, 1874" and to declare ineligible for election to the House of Commons all persons disqualified for election to the Local Legislatures;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to prevent persons from breaking up the ice-bridge between *Quebec* and *Lévis* ;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported from the Committee of Supply ; a Resolution, which was read as followeth :—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Intercolonial Railway completion, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported from the Committee of Supply ; several Resolutions, which were read as follow :—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Intercolonial Railway extension into *Halifax*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Intercolonial Railway to deep water at *St. John, N.B.*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Prince Edward Island* Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million two hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray work of construction, *Lachine* Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray work of construction, *St. Lawrence* Canals, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported from the Committee of Supply ; a Resolution, which was read as followeth :—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two million dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray work of construction, *Welland* Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

The said Resolution, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Mr. *Scatcherd* reported from the Committee of Supply ; several Resolutions, which were read as follow :—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray work of construction, *St. Anne's* Lock, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and thirty-thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray work of construction, *Carillon* and *Chute à Blondeau* Canals, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray work of construction, *Grenville* Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray work of construction, *Rideau* Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray work of construction, *Culbute* Canal, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her

Majesty, to defray work of construction, *Chambly Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray work of construction, *St. Peter's Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray miscellaneous work on Canals, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three hundred and thirty-one thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Public Buildings, *Ottawa*, viz:—Tower, \$9,000; Grounds, \$18,900; Retaining Walls, Gates, Footpaths, Painting, &c., \$8,000; Extension West Block, \$296,000. for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray allowances for Drill instruction (Militia), for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Ammunition, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Clothing (Militia), for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Young reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions, which were read as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military Stores, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty-two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Public Armouries and care of Arms, including the pay of storekeepers and caretakers, storemen, and the rents, fuel and light of Public Armouries, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray contingencies and general service not otherwise provided for, including assistance to Rifle Associations and Bands of efficient Corps, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Targets, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Drill Sheds and Rifle Ranges, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Military College, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Mr. Young reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions, which were read as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two million eight hundred and ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Pacific Railway*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Pacific Railway Survey and Engineering*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

The first Resolution being read a second time,

Mr. Ross (*Middlesex*) moved, seconded by Mr. Sinclair, and the Question being put, That the words, "and while granting this sum, this House desires to record its view that the arrangements for the construction of the Canadian *Pacific Railway*

"should be such as the resources of the country will permit without increasing the existing rates of taxation," be added at the end thereof; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Davies,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>
<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Pinsonneault,</i>
<i>Bannatyne,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Lanthier,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>Dymand,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Power,</i>
<i>Béchar,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Toronto),</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>McDonald (C. Breton),</i>	<i>Ribillard,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>MacDonnell (Invern's)</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>McDougall (T. Rivers)</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Bourassa,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Breton)</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McKay (Colchester),</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Bozman,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Gill,</i>	<i>MacMillan,</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Shibley,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>McIntyre,</i>	<i>Short,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Greenway,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Sinclair,</i>
<i>Cameron (Victoria),</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>McNab,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Casgrain,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Metcalf,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Thibault,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Tremaine,</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>White (Hastings)</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>	<i>Wood,</i>
<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Workman and</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Young—149.</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Pope,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk) and</i>
<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Thompson (Carleton),</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa)—10</i>
<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>Platt,</i>		

So it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The Resolution, as amended, was then agreed to.

And The House having continued to sit till after Twelve of the Clock on Saturday morning ;

Saturday, 8th April, 1876.

The 2nd Resolution being read a second time ;

Mr. *Plumb* moved, seconded by Mr. *Kirkpatrick*, and the Question being proposed, That the words " that while concurring in this vote, this House desires to record its " opinion that the country is pledged to the construction of the *Pacific* Railway in " its agreement with *British Columbia*, and that it is in accordance with that agree- " ment, and with the public interest that its construction should be proceeded with as " speedily as the resources of the country will permit, without adding to the burthens " of taxation " be added at the end thereof ;

Objection being taken to this amendment, on the ground, That it was not relevant to the subject-matter of the particular Resolution under consideration ;

Mr. Speaker decided, " That the objection was well taken, and that the Amend- ment could not be put."

Mr. *Plumb* moved, seconded by Mr. *Kirkpatrick*, and the Question being put, That the words, " that while concurring in this vote, this House desires to record " its opinion that the country is pledged to the construction of the *Pacific* Railway " in its agreement with *British Columbia*, and that it is in accordance with that agree- " ment and with the public interest that the surveys be energetically proceeded with, " in order that the construction of the road should be prosecuted as rapidly as the " resources of the country will permit without adding to the burthens of taxation," be added at the end of the said Resolution ; the House divided : and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Mousseau,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Ferguson,</i>	<i>McDougall (T. Rivers)</i>	<i>Orton,</i>
<i>Cameron (Victoria),</i>	<i>Flesher,</i>	<i>MacMillan,</i>	<i>Ouimet,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>
<i>Cimon,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Costigan,</i>	<i>Hurteau,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Currier,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Cuthbert,</i>	<i>Kirkpatrick,</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>White (Hastings), and</i>
<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Wright (Ottawa).—36.</i>

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Coupal,</i>	<i>Kirk,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>DeCosmos,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Ray,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>Deforme,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Richard,</i>
<i>Bannatyne.</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Landerkin,</i>	<i>Robillard,</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Ross (Durham),</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Cornwall),</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Toronto),</i>	<i>Ryan,</i>
<i>Blake,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Borden,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>MacKay (Op. Breton),</i>	<i>Scriver,</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Flynn,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Boyer,</i>	<i>Forbes,</i>	<i>McCraney,</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Brown,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Gibson,</i>	<i>McIsaac,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>

<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>McNab,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Thompson (Cariboo),</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Trenaine,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Charlton,</i>	<i>Jetté,</i>	<i>Pelletier,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Perry,</i>	<i>Wood, and</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Workman.—89.</i>
<i>Coffin,</i>			

So it passed in the Negative.

The said Resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. Young reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions, which were read as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-nine thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of Military Branch and District Staff, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of Brigade Majors, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Drill Pay and all other incidental expenses connected with the Drill and Training of the Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty thousand one hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the following expenses in connection with Immigration and Quarantine, viz:—Salaries of Immigration Agents and employes, \$26,950; salaries of Immigration Travelling Agents, \$12,000; Medical Inspection of the Port of Quebec, \$2,600; Quarantine, *Grosse Isle*, \$12,000; Quarantine, *St. John N.B.*, \$3,000; Quarantine, *Miramichi, N.B.*, *Pictou, N.S.*, \$1,000; Quarantine, *Halifax, N.S.*, \$3,600; Quarantine, *Charlottetown, P.E.I.*, \$1,000; To meet expenses of further precautionary measures for the public health and for prevention of disease among animals, \$20,000; Contingencies of Canadian and other regular Agencies, \$24,000; Travelling expenses of Travelling Agents, \$14,000, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and seventy thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, towards assisting Immigration and meeting immigration expenses, including estimated expenses of transport of Mennonites, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One million six hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses in connection with the Intercolonial and other Government Railways in *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, and Intercolonial Railway, *Quebec*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The House proceeded to take into further consideration the 9th Resolution, reported from the Committee of Supply on Tuesday, 4th April, instant, and which Resolution was postponed; and the same was again read as followeth:—

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Ordnance and equipment of Field Batteries Artillery, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

And the said Resolution was agreed to.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Resolutions,

reported from the Committee of Supply this day, and which Resolutions were then postponed; and the same were again read as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-five thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and Disbursements of Fishery Overseers and Wardens, viz:—*Ontario*, \$8,860.00; *Quebec*, \$10,000.00; *Nov. & Scotia*, including Inspector and Clerk, \$14,375.00; *New Brunswick*, including Inspector and Clerk, \$10,085.00; *Prince Edward Island* and *Manitoba*, \$1,500.00; *British Columbia*, \$1,000.00, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seventeen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray maintenance and repairs of Steamers for Protection of Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Fish-breeding, Fishways and Oyster Beds, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

And the said Resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. Cartwright, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, delivered to Mr. Speaker two Messages from His Excellency the Governor General, signed by His Excellency.

And the said Messages were read by Mr. Speaker (all the Members of the House standing and being uncovered), and are as follow:—

Dufferin.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending 30th June, 1876; and in accordance with the provisions of the "*British North America Act, 1867*," he recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons. (*Sessional Papers, No. 1.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ottawa, 7th April, 1876.

Dufferin.

The Governor General transmits to the House of Commons Supplementary Estimates of sums required for the service of the Dominion for the year ending 30th June, 1877; and in accordance with the provisions of the "*British North America Act, 1867*," he recommends these Estimates to the House of Commons. (*Sessional Papers, No. 1.*)

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Ottawa, 7th April, 1876.

Ordered, That the said Messages, together with the Supplementary Estimates accompanying the same, be referred to the Committee of Supply.

And then The House, having continued to sit till Ten minutes before Two of the Clock on Saturday morning, adjourned till this day.

Saturday, 8th April, 1876.

Half-past One o'Clock, P.M.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Baby*,—The Petition of the Reverend *Urgel Archambault*, Curé, and others, Suitors of the District of *Richelieu*.

By Mr. *Cuthbert*,—The Petition of the Reverend *V. Plinquet*, Curé, and others, Suitors of the District of *Richelieu*.

By Mr. *Burpee* (*St. John*),—The Petition of *Adam McLean* and others; and the Petition of Messrs. *T. Rankine* and Sons, and others, of *Saint John, New Brunswick*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received:—

Of *David Crawford* and others, Wholesale and Retail Grocers of *Montreal*; praying that such changes may be made in the Tariff as will enable the Sugar Refiners to continue their business and supply as heretofore the trade with all grades of Sugar as wanted.

Of *M. Mathieu*, Mayor of the Town of *Sorel*, Advocate and others; of the Reverend *Joseph St. Aubin*, Curé, and others; and of the Reverend *C. A. Loranger*, Curé, and others, Suitors of the District of *Richelieu*; severally representing that they have had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct on the Bench and elsewhere of the Honorable Mr. Justice *Loranger*, and praying that any Petitions presented preferring charges against the said Judge may be rejected and declared unfounded.

Of *Thomas Savage* and others; and of *J. G. Harper*, Mayor of *Percé* and others; severally praying for the establishment of a system of Marine Telegraphs on the shore and principal Islands of the Gulf of *St. Lawrence*, and that the same be extended to the shores of the Maritime Provinces.

Of *Thomas B. Chisholm* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*; praying for the repeal of the Eleventh Section of the Act to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting the *North-West Territories*; and that the subject of Education in the said Territories may be left to the Local Legislatures of the Provinces.

Of *Gilbert Forteau* and others, of the Township of *North Plantagenet*; representing that the Lands bordering on the River *Ottawa*, between the *Chaudiere Falls* and *Long Sault Rapids*, are annually submerged to a great depth, and praying for an enquiry into the cause and with a view to the discovery of a means of abating the evil.

A Motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of the Reverend *J. B. Champeau*, Curé, and others; the Petition of the Reverend *André Brien*, Curé, and others; and the Petition of the Reverend *Joseph Plessis Belair*, Curé, and others, Suitors of the District of *Richelieu*, presented on Thursday last, severally representing that they have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct on the Bench and elsewhere of the Honorable Mr. Justice *Loranger*, and praying that any Petitions presented preferring charges against the said Judge, may be rejected and declared unfounded, be now received;

Mr. Speaker decided, "That in accordance with Rule 86, which requires the "signatures of at least three Petitioners on the sheet containing the prayer of the "Petition, and the sheets of the prayer of these Petitions not having any signature "at all, they cannot be received."

Mr. *Holton*, from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce, presented to the House the Fifteenth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

Your Committee have considered the Bill to incorporate the *Atlantic and Pacific Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company*, and have made several amendments thereto, which they submit for the consideration of Your Honorable House.

Mr. *Langlois*, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred the following Resolution:—

"Resolved, That the Honorable *Hector Louis Langevin*, the Member representing the Electoral District of *Charlevoix* in this House, having stated from his place in this House, that he is credibly informed and believes that he can establish by satisfactory evidence, that the Honorable *Joseph Edouard Cauchon*, the Member representing in this House the Electoral District of *Quebec Centre*, and the President of the Privy Council of *Canada*, was instrumental in hiring, or causing to be hired a number of men who are employed in summer as members of the River Police at *Quebec*, and in sending them or causing them to be sent to the Electoral District of *Charlevoix*, during the recent Election of a Member to represent that District in the House of Commons; and that the said men were headed or accompanied by one *Edmond Trudelle*, an officer or employé of the Customs Department at *Quebec*, and that the whole or a large portion of said body of men were conveyed to said District in vehicles, the cost of such hire being charged to the said Honorable *Joseph Edouard Cauchon*, who has promised to pay, or directed or caused the same to be paid, the said men so headed or accompanied, being sent to said Electoral District to interfere illegally in said Election, to disturb said Election, and thus to deprive the Electors or a portion of the Electors of said District of their freedom as such Electors; and the said Honorable *Joseph Edouard Cauchon* having denied these charges, a Select Committee of nine Members be appointed by the House, to enquire into all the circumstances connected with the above charges, with power to send for persons, papers and records, and with instructions to report in full the evidence taken before them, and the proceedings of said Committee on this subject;" presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 6.*)

On motion of Mr. *Holton*, seconded by Mr. *Workman*,

Ordered, That the Bill to incorporate the *Atlantic and Pacific Mutual Insurance Company*, reported from the Select Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce this day, be placed on the Orders of this day, for the House in Committee thereon.

On motion of Mr. *Cameron (Cardwell)*, seconded by Sir *John A. Macdonald*,

Ordered, That the Bill from the Senate, intituled: "An Act to provide for the examination of witnesses on oath by Committees of the Senate and House of Commons, in certain cases," be now read the first time.

The Bill was accordingly read the first time; and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Blake*,

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday, next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution:—"That it is expedient to authorize the Government to make a temporary disposition of the *Iron Rails* as they are removed from the Government Railways, by loaning them to Companies constructing Railways, which may be regarded as feeders to the Government Lines; such Rails to be returned weight for weight to the Government Stores, at the Junction of such Lines, when taken up."

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to incorporate the *Atlantic and Pacific Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company*, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to incorporate the " *Atlantic and Pacific Fire and Marine Insurance Company*."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. Orton, from the Select Committee appointed to consider the Agricultural Interests of the Dominion, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 7.*)

The Order of the Day being read, for the House again in Committee of Supply ; And the Question being proposed, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair ;

Mr. Kirkpatrick moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. *Bowell*, That all the words after "That" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "it appears from papers laid before this House, that the Executive Government, by an Order in Council passed on the 18th February, 1875, while this House was in Session, recommended the passage of an Imperial Act, removing all doubts as to the right of the Parliament of the Dominion to possess the power to pass an Act providing for the examination of Witnesses on oath by Committees of the Senate and the House of Commons ;

"That in pursuance of that recommendation, the Imperial Parliament passed the Act, chaptered 38—*Victoria* 38 and 39, whereby Section 18 of the '*British North America Act*, 1867,' was repealed, and another Section substituted for the one so repealed ;

"That this House on the 27th March, 1871, on the motion of Hon. *L. H. Holton*, seconded by the Hon. *A. Mackenzie*, resolved as follows : 'And this House is of opinion that no change in the provisions of '*The British North America Act*, 1867,' should be sought for by the Executive Government, without the previous assent of the Parliament of the Dominion ;'

"That the previous assent of the Parliament of Canada to the change in the provisions of the '*British North America Act*, 1867,' sought for by the Order in Council aforesaid, was not obtained ;

"That this House regrets that any Imperial Legislation affecting the '*British North America Act*, 1867,' should have been sought for by the Executive Government without the assent of the Parliament of Canada, expressed in the usual manner by an Address from both Houses of Parliament to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen," inserted instead thereof ;

And a Debate arising thereupon :—The said proposed amendment was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

Then the Main Question being put ;

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.

The House accordingly again resolved itself into the said Committee.

(*In the Committee.*)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for further expenses in connection with the Seigniorial Commission, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Miscellaneous Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand one hundred and seventy dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of Precis Writer, Clerk and Messenger in connection with the Supreme Court of *Canada* and Exchequer Court of *Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Printing, Stationery and Contingencies in connection with the Supreme Court of *Canada* and Exchequer Court of *Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray travelling expenses of two Stipendiary Magistrates in connection with the administration of Justice in the *North-West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and nineteen thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars and thirty-two cents be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for further expenses for current fiscal year (\$50,000 advanced under Special Warrant of His Excellency the Governor General) in connection with *North-West Mounted Police*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty one thousand one hundred and eighty-four dollars and forty-seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, to meet arrears of fiscal years 1873-74 and 1874-75 in connection with *North-West Mounted Police*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for increased cost of Parliamentary Printing, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for law books for Library of Parliament, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for cost of increased Staff, &c., for Parliamentary Library, in accordance with the Report of the Committee, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray part of unexpended balance of 1874-75 in connection with Immigration and Quarantine, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Drill Pay and all other incidental expenses connected with the drill and training of the Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Workshops, Public Buildings, *Ottawa*, from 1874-75, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the cost of lock boxes for the new Post Office Building, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for additional cost, new Custom House, *Pictou, N.S.* \$1,750 and \$4,800 from 1874-75, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for Barracks, *Battle River, North-West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-three thousand nine hundred and sixty-six dollars and ninety-four cents be granted to Her Majesty, to pay cost of Buildings, *Fort Pelly*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of *Toronto* Custom House from 1874-75, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of *Toronto* Examining Warehouse from 1874-75, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of *Ottawa* Post Office and Custom House, from 1874-75, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of *Grosse Isle* Quarantine Station from 1874-75, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-nine thousand seven hundred and ninety six dollars and fifty-nine cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of *Montreal* Examining Warehouse from 1874-75, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of *Sydney* Quarantine Station from 1874-75, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of *Sydney* Marine Hospital from 1874-75, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for additional cost for maintenance of Dominion steamers, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the cost of building and equipping steam boat to maintain communication between *Prince Edward Island* and the mainland during winter months, in accordance with the Terms of Union, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received on Monday next.

Mr. *Young* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Supplement No. 4 to the Eighth Annual Report of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, for the year 1875. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 5.)

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill to amend an Act intituled: "An Act to amend an Act to make further provision as to Duties of Customs in *Manitoba* and the *North-West Territories*, and further to restrain the importation or manufacture of Intoxicating Liquors into or in the *North-West Territories*;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Kirkpatrick* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass, and the Title be: "An Act to amend the Acts therein mentioned, as respecting the importation or manufacture of Intoxicants in the *North-West Territories*."

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Blake*,

Resolved, That when the House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned till Monday next, at half-past One o'clock P.M.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate, by their Clerk, as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the Bill intituled : “ An Act to amend the Act thirty-first Victoria, Chapter five, as respects the Public Accounts,” without any amendment.

And then The House adjourned till Monday next at half-past One O'clock P.M.

Monday, 10th April, 1876.

Half-past One O'Clock, P. M.

Mr. Speaker laid before the House,—General Statement and Return of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials in the District of *Kamouraska*, for the year 1875. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 16.)

And also,—Statement of the Receipts and Payments of the Mutual Life Association of *Canada*, for the year ending 31st December 1875. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 113.)

The following Petition was brought up, and laid on the Table :—

By Mr. *Workman*,—The Petition of *W. K. Littleton* and others, of *Hudson*.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petitions were read and received :—

Of the Reverend *Joseph Hurtubise* and others, of *Templeton*; and of *Henry Erratt* and others, of *North Plantagenet*; severally representing that the lands bordering on the River *Ottawa* between the *Chaudière Falls* and the *Long Sault Rapids* are annually submerged to a great depth, and praying for an enquiry into the cause and with a view to the discovery of a means of abating the evil.

Of the Reverend *H. Moreau*, Canon, Vicar General and others, of the City of *Montreal*; praying for the passing of an Act for the better observance of the Sabbath on Railways and other Public Works in the Dominion.

Of *J. F. Pratt* and others, of the City of *Montreal*; of *E. P. Aitkman* and others; and of *John Syoret* and others, of *Roxton Pond*; severally praying for the repeal of the Eleventh Section of the Act respecting the *North-West Territories* establishing a Sectarian School system, and for the removal of other alleged causes of complaint.

Of the Honorable *Thomas Jean Jacques Loranger*, one of the Judges of the Superior Court of the Province of *Quebec*; praying to be heard in vindication of his judicial conduct, &c., in opposition to the Petition presented by *F. X. A. Biron* and others.

Of the Reverend *Urgel Archambault*, Curé, and others; and of the Reverend *V. Plinquet*, Curé, and others, Suitors of the District of *Richelieu*; severally representing that they have had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct on the Bench and elsewhere of the Honorable Mr. Justice *Loranger*, and praying that any Petitions presented preferring charges against the said Judge, may be rejected and declared unfounded.

Of *Adam McLean* and others, of *Saint John, New Brunswick*; praying for the repeal of the Eleventh section of the Act to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting the *North-West Territories*; and that the subject of Education in the said Territories may be left to the Local Legislatures of the Provinces.

Of Messrs. *T. Rankine* and Sons and others, of *Saint John, New Brunswick*; praying that the General Inspection Act, 1874, may be made compulsory on all Flour and Meal imported for sale or consumption, so far as the City and County of *St. John* is concerned.

A Motion being made and seconded, That the Petition of the Reverend *Isidore Forget*, Curé, of *St. Damien de Brandon*, and others, Suitors of the District of *Richelieu*, presented on Friday last, representing that they have had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct on the Bench, and elsewhere, of the Honorable Mr. Justice *Loranger*, and praying that any Petitions presented preferring charges against the said Judge, may be rejected and declared unfounded, be now received;

Mr. Speaker decided, "That in accordance with Rule 86, which requires the "signatures of at least three Petitioners on the sheet containing the prayer of the "Petition, and the sheet of the prayer of this Petition not having any signature at "all, it cannot be received."

Mr. *Trow*, from the Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix, No. 8.*)

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 29th March, 1876, for the correspondence between the Government and the Censitaires of the Seignior *Nicolas Rioux*, in the County of *Rimouski*, in the matter of the tax which they pay to the Seigniors, instead of Statute days' labor (*les journées de corvées.*) (*Sessional Papers, No. 114.*)

Also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 29th March, 1876, for a copy of all correspondence between the Government and the Vine Growers' Association of *Canada*, in relation to any infraction by said Company of the Revenue Laws of the Dominion since 1870; also a Return of the quantity of wine and brandy manufactured by said Association since that period, and the amount of excise or any other duties paid thereon. (*Sessional Papers, No. 115.*)

Also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 2nd March, 1876, for copies of all correspondence with the Colonial Secretary, on the subject of the exercise of the power of disallowance of the Provincial Statutes. (*Sessional Papers, No. 116.*)

Also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 29th March, 1876, for all correspondence between the Honorable Minister of Marine and Fisheries and the Agent of that Department in *Victoria*, or any other parties, in reference to a complaint made from the Canadian *Pacific* Railway Office, *Victoria*, showing the inconvenience occasioned by the Government steamer "Sir James Douglas," being allowed to carry passengers when engaged in Government service transporting survey parties. (*Sessional Papers, No. 117.*)

And also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 29th March, 1876, for copies of the instructions given to *François Xavier De Sales Laterrière*, Esquire, Physician, of *Malbaie*, to go and vaccinate the Indians on the North Shore of the *St. Lawrence*, in the County of *Saguenay*, during the year 1875, &c. (*Sessional Papers, No. 118.*)

Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Seventh Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

The Committee have carefully examined the following documents, and recommend that they be printed, viz:—

Return to Order,—Advertisements asking for tenders for the erection of an Examining Warehouse in Montreal and of the tenders submitted, &c.

Return to Address,—Detailed statement of amounts expended on the grounds and fences in front of the Parliament Buildings from the 1st January, 1870, to 1st January, 1876, also on the new Library.

Return to Order,—Statement of the Capital, Traffic and Working Expenditure of the Railways of the Dominion.

Return to Address,—Correspondence with the Colonial Office, or with the Government of the *United States*, with respect to the denying the free navigation of the *United States Canals*.

Return to Order,—Correspondence and advertisements inviting tenders for the supplying of Steel Rails for the Canadian *Pacific Railway*.

Return to Order,—Statement shewing the debt &c., of *Canada*, issued in *London* on the 19th October, 1875, by the Honorable the Finance Minister.

Report of the Select Committee on the Salt Interests of the Country.

Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into alleged irregularities at the last election for the Electoral District of *Charlevoix*.

Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the possibility of navigating the River and Gulf of *St. Lawrence* during the winter season.

Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of legislating on the matter of sanitary reform.

Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Agricultural Interests of the Dominion. (*The Report and oral evidence only to be printed*).

The Committee also recommend that the following documents *be not printed viz* :—

Return to Address,—Correspondence between the Dominion Government and that of *Nova Scotia*, relating to Eastern Railway Extension in that Province.

Contracts and other papers relating to construction of the Canadian *Pacific Railway*.

Return to Order, of all Gypsum or Plaster of Paris imported from the *United States* into *Canada*, giving the Ports or Places, &c.

Return to Order,—Correspondence respecting the loss of the Steamship "*Pacific*."

Return to Order,—Engineer's Report of Surveys of the *St. Lawrence* and Estimates for improvements, &c.

Return to Address,—Correspondence between the Dominion and Imperial Governments and between the Local Governments relating to Certificates of Service granted by the Dominion to Captains in the Merchant Service.

Return to Address,—Shewing the respective sums paid in 1875-76 for transporting freight and passengers in *British Columbia* belonging to the Canadian *Pacific Railway*, &c.

Return to Order,—Report and Plans made by Mr. *Perley* in 1873, for the enlargement of *St. Peter's Canal*.

Return to Address,—Copies of accounts and pay lists for construction or repairs in 1875 of the Wharves at *Malbaie*, *Les Eboulements* and *Bay St. Paul*, &c.

Return to Order, of the names of the persons who have ceased to belong to the Culler's Office since 1st July, 1875, through death, superannuation or otherwise.

Return to Order,—Instructions given to the Officer in charge of the Steam Dredge employed clearing the bar at the entrance of *Miramichi River*, with all reports of amount of work done in that locality, &c.

Return to Order,—Names of Rivers for which fishing leases have been renewed or granted since the 1st December, 1873.

Return to Order,—Relating to the construction of a Branch Railway from *St. Charles*, County of *Bellechasse*, to *St. Joseph de Lévis*.

Return to Address,—Statement shewing the work performed by Steam Dredge "*Canadian*" during the past year, with cost of said work, &c.

Return to Order,—Correspondence respecting the fishing rights of *Eugene Dumas*, *Joseph Levesque*, and *Zephirin Duval*, in the Parish of *St. Jean*, *Port Joli*, &c.

Return to Order,—Documents relating to the construction by Messrs. *Piton & Co.*, of certain buildings at *Grosse Isle*.

Return to Order,—Evidence taken before the Dominion Arbitrators on the claim of *George Rochester* against the Government.

Return to Order,—Contract between the Government and Mr. Charles E. Forgues, of Malbaie, for the construction of a Light House upon *Isle aux Coudres*.

Return to Order,—Of all licenses issued by the Inspector of Fisheries for fishing in *Burlington Bay* and the *Dundas Marsh* during the years 1872, '73, '74 and '75, &c.

Return to Address,—Correspondence between the Dominion and *British Columbia* Governments, relative to the appointment of a County Court Judge for *New Westminster, British Columbia*.

Return to Order,—Of all licenses to fish with hoop and trap nets issued during 1875 for the Province of *Ontario*, &c.

Return to Order,—Relating to the dismissal of Mr. McDougall, Postmaster at *Christmas Island, Cape Breton*.

Return to Order,—Correspondence, &c., relating to the Sugar refining interest since 1872.

On motion of Mr. Trow, seconded by Mr. Pozer,

Ordered, That the First Report of the Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization, be referred to the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill respecting Dominion Lands, reserved for Railway purposes;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

Ordered, That the Bill be withdrawn.

The Order of the Day being read, for the House in Committee to consider the following proposed Resolution:—"That it is expedient to make special provision respecting Dominion Lands withdrawn from the general provisions of the Dominion Lands Acts, as to Sale and Settlement, for purposes connected with the Canadian *Pacific Railway*; and to provide that two-thirds of all cash received for such Lands shall be carried to a special fund for such purposes as aforesaid, to be dealt with in such manner as may be deemed expedient by the Governor in Council;

Ordered, That the said Order be discharged.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into a Committee to consider a certain proposed Resolution authorizing the Government to make a temporary disposition of the Iron Rails, as they are removed from the Government Railways, by loaning them to Companies constructing Railways, which may be regarded as feeders to the Government Lines; such Rails to be returned weight for weight to the Government Stores, at the Junction of such Lines, when taken up; and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. Ross (*Middlesex*) reported, That the Committee had come to a Resolution.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. Ross (*Middlesex*) reported the Resolution accordingly, and the same was read as followeth:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to authorize the Government to make a temporary disposition of the Iron Rails as they are removed from the Government Railways, by loaning them to Companies constructing Railways, which may be regarded as feeders to the Government Lines; such Rails to be returned weight for weight to the Government Stores, at the Junction of such Lines, when taken up, and the Question being proposed, That the said Resolution be now read a second time;

Mr. Bowell moved, in amendment, seconded by Mr. Flesher, That all the words after "now" to the end of the Question be left out, and the words "recommitted to a Committee of the whole House for the purpose of amending the same, so as to" provide, that the Iron Rails removed from the Government Railways, shall be sold

"to the highest bidder, after due notice shall have been given of such intention to sell the same" inserted instead thereof;

And the Question being put on the amendment; the House divided: and the names being called for, they were taken down as follow:—

YEAS :

Messieurs

<i>Baby,</i>	<i>Gaudet,</i>	<i>McCallum,</i>	<i>Pope,</i>
<i>Benoit,</i>	<i>Haggart,</i>	<i>McQuade,</i>	<i>Robinson,</i>
<i>Blanchet,</i>	<i>Harwood,</i>	<i>Masson,</i>	<i>Robitaille,</i>
<i>Bowell,</i>	<i>Jones (Leeds),</i>	<i>Monteith,</i>	<i>Rouleau,</i>
<i>Cameron (Victoria),</i>	<i>Langevin,</i>	<i>Montplaisir,</i>	<i>Short,</i>
<i>Caron,</i>	<i>Little,</i>	<i>Orton,</i>	<i>Wallace (Norfolk),</i>
<i>Daoust,</i>	<i>Macdonald (Kingston),</i>	<i>Pettes,</i>	<i>White (Hastings),</i>
<i>Desjardins,</i>	<i>McDougall (Renfrew),</i>	<i>Platt,</i>	<i>White (Renfrew), and</i>
<i>Farrow,</i>	<i>MacMillan,</i>	<i>Plumb,</i>	<i>Wright (Pontiac).—37.</i>
<i>Flesher,</i>			

NAYS :

Messieurs

<i>Archibald,</i>	<i>Coffin,</i>	<i>Killam,</i>	<i>Robillard.</i>
<i>Aylmer,</i>	<i>Delorme,</i>	<i>Laflamme,</i>	<i>Rochester,</i>
<i>Bain,</i>	<i>De St. Georges,</i>	<i>Laird,</i>	<i>Ross (Middlesex),</i>
<i>Barthe,</i>	<i>De Veber,</i>	<i>Lajoie,</i>	<i>Ross (Prince Edward),</i>
<i>Bertram,</i>	<i>Dymond,</i>	<i>Langlois,</i>	<i>Rymal,</i>
<i>Biggar,</i>	<i>Ferris,</i>	<i>Laurier,</i>	<i>Skinner,</i>
<i>Blackburn,</i>	<i>Fiset,</i>	<i>Macdougall (Elgin),</i>	<i>Smith (Peel),</i>
<i>Blain,</i>	<i>Fleming,</i>	<i>MacKay (Cape Br'ton),</i>	<i>Smith (Selkirk),</i>
<i>Borron,</i>	<i>Fréchette,</i>	<i>Mackenzie,</i>	<i>Smith (Westmoreland)</i>
<i>Bowman,</i>	<i>Galbraith,</i>	<i>McGregor,</i>	<i>Snider,</i>
<i>Brouse.</i>	<i>Gillies,</i>	<i>McLeod,</i>	<i>Stirton,</i>
<i>Buell,</i>	<i>Gillmor,</i>	<i>Metcalf,</i>	<i>St. Jean,</i>
<i>Burk,</i>	<i>Gordon,</i>	<i>Mills,</i>	<i>Taschereau,</i>
<i>Burpee (St. John),</i>	<i>Goudge,</i>	<i>Mitchell,</i>	<i>Thompson (Ha'dim'nd)</i>
<i>Burpee (Sunbury),</i>	<i>Hagar,</i>	<i>Moffat,</i>	<i>Thomson (Welland),</i>
<i>Cartwright,</i>	<i>Hall,</i>	<i>Norris,</i>	<i>Tremaine,</i>
<i>Casey,</i>	<i>Higinbotham,</i>	<i>Oliver,</i>	<i>Trow,</i>
<i>Cauchon,</i>	<i>Holton,</i>	<i>Paterson,</i>	<i>Vail,</i>
<i>Cheval,</i>	<i>Horton,</i>	<i>Pickard,</i>	<i>Wallace (Albert),</i>
<i>Christie,</i>	<i>Huntington,</i>	<i>Pouliot,</i>	<i>Wood, and</i>
<i>Church,</i>	<i>Irving,</i>	<i>Power,</i>	<i>Workman.—87.</i>
<i>Cockburn,</i>	<i>Kerr,</i>	<i>Pozer,</i>	

So it passed in the Negative.

Then the Main Question being put; the House divided: and it was resolved in the Affirmative.

The said Resolution was accordingly read a second time, and agreed to.

The House, according to Order, again resolved itself into the Committee of Supply.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the following additional expenditure:—*Ontario*, Fishery Overseers' salaries and disbursements, \$1,900; *Quebec*, Fishery Overseers' salaries and disbursements, \$3,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expense of maintenance of Steamer for protection of Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Fish-breeding, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to bring up the annuities payable under the *Robinson Treaty* to the *Chippewas of Lakes Huron and Superior* from 96 cents to \$4 per head, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to purchase presents for the Indians in the neighborhood of *Fort Carleton*, on the River *Saskatchewan*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the payment of annuities under Treaty No. 4, and the purchase of provisions for Indians assembled to receive those annuities for which a special warrant from His Excellency the Governor General has been issued, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to aid in the publication of a Grammar and Dictionary in *Saulteau or Chipewewa* and English, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for expenditure under the Fishery Commission, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Miscellaneous Printing, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the relief of Settlers in Manitoba rendered destitute by grasshopper ravages, for which a special warrant has been issued by His Excellency the Governor General, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand eight hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to meet probable claims of the Hon. *Ambrose Shea*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fourteen cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray unexpended balance of 1874-75 for survey of boundary between *Canada* and the *United States*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand six hundred and ninety-two dollars and forty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray unexpended balance of 1874-75 for survey of boundary between *Ontario* and the *North-West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for additional rolling stock, &c., *Prince Edward Island Railway*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and twelve cents be granted to Her Majesty, to pay for balance of cost of charge of Gauge Railway Lines, *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick* (\$38,758.12 from 1874-75), for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-four dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the Salaries of Inspectors of Weights and Measures, Gas and Gas Metres, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-four thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray unprovided items, *vide* Public Accounts, 1874-75, part 2, page 398, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the Salaries of two Clerks in the Indian Branch, Department of the Interior, inadvertently omitted in first estimate, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of one Stipendiary Magistrate, or County Court Judge, to provide, if necessary, for the vacancy created by the death of the late A. T. *Bushby*, Esq., in the Province of *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray travelling expenses of one Stipendiary Magistrate in the *North-West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for salaries of Draughtsmen and other expenses in connection with the preparation of maps for Railway Committee, to be expended under the supervision of the Clerk of the House of Commons, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and contingent expenses of Statistical Office, *Halifax*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries of 316 Deputy Registrars, Province of *Nova Scotia*, and allowances for getting Marriage Returns in connection with Arts, Agriculture and Statistics, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for a pension to Ensign *Fahey*, in accordance with a report of the Medical Board in connection with New Militia Pensions, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of forage and contingencies in connection with *North-West Mounted Police Force*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of *Cornwall Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

And the Committee having continued to sit till Six of the Clock; Mr. Speaker took the Chair, and left it to resume the same at half-past Seven o'Clock.

Half-past Seven o'Clock, P.M.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills without any amendment:—

Bill intituled: "An Act to enable *Ozro Morrill* to obtain a Patent for certain inventions and improvements in Sewing Machine Shuttles."

Bill intituled: "An Act to make further provision in regard to the Supreme Court and the Exchequer Court of *Canada*."

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Dominion Lands Acts."

Bill intituled: "An Act to remove doubts under the Acts therein mentioned, respecting the Harbour Commissioners of *Montreal* and to amend the same."

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting the *Desjardins Canal*."

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend "The Railway Statistics Act."

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act thirty-eighth *Victoria*, Chapter Twenty-three, respecting the Northern Railway of *Canada*."

And also, the Senate do not insist on their amendments made to the Bill intituled: "An Act to make provision for the collection and registration of the Criminal Statistics of *Canada*," to which the Commons have disagreed.

Mr. *Robitaille*, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the possibility of establishing a Sub-marine Telegraph system, and into the advantages and necessity of such a system of Telegraphy in the waters of the Gulf and River *St. Lawrence* and the waters forming the approaches to the Gulf, presented to the House the Report of the said Committee, which was read (*Appendix, No. 9.*)

On motion of Mr. *Robitaille*, seconded by Mr. *Baby*,

Ordered, That the said Report be referred to the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 20th March, 1876, for copies of all Acts passed by the Council of the *North-West Territories*, and all correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Government of the said Territories, relative to matters which have been under consideration by the said Council. (*Sessional Papers, No. 70.*)

On motion of Mr. *Pouliot*, seconded by Mr. *Robillard*,

Ordered, That there be laid before this House, a statement of the fishing licenses granted since confederation for setting up fisheries on the beach of the *St. Lawrence* in front of the parishes of *Notre Dame du Portage*, *River du Loup* and *Cacouna*, shewing 1st; The names of the persons to whom licenses were granted, together with the amount paid for each such license; 2nd. The amount of fines and penalties paid for infractions of the law in setting up such fisheries, with the names of the persons who paid such penalties and the amount paid by each of them.

On motion of Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, seconded by Mr. *Oliver*,

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying His Excellency to cause to be laid before this House, copies of all correspondence between the Government and the Lieutenant Governors of the different Provinces regarding the relative jurisdiction of the Dominion and Provincial Parliament over the manufacture and sale of Intoxicating Liquors; together with all decisions of the Courts in the different Provinces, bearing upon this matter.

Ordered, That the said Address be presented to His Excellency by such Members of this House as are of the Queen's Privy Council.

Mr. *McDougall (Renfrew)* moved, seconded by Mr. *Ross (Middlesex)*, and the Question being proposed, That a Select Committee be appointed to consider the evidence taken by the official arbitrators on the claim of *George Rochester* and report upon that evidence; such Committee to consist of Messrs. *Galbraith*, *White (Renfrew)*, *Wright (Pontiac)*, *Archibald* and the mover; And a Debate arising thereupon:—The said Motion was, with leave of the House, withdrawn.

The Committee of Supply was resumed.

(*In the Committee.*)

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of *Montreal Examining Warehouse*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Mounted Police Buildings and River Crossings, *North-West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Manitoba Penitentiary (Furniture)*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Breakwaters, Lower *St. Lawrence*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the cost of building and equipping steam-boat to maintain communication between *Prince Edward Island* and the mainland during winter months, in accordance with the Terms of Union, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salary of Keeper, Time Ball, *Halifax* (fifteen months), in connection with Light House and Coast Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet anticipated expenses in connection with the *Sioux* Indians, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to bring up the annuities payable under the *Robinson Treaty* to the *Chippewas* of Lakes *Huron* and *Superior*, from 96 cents to \$4 per head, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with the care of Archives, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Young* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be received To-morrow.

Mr. *Young* also acquainted the House that he was directed to move, That the Committee may have leave to sit again.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee.

Mr. *Young* reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions, which were read as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for further expenses in connection with the Seigniorial Commission, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Miscellaneous Justice, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand one hundred and seventy dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of Precis Writer, Clerk and Messenger in connection with the Supreme Court of *Canada* and Exchequer Court of *Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Printing, Stationery and Contingencies in connection with the Supreme Court of *Canada* and Exchequer Court of *Canada*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray travelling expenses of two Stipendiary Magistrates in connection with the administration of Justice in the *North-West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and nineteen thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars and thirty-two cents be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for further expenses for current fiscal year (\$50,000 advanced under Special Warrant of His Excellency the Governor General) in connection with *North-West Mounted Police*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-one thousand one hundred and eighty-four dollars and forty-seven cents be granted to Her Majesty, to meet arrears.

of fiscal years 1873-74 and 1874-75 in connection with *North-West Mounted Police*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for increased cost of Parliamentary Printing, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for law books for Library of Parliament, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for cost of increased Staff, &c., for Parliamentary Library, in accordance with the Report of the Committee, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray part of unexpended balance of 1874-75 in connection with Immigration and Quarantine, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Drill Pay and all other incidental expenses connected with the drill and training of the Militia, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Workshops, Public Buildings, *Ottawa*, from 1874-75, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the cost of lock boxes for the new Post Office Building, *Montreal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Six thousand five hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for additional cost, new Custom House, *Pictou, N.S.*, \$1,750 and \$4,800 from 1874-75, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for Barracks, *Battle River, North-West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-three thousand nine hundred and sixty-six dollars and ninety-four cents be granted to Her Majesty, to pay cost of Buildings, *Fort Pelly*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of *Toronto Custom House* from 1874-75, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eight thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of *Toronto Examining Warehouse* from 1874-75, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Seven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of *Ottawa Post Office and Custom House*, from 1874-75, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty to defray cost of *Grosse Isle Quarantine Station* from 1874-75, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-nine thousand seven hundred and ninety six dollars and fifty-nine cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of *Montreal Examining Warehouse* from 1874-75, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of *Sydney Quarantine Station* from 1874-75, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of *Sydney Marine Hospital* from 1874-75, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eighteen thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for additional cost for maintenance of Dominion steamers, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the cost of building and equipping steam boat to maintain communication between *Prince Edward Island* and the mainland during winter months, in accordance with the Terms of Union, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Blake*,

Resolved, That when this House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned till To-morrow at Two o'Clock, P.M.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow at Two o'Clock, P.M.

Tuesday, 11th April, 1876,

On motion of Mr. *Holton*, seconded by Mr. *Langevin*,

Resolved, That under the special circumstances of the case the Speaker be authorized to cause the full Sessional allowance of Mr. *Ross*, Member for the West Riding of the County of *Middlesex*, to be paid as if he had been in attendance from the beginning of the Session.

The following Petitions were severally brought up, and laid on the Table:—

By Mr. *Langevin*,—The Petition of the Reverend *A.H.B. Lassiseraye*, Curé, of *St. François du Lac* and others, Suitors of the District of *Richelieu*.

By Mr. *Wright* (*Ottawa*),—The Petition of the Reverend *A. M. Bourassa*, Curé, and others, of the Parish of *Notre Dame de Bonsecours*.

By Mr. *Coffin*,—The Petition of the Reverend *F. Babcock* and others, of the Province of *Nova Scotia*.

Mr. *Mills*, from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the causes of the present depression of the Manufacturing, Mining, Commercial, Shipping, Lumber and Fishing intrests, presented to the House the First Report of the said Committee, which was read. (*Appendix No. 3.*)

Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*), from the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, presented to the House the Eighth Report of the said Committee, which was read as followeth:—

The Committee carefully examined the following documents, and recommend that they be printed, viz:—

Return to Address,—Tenders for construction of a line of Telegraph in connection with the *Pacific Railway*, &c., &c.

Return to Address,—Correspondence with the Colonial Secretary on the subject of the exercise of the power of disallowance of the Provincial Statutes.

Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to enquire into the possibility of establishing a Sub-Marine Telegraph System.

Report of the Select Committee on Immigration and Colonization. (5,000 copies.)

The Committee also recommend that the following documents be not printed, viz:—
Statement, receipts and payments Mutual Life Association of *Canada*.

Return to Order,—Correspondence between the Government and the Censitaires of the Seigniory *Nicolas Rioux*, in the County of *Kamouraska*, in the matter of the tax they pay the Seigniors.

Return to Order,—Correspondence between the Government and the Vine Growers' Association of Canada, in relation to any infraction of the Revenue Laws.

Return to Order,—Correspondence between the Department of Marine and Fisheries, relative to inconvenience occasioned by the Government Steamer "*Sir James Douglas*" being allowed to carry passengers when engaged in the Government service.

Return to Order,—Instructions given to *F. X. De Sales Laterrière*, Esq., Physician, of *Malbaix*, to vaccinate the Indians on the North Shore of the *St. Lawrence*.

Return to Address,—Acts passed by the Council of the *North-West Territories*, &c.

On motion of Mr. *Blain*, seconded by Mr. *Macdougall* (*Elgin*).

Ordered, That the Fee paid on the Bill to incorporate the British Canadian Loan and Trust Company (Limited) be refunded; the said Bill having been withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Ross* (*Middlesex*), seconded by Mr. *Oliver*,

Resolved, That this House doth concur in the Seventh and Eighth Reports of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.

On motion of Mr. *Workman*, seconded by Mr. *Holton*,

Ordered, That the Fee paid on the Bill to incorporate the Trust Company of *Canada*, be refunded; the said Bill having been withdrawn.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Blake*,

Resolved, That the Government be authorized to enter into contracts during the Recess with parties sending in the lowest available tenders for the works of construction of the following portions of the *Canada Pacific Railway*, viz:—From *Fort William* westward towards *Lac de Mille Lacs* and the crossing of *Steel River*; from *Rat Portage* to *Cross Lake*.

Mr. *Young* reported from the Committee of Supply; several Resolutions, which were read as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand four hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the following additional expenditure:—*Ontario*, Fishery Overseers' salaries and disbursements, \$1,900, *Quebec* Fishery Overseers' salaries and disbursements, \$3,500, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

2. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the expenses of maintenance of Steamer for protection of Fisheries, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

3. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of Fish-breeding, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

4. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to bring up the annuities payable under the *Robinson Treaty* to the *Chippewas* of Lakes *Huron* and *Superior* from 96 cents to \$4 per head, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

5. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to purchase presents for the Indians in the neighborhood of *Fort Carleton* on the River *Saskatchewan*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

6. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the payment of annuities under Treaty No. 4, and the purchase of provisions for Indians assembled to receive those annuities for which a special warrant from His Excellency the Governor General has been issued, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

7. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to aid in the publication of a Grammar and Dictionary in *Saulteau* or *Chippewa* and English, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

8. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand two hundred dollars be

granted to Her Majesty, to provide for expenditure under the Fishery Commission, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

9. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Miscellaneous Printing, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

10. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Sixty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the relief of Settlers in Manitoba rendered destitute by grass-hopper ravages, for which a special warrant has been issued by His Excellency the Governor General, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

11. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand eight hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to meet probable claims of the Hon. *Ambrose Shea*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

12. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and forty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty-seven dollars and fourteen cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray unexpended balance of 1874-75 for Survey of Boundary between *Canada* and the *United States*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

13. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand six hundred and ninety-two dollars and forty cents be granted to Her Majesty, to defray unexpended balance of 1874-75 for Survey of Boundary between *Ontario* and the *North-West*, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

14. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Forty-four thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for additional rolling stock, &c., *Prince Edward Island* Railway, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

15. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and twelve cents be granted to Her Majesty, to pay for balance of cost of change of Gauge, Railway Lines, *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick* (\$38,758.12 from 1874-75), for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

16. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-one thousand two hundred and eighty-four dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet the Salaries of Inspectors of Weights and Measures, Gas and Gas Meters, for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

17. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-four thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray unprovided items, (*vide* Public Accounts, 1874-75, part 2, page 398), for the year ending 30th June, 1876.

18. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand two hundred and fifty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the salaries of two Clerks in the Indian Branch, Department of the Interior, inadvertently omitted in first estimate, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

19. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Salary of one Stipendiary Magistrate, or County Court Judge, to provide, if necessary, for the vacancy created by the death of the late *A. T. Bushby*, Esq., in the Province of *British Columbia*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

20. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand five hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray travelling expenses of one Stipendiary Magistrate in the *North-West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

21. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand nine hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for salaries of Draughtsmen and other expenses in connection with the preparation of maps for Railway Committee, to be expended under the supervision of the Clerk of the House of Commons, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

22. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Four thousand one hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray Salaries and contingent expenses of Statistical Office, *Halifax*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

23. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salaries of 316 Deputy Registrars,

Province of *Nova Scotia*, and allowances for getting Marriage Returns in connection with Arts, Agriculture and Statistics, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

24. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for a pension to Ensign *Fahay*, in accordance with a report of the Medical Board, in connection with New Militia Pensions, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

25. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Ten thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Forage and contingencies, in connection with *North-West Mounted Police Force*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

26. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two hundred thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of *Cornwall Canal*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

27. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Fifty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of *Montreal Examining Warehouse*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

28. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Thirty thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Mounted Police Buildings and River Crossings, *North-West Territories*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

29. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray expenses of *Manitoba Penitentiary* (Furniture), for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

30. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray cost of Breakwaters, *Lower St. Laurence*, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

31. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Twenty-five thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to provide for the cost of building and equipping Steam-boat to maintain communication between *Prince Edward Island* and the mainland during winter months, in accordance with the Terms of Union, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

32. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding One hundred and twenty-five dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to defray salary of Keeper, Time Ball, *Halifax* (fifteen months), in connection with Light House and Coast Service, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

33. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Two thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet anticipated expenses in connection with the *Sioux* Indians, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

34. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Eleven thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to bring up the annuities payable under the *Robinson Treaty* to the *Chippewas* of Lakes *Huron* and *Superior*, from 96 cents to \$4 per head, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

35. *Resolved*, That a sum not exceeding Three thousand dollars be granted to Her Majesty, to meet expenses in connection with the care of Archives, for the year ending 30th June, 1877.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

The House, according to Order, resolved itself into the Committee of Ways and Means.

(In the Committee.)

1. *Resolved*, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the financial year ending 30th June, 1876, the sum of \$1,139,338.28 be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

2. *Resolved*, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the financial year ending 30th June, 1877, the sum of \$19,486,616.02 be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

Resolutions to be reported.

Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *Workman* reported, That the Committee had come to several Resolutions.

Ordered, That the Report be now received.

Mr. *Workman* reported the Resolutions accordingly, and the same were read as follow:—

1. *Resolved*, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the financial year ending 30th June, 1876, the sum of \$1,139,338.28 be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

2. *Resolved*, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the financial year ending 30th June, 1877, the sum of \$19,486,612.02 be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of *Canada*.

The said Resolutions, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That Mr. *Cartwright* have leave to bring in a Bill for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service, for the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1876, and the 30th June, 1877, and for other purposes connected with the Public Service.

He accordingly presented the said Bill to the House, and the same was received and read the first time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read a second time.

The Bill was accordingly read a second time.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry the Bill to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

Mr. *Burpee*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 29th March, 1876, of all expenses connected with the collection of Customs at *Montreal* during the fiscal years 1873-'74 and '75 respectively; and also a statement of the Revenue collected at that Port for the same years respectively. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 88.)

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 7th April, 1876, for copies of all correspondence of whatsoever nature, telegrams, &c., between the Government and the Reverend M. *Dupré*, Priest, Curé of *Sorel*, President of the Board of the Directors of the Classical and Commercial College, *Sorel*, *Robert Sewell L. Hayden*, Esquire, Provincial Land Surveyor, and any other person; of any report by the said *Hayden* or any other person, respecting offer to purchase a piece of land belonging to the Government, situated in the town of *Sorel*, by the Corporation of the said College of *Sorel*, together with copies of all communications from any person whomsoever, of whatsoever nature, in relation to this matter, between Colonel *Coffin*, an employé of the Government, or any other employé of the Government and any other person whomsoever, residing in the town of *Sorel* or elsewhere, in relation to the said offer to purchase the said piece of land. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 122.)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 3rd April, 1876, for all correspondence between the Government of *British Columbia* and the Dominion Government respecting the construction of a Telegraph line from *Esquimalt* to *Nanaimo*; also all Orders in Council or correspondence with any other officer or person respecting the same. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 123.)

And also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 9th March, 1876, for 1st. A list of all the employés, whether permanent or temporary, of the following Public Departments at *Ottawa*:—Public Works, Receiver General, Finance, Post Office, Militia, Customs, Inland Revenue, Secretary of State, Marine and Fisheries,

Justice, Interior, Agriculture and Statistics,—shewing the salary of each of such employes ;

2nd. A statement shewing the *bonus* granted to each of the employes above named, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1875, and what portion of the sum voted for that purpose, during the last Session of this Parliament, has been thus distributed among such employes ;

3rd. Copies of all Orders in Council, Reports or Documents granting such *bonus* to each of the said employes ; and shewing upon what basis such *bonus* was distributed among them. (*Sessional Papers, No. 124.*)

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk as followeth :—

The Senate have passed the Bill intituled : “An Act to amend ‘The Insolvent Act of 1875,’” with an amendment, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled : “An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting Indians,” with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled : “An Act to incorporate the Canada Assurance Corporation,” with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled ; “An Act to incorporate the “Union Assurance Company of Canada,” with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled : “An Act to amend the charter of the *St. Lawrence* Bank, and to change the name of the said Bank to that of ‘The Standard Bank of Canada,’” with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendment made by the Senate to the Bill intituled : “An Act to amend ‘The Insolvent Act of 1875,’” and the same was read as followeth :—

Page 1, Line 21. After “lines” insert “and the eighteenth section of the said “Act is hereby amended by inserting after the word ‘liquidation’ in the ninth line, “the following words ‘or for want of, or for a substantial insufficiency in the affidavit “required by section nine.’”

The said Amendment, being read a second time, was agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to to their amendment, without any amendment.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled : “An Act to amend the charter of ‘The *St. Lawrence* Bank’ and to change the name of the said Bank to that of ‘The Standard Bank of Canada,’” and the same were read as follow :—

Page 2, Line 11. Leave out “seventy-five” and insert “fifty dollars, and one-half share of twenty-five.”

Page 2, Line 18. Leave out “one” and insert “a,” and leave out “seventy-five” and insert “fifty.”

Page 2, Line 20. Leave out “shareholders” and insert “shareholder.”

Page 2, Line 22. Leave out from “share” to the first “the” in line 23.

Page 2, Line 23. }

Page 2, Line 25. } Leave out “seventy-five” and insert “fifty.”

Page 2, Line 45. }

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments without any amendment.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled : "An Act to incorporate the *Canada Assurance Corporation*," and the same were read as follow :—

Page 1, Line 13. After "follows" insert "The persons hereinbefore named "and."

Page 1, Line 17. Leave out "*Canada*" and insert "Empire Fire and Marine."

Page 7, Line 25. After "require" insert "but not more than fifty per cent. of "the whole amount of the investments of the Corporation at any time shall consist "of the public securities of any foreign State or States."

Page 8, Line ult. After "Companies" insert "Clause A."

Clause A.

"The said Corporation shall obtain from the Minister of Finance within two years from and after the passing of this Act, the license required by Section 5 of "the Act passed in the thirty-eighth year of Her Majesty's reign, Chapter 20, in "default of which this Act shall become and be null and void, and of no effect, and "the Charter hereby granted, and all and every the rights and privileges hereby "conferred, shall be forfeited."

In the Preamble of the Bill.

Page 1, Line 9. Leave out from "nature" to "and" in line 10.

In the Title of the Bill.

Leave out "*Canada*" and insert "Empire Fire and Marine."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments without any amendment.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled : "An Act to incorporate the *Union Assurance Company* "of *Canada*," and the same were read as follow :—

Page 1, Line 22. After "follows" insert "The persons hereinbefore named "and"

Page 1, Line 27. After "Union" insert "Life and Accident."

Page 2, Line 41. After "*Canada*" insert "until five hundred thousand dollars "of the Capital Stock thereof has been subscribed for and ten per cent. of that amount "has been paid in as aforesaid, nor."

Page 5, Line 12. After "are" insert "hereby."

Page 5, Line 20. } Leave out "or shares."
Page 5, Line 23. }

Page 8, Line 34. After "require" insert "but not more than fifty per cent. of "the whole amount of the investments of the Company at any time shall consist of "the public securities of any foreign State or States."

Page 9, Line 30. After "business" insert "so far as such laws are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or with the laws of *Canada*."

Page 9, Line ult. After "Companies" insert "Clauses A and B."

Clause A.

"The said Company shall obtain from the Minister of Finance within two years, "from and after the passing of this Act, the license required by section five of this "Act, in default of which this Act shall become and be null and void and of no effect, "and the Charter hereby granted, and all and every the rights and privileges hereby "conferred, shall be forfeited."

Clause B.

"No Director or officer of the Company shall become a borrower of any of its funds, nor become surety for any other person who shall become a borrower from the said Company."

In the Preamble of the Bill.

Page 1, Line 18. Leave out from "nature" to "and" in line 19.

In the Title of the Bill.

After "Union" insert "Life and Accident."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments without any amendment.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act to amend and consoidate the Laws respecting Indians," and the same were read as follow:—

Page 1, Line penult. Leave out from "person" to "thirdly" in page 2, line 1.

Page 5, Line 25. } After "occupies" insert "or uses."

Page 6, Line 9. }

Page 6, Line 16. After "occupied" insert "or used."

Page 24, Line 33. Leave out "Justice" and insert "Judge, Stipendiary Magistrate, or two Justices."

Page 24, Line 36. Leave out "two months" and insert "one month," and leave out from the second "than" to "with" in line 37 and insert "six months."

Page 26, Line 36. After "band" insert (1.) "Any Indian who may be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, or to any other degree by any University of learning, or who may be admitted in any Province of the Dominion to practice law, either as an Advocate or as a Barrister or Councillor or Solicitor or Attorney or to be a Notary Public, or may enter Holy Orders or who may be licensed by any demomination of Christians as a Minister of the Gospel shall *ipso facto* become and be enfranchised under this Act."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments without any amendment.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the following Bills without any amendment:—

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act thirty-fifth *Victoria*, Chapter one hundred and eight intituled: 'An Act to amend the Act incorporating the London and Canadian Loan and Agency Company (Limited).'"

Bill intituled: "An Act to further amend the Act to incorporate 'The London and Canada Bank,' and to amend the Act amending the same."

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Acts therein mentioned as respects the importation or manufacture of intoxicants in the *North-West Territories*."

Bill intituled: "An Act to amend the Act thirty-seventh *Victoria*, Chapter fifty-one intituled: 'An Act to authorize the incorporation of Boards of Trade in the Dominion.'"

Bill intituled: "An Act respecting loans by 'The British American Land Company.'"

Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate 'The Chartered Bank of London and North America.'"

Bill intituled: "An Act to detach a certain portion of the County of *Lotbinière*, and to attach it to the County of *Beauce*."

Also, the Senate have agreed to the amendment made by this House to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to remove doubts under the Acts therein mentioned respecting the corporation of the *Quebec Harbor Commissioners*," without any amendment.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate 'The National Trust and Investment Company of *Canada* (Limited),' with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate 'The National Exchange Company,'" with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate 'The *London and Ontario Investment Company* (Limited),' with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate 'The *Scottish Canadian Loan Company*,'" with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Bill from the Senate intituled: "An Act to provide for the examination of Witnesses on Oath by Committees of the Senate and House of Commons, in certain cases;"

The Bill was accordingly read a second time; and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

Resolved, That this House do immediately resolve itself into the said Committee.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair; and Mr. *White (Renfrew)* reported, That the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed him to report the same without any amendment.

Ordered, That the Bill be now read the third time.

The Bill was accordingly read the third time.

Resolved, That the Bill do pass.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath passed the same without any amendment.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate 'The National Exchange Company,'" and the same were read as follow:—

Page 1, Line 38. Leave out "or personal" and leave out "or both."

Page 1, Line 39. Leave out from "thereof" to the first "and" on page 2, line 1.

Page 2, Line 1. After "conditions" insert "and at such rate of interest, not exceeding eight *per cent per annum*, as shall be lawful or may be lawfully taken, received, reserved or exacted, either by individuals or by corporate bodies in the place where the contract for the same shall be made or be executory."

Page 2, Line 4. Leave out "and personal" and leave out from "securities" to "and" in line 7.

Page 2, Line 29. Leave out from "thereto" to the first "The" in page 3, line 11.

Page 3, Line 22. Leave out from "expedient" to "and" in line 26.

Page 3, Line 33. After "deposit" insert "together with the aggregate of the sum or sums so borrowed."

Page 3, Line 34. Leave out "fifty per cent. of."

Page 3, Line 35. After "company" insert "and thirty-three and one-third per cent. added thereto."

Page 3, Line 38. Leave out "ten" and insert "twenty."

Page 3, Line 40. Leave out "one hundred" and insert "two hundred"

Page 3, Line 43. Leave out "five" and insert "ten" and leave out from "thereafter" to "The" in page 4, line 3.

Page 4, Line 16. Leave out from "lawful" to "in" in line 17 and insert "or may be lawfully taken, received reserved or exacted, either by individuals or by corporate bodies."

Page 4, Line 18. After "executory" insert "but not exceeding eight per centum per annum."

Page 4, Line 31. Leave out from "be" to the first "dollars" in line 32, and insert "one million."

Page 8, Line 7. Leave out "hundred thousand" and insert "million."

Page 8, Line 8. Leave out "fifty" and insert "one hundred."

Page 8, Line 21. Leave out "seven" and insert "a Board of not less than nine or more than thirteen."

Page 9, Line 3. Leave out "during his term of office."

Page 9, Line 4. Leave out "time" and insert "term of office of the Director dying, resigned or being removed, or becoming disqualified."

Page 11, Line 33. After "duplicate" insert "made up to the thirty-first day of December and."

Page 11, Line 34. Leave out "or" and insert "and."

Page 11, Line 35. After "up" insert "the names of all Shareholders, with their places of abode, and the number of shares held by each."

Page 11, Line 41. Leave out "or in respect of which they are acting as Agents."

Page 11, Line 43. After "Finance" insert "and the Company shall transmit a copy of each such statement to the Clerk of each House of Parliament within the first fifteen days of the first Session after the date to which it has been made up."

Page 12, Line ult. After "interest" insert Clauses A and B.

Clause A.

"Notwithstanding anything in this Act to the contrary, the Company shall not be organized nor commence business until they shall have obtained from the Treasury Board a certificate to the effect that it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Board that such amounts of capital have been *bona fide* subscribed and paid up as are by this Act required to be subscribed and paid up respectively, before organizing and commencing business under the terms of this Act."

Clause B.

"The Company shall obtain from the Treasury Board within two years from and after the passing of this Act the certificate by this Act required to be obtained by the Company before it can commence business, in default of which this Act shall become and be null and void and of no effect, and the Charter hereby granted and all and every the rights and privileges hereby conferred, shall be forfeited."

Ordered, That the said Amendments be read a second time To-morrow.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *London and Ontario Investment Company (Limited)*," and the same were read as follow:—

Page 1, Line ult. Leave out "two hundred thousand" and insert "one million."

Page 2, Line 1. Leave out "ten" and insert "twenty."

Page 2, Line 2. Leave out "one hundred" and insert "two hundred."

Page 2, Line 29. After the first "or" insert "of any."

Page 2, Line 30. Leave out "Municipal Corporation" and insert "City or County" and leave out from "*Canada*" to "and" in line 32.

Page 2, Line 33. After "Securities" insert "or."

Page 2, Line 34. Leave out "or such other securities as they may from time to time deem expedient."

Page 2, Line 36. After "conditions" insert "and at such rates of interest not exceeding eight per centum per annum as shall be lawful, or may be lawfully taken, received, reserved or exacted, either by individuals or by corporate bodies in the place where the contract for the same shall be made and be executory and."

Page 3, Line 19. Leave out from "Capital" to "paid" in line 20.

Page 3, Line 20. After "up" insert "and thirty-three and one-third per cent added thereto" and leave out "Clause 6."

Page 3, Line 43. Leave out from "estate" to the first "and" in line 45.

Page 3, Line 46. Leave out from "expedient" to "In" in Page 4, line 8.

Page 4, Line 12. Leave out from "Company" to "and" in line 15.

Page 4, Line 24. Leave out "five" and insert "ten."

Page 4, Line 25. Leave out "shall be mortgaged or hypothecated to them or as."

Page 4, Line 30. Leave out "nine" and insert "not less than nine nor more than thirteen."

Page 5, Line 7. After "generally" insert "so soon as ten per cent on the amount subscribed for has been paid in, the sum so paid in amounting to at least one hundred thousand dollars."

Page 5, Line 9. After "thereof" insert "but the said Company shall not be organized nor commence business until they shall have obtained from the Treasury Board a certificate to the effect that it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Board that such amounts of capital have been *bond fide* subscribed and paid as are by this Act required to be subscribed and paid respectively before organizing and commencing business under the terms of this Act."

Page 5, Line 20. Leave out "office or offices" and insert "Agency or Agencies."

Page 5, Line 22. Leave out from "Inland" to "and" in line 25.

Page 5, Line 33. Leave out "office" and insert "Agency."

Page 10, Line 7. After "duplicate" insert "made up to the thirty-first day of December preceding and."

Page 10, Line 8. After "President" insert "and."

Page 10, Line 10. After "up" insert "the names of the shareholders with their places of abode and the number of shares held by each."

Page 10, Line 15. Leave out from "them" to "provided" in line 16, and insert "and the said Company shall transmit a copy of each such statement to the Clerk of each House of Parliament within the first fifteen days of the first Session after the date to which it has been made up."

Page 10, Line ult. After interest" insert Clause C.

Clause C.

"In case the Company incorporated by this Act shall not *bond fide* commence business under its provisions within two years from and after the passing of this Act, then this Act shall become and be utterly null and void and of no effect, save and except so much of it as provided or may be construed to provide that the Provisional or other Directors may pay or reimburse themselves or others, all costs and expenses incurred in applying for and obtaining this Act and organizing or proceeding to organize the said Company out of any deposit or shares subscribed for, and the charter hereby granted, and all and every the rights and privileges hereby conferred, shall be forfeited."

In the preamble of the Bill,

Page 1, Line 18. Leave out from "same" to the second "and" in line 20.

Ordered, That the said Amendments be read a second time To-morrow.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate 'The Scottish Canadian Loan Company,'" and the same were read as follow:

Page 1, Line 32,—After "interest" insert "not exceeding eight per centum per

"~~annum~~, as may be lawful or may be lawfully taken, received, reserved or exacted, either by individuals or by corporate bodies, in the place where the contract for the same shall be made or be executory."

Page 1, Line 36. Leave out from "provincial" to "Debentures" in line 37.

Page 1, Line 37. After "Debentures" insert "or Debentures of Cities or Counties."

Page 1, line 40. Leave out from "them" to the first "The" in page 2, line 30, and insert Clauses A. and B.

Clause A.

"The Company may stipulate for payment of any loan made by them in one sum, or in instalments and may stipulate for and demand and receive in advance half-yearly the interest from time to time accruing on any loans granted by the Company, and may add the principal and interest upon any loans together, and make the same payable in instalments, and may also receive an annual, semi-annual or quarterly payment on any loan by way of a sinking fund for the gradual extinction of such loan upon such terms and in such manner as may be regulated by the by laws of the Company; and it shall and may be lawful for the said Company to sell and assign any mortgage or mortgages or other security made to or held by the said Company."

Clause B.

"It shall be lawful for the said Company instead of requiring from the borrower the payment of the expenses incidental to any loan at the time the loan is advanced to give such time for the payment of the same as may be advised, and to add the same to the principal or interest secured by any mortgage or other security securing the loan."

Page 2, Line 44. Leave out "on which ten per cent has been."

Page 2, Line 45. After "up" insert "and thirty-three and one third per cent. added thereto."

Page 2, Line 49. Leave out "ten" and insert "twenty."

Page 2, Line 51. Leave out "one hundred" and insert "two hundred."

Page 2, Line ult. After "dollars" insert "nor shall such Company organize or transact business until they shall have obtained from the Treasury Board a certificate to the effect that it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Board that such amounts of capital have been *bona fide* subscribed and paid up as are by this Act required to be subscribed and paid up respectively, before organizing and commencing business under the terms of this Act."

Page 3, Line 22. Leave out "two hundred and fifty thousand" and insert "one million."

Page 3, Line 24. Leave out "twenty" and insert "ten."

Page 3, Line 27. Leave out "Great Britain or."

Page 3, Line 32. Leave out "seven" and insert "not less than nine nor more than thirteen."

Page 3, Line 44. Leave out "or Great Britain."

Page 4, Line 8. Leave out from "paid" to "on" in line 9.

Page 5, Line 4. Leave out "five" and insert "ten."

Page 5, Line 33. Leave out "during his term of office"

Page 5, Line 34. Leave out "time" and insert "term of office of the Director dying, resigning, or being removed, or becoming disqualified."

Page 5, Line ult. After "interest" insert "Clause C."

Clause C.

"The said Company shall obtain from the Treasury Board within two years

"from and after the passing of this Act the certificate by this Act required to be obtained by the said Company before it can commence business, in default of which this Act shall become and be null and void and of no effect, and the Charter hereby granted, and all and every the rights and privileges hereby conferred, shall be forfeited.

Ordered, That the said Amendments be read a second time To-morrow.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act incorporate the National Trust and Investment Company of *Canada* (Limited)," and the same were read as follow:—

Page 1, Line 13. Leave out from "persons" to "shall" in line 17, and insert "who shall from time to time be possessed of any share or shares in the Company."

Page 1, Line 19. Leave out "Trust and"

Page 1, Line 32. Leave out "branch offices" and insert "agencies."

Page 1, Line 33. After "same" insert Clause A.

Clause A.

"The affairs of the said Company shall be managed by a Board of not less than nine, nor more than thirteen Directors, and the persons named in section one of this Act shall be Directors of the Company until replaced by others duly elected in their stead."

Page 2, Line 18. Leave out "or body corporate."

Page 2, Line 26. Leave out "five hundred thousand" and insert "one million."

Page 2, Line 40. Leave out "twenty-five" and insert "thirty."

Page 2, Line 41. Leave out from "that" to "shall" in line 42, and insert "at least twenty per cent of the capital stock subscribed."

Page 2, Line 43. After "business" insert "and the said general meeting shall not be held, nor shall the Company commence business until the Company shall have obtained from the Treasury Board a Certificate to the effect that it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Board that such amounts of capital have been *bond fide* subscribed and paid up, as are by this Act required to be subscribed and paid up respectively before organizing or commencing business under the terms of this Act."

Page 3, Line 13. After "upon" insert "and shall be lawful or may lawfully be taken, received, reserved or exacted either by individuals, or by bodies corporate in the place where the contract is made, or is executory, but not exceeding eight per centum per annum."

Page 3, Line 14. Leave out from "estates" to the second "and" in line 15.

Page 3, Line 19. Leave out from "lands" to "and" in line 24.

Page 3, Line 32. Leave out from "purposes" to the first "the" in page 4, line 6.

Page 4, Line 18. Leave out "and coupons."

Page 4, Line 21. After "Company" insert "and the coupons shall be signed by the Manager, and after "and" insert "such debentures."

Page 4, Line 29. After "aforesaid" insert "together with the deposits held by such Company (if any)" and leave out from "exceed" to "the" in page 5, line 16, and insert "a sum equal to the amount of the paid-up capital and thirty-three and one-third per cent. added thereto."

Page 5, Line 24. Leave out "five" and insert "ten."

Page 6, Line 5. Leave out "ten" and insert "twenty."

Page 7, Line 7. Leave out "three" and insert "five."

Page 8, Line 8. Leave out from "Act" to "The" in line 17.

Page 8, Line 24. Leave out from "Directors" to "Every," in line 39.

Page 9, Line 8. Leave out "or otherwise."

Page 9, Line 23. Leave out "the" and insert "a."

Page 15, Line 27. After "annually" insert, "within the first fifteen days of each Session."

Page 15, Line 28. Leave out "Minister of Finance" and insert "Parliament," and after "statement" insert "made up to the thirty-first day of December preceding."

Page 15, Line 29. Leave out "declaration," and insert "affidavit."

Page 15, Line 31. After "up" insert "the names of the shareholders, with their places of abode, and the number of shares held by each."

Page 16, Line 21. Leave out "Trust and"

Page 16, Line 35- After "interest" insert Clause B.

Clause B.

"The said Company shall obtain from the Treasury Board within two years from and after the passing of this Act the Certificate by this Act required to be obtained by the said Company before it can transact business; in default of which this Act shall become and be null and void and of no effect, and the Charter hereby granted, and all and every the rights and privileges hereby conferred, shall be forfeited."

In the Schedule of the Bill.

Page 16, Line 40. }
 Page 17, Line 9. } Leave out "Trust and"
 Page 17, Line 17. }

In the Title of the Bill.

Leave out "Trust and"

Ordered, That the said Amendments be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate The *England and Canada Mortgage Security Company*," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate The *England and Canada Mortgage Security Company*," and the same were read as follow:—

Page 1, Line 10,—Leave out "body and bodies politic and corporate."

Page 1, Line 21.—Leave out "ten" where it occurs the second time, and insert "twenty."

Page 1, Line 40,—Leave out from "estate" to the first, "and" in line 42.

Page 1, Line 42,—After "debentures" insert "of the Dominion or of any of the Provinces of the Dominion, or of any of the cities or counties therein."

Page 2, Line 7.—After "interest" insert "not exceeding eight per centum per annum as may be lawful or may lawfully be taken, received, reserved or exacted, either by individuals or by bodies corporate in the place where the contract is made or is executory."

Page 2, Line 19,—Leave out "on" and leave out "ten per cent."

Page 2, Line 20,—After "up" insert "and thirty-three and one third per cent. added thereto" and leave out Clause 5.

Page 2, Line 39,—Leave out "five" and insert "ten."

Page 9, Line 9,—After "interest" insert Clauses A. B. and C.

Clause A.

"The Company shall transmit annually in the month of January to the Minister

"of Finance a statement in duplicate, made up to the thirty-first day of December then last, and verified by the affidavits of the President or Vice-President, and of the general manager of the Company, setting out the capital stock of the Company, the proportion thereof paid up, the names of the shareholders, with their places of abode, and the number of shares held by each of them, the assets and liabilities of the Company, and such other details as to the nature and extent of the business of the Company as may from time to time be required by the Minister of Finance; and a copy of each such statement shall be transmitted by the Company to the Clerk of each House of Parliament, within the first fifteen days of the first session of Parliament after the day to which it has been made up."

Clause B.

"Notwithstanding anything in this Act to the contrary, the Company shall not be organized nor commence business until they shall have obtained from the Treasury Board a certificate to the effect, that it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Board that such amounts of capital have been *bond fide* subscribed and paid up as are by this Act required to be subscribed and paid up respectively before organizing and commencing business under the terms of this Act."

Clause C.

"The Company shall obtain from the Treasury Board within two years from and after the passing of this Act the certificate by this Act required to be obtained by the Company before it can commence business, in default of which this Act shall become and be null and void and of no effect, and the charter hereby granted and all and every the rights and privileges hereby conferred shall be forfeited."

Ordered, That the said Amendments be read a second time To-morrow.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk, as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill, intituled: "An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service, for the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1876, and the 30th June, 1877, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service.

On motion of Mr. *Mackenzie*, seconded by Mr. *Cartwright*,

Resolved, That when the House adjourns this day, it do stand adjourned till To-morrow at Twelve o'Clock noon.

And then The House adjourned till To-morrow at Twelve o'clock noon.

Wednesday, 12th April. 1876.

Pursuant to the Order of the Day, the following Petition was read and received:—

Of *W. K. Littleton* and others, of *Hudson*; praying for the repeal of the Eleventh section of the Act respecting the *North-West Territories*, establishing a Sectarian School system, and for the removal of other alleged causes of complaint.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, That a Message had been brought from the Senate by their Clerk as followeth:—

The Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate 'The British Canadian Loan and Investment Company (Limited),' " with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate 'The Maritime Savings and Loan Society,'" with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

And also, the Senate have passed the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Atlantic and Pacific Fire and Marine Insurance Company*," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of this House.

Mr. Speaker communicated to the House the following letter:—

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Ottawa, 11th April, 1876.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that His Excellency the Governor General will proceed to the Senate Chamber to prorogue the Session of the Dominion Parliament, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at three o'clock.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

E. G. P. LITTLETON,
Governor General's Secretary.

The Honorable

The Speaker of the House of Commons.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate 'The British Canadian Loan and Investment Company (Limited),' " and the same were read as follow:—

Page 1, Line 18. Leave out from "persons" to "shall" in line 19, and insert "who."

Page 1, Line 36. Leave out from "upon" to "and" in line 37, and insert "the security of real or leasehold estate."

Page 1, Line 38. After "mortgages" insert "and stocks," and after "of" insert "the Dominion or of any of the Provinces of the Dominion, or of any City or County in the Dominion."

Page 2, Line 3. After "discount" insert "not exceeding eight per centum per annum."

Page 2, Line 5. After "made" insert "and be executory."

Page 2, Line 22. Leave out from "loan" to "The" in page 3, line 9, being clauses 4, 5 and 6, and insert Clause A.

Clause A.

"It shall be lawful for the Company to receive money on deposit, and the Directors may from time to time, with the consent of the majority of the shareholders present or represented in a general meeting, borrow money upon the debentures of the Company at such rate of interest and upon such terms as they may think proper; which debentures and the coupons thereto shall be in the form or to the effect set forth in the Schedule to this Act annexed; and the Directors may for that purpose make or cause to be made, debentures under the common seal of the Company, for sums not less than four hundred dollars or one hundred pounds sterling money, which may be payable at any place, and either to order or bearer, and may have interest coupons attached, and such debentures shall be signed by the President or Vice-President and the Manager of the Company, and shall be under the common seal of the Company, and shall be payable at such time and place as shall be stated in the said debentures respectively; and such coupons shall be signed by the manager only, and need not

"be under seal, and shall be payable at such times and places as shall be stated in the same respectively:—Provided that no purchaser of a debenture or of any debentures of the Company shall be bound to inquire into the occasion of any such loan or of the issuing of any such debenture or debentures, or into the validity of any resolution authorizing the same, or the purpose for which such loan is wanted: Provided also that the total amount of the sums to be borrowed as aforesaid, together with the aggregate of the sum or sums then held by the Company on deposit shall never at any time exceed the amount of the paid-up capital of the Company and thirty-three and one third per cent. added thereto."

Page 3, Line 19. Leave out "five" and insert "ten."

Page 3, Line 27. Leave out "of" and leave out "at least one half."

Page 3, Line 28. Leave out "a sum at least equal to twenty" and insert "ten."

Page 3, Line 29. Leave out "so," and after "in" insert "before the company shall be organized and twenty per cent. of the amount subscribed shall be paid in."

Page 5, Line ult. Leave out "at least one half."

Page 6, Line 1. Leave out "twenty" and insert "ten."

Page 6, Line 9. Leave out "nine" and insert "not fewer than nine nor more than thirteen."

Page 6, Line 51. Leave out "seven" and insert "nine."

Page 9, Line 22. After "President" insert "and."

Page 9, Line 23. After "up" insert "the names of the shareholders with the places of their abode respectively and the number of shares held by each of them."

Page 9, Line 25. Leave out "as trustees, agents or brokers."

Page 9, Line 31. After "year" insert "and a copy of each such statement shall be transmitted by the Company to the Clerk of each House of Parliament within the first fifteen days of the first Session of Parliament after the day to which it is made up."

Page 12, Line 5. After "interest" insert Clause B. and C.

Clause B.

"Notwithstanding anything in this Act to the contrary, the Company shall not be organized nor commence business until they shall have obtained from the Treasury Board a certificate to the effect that it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Board that such amounts of capital have been *bona fide* subscribed and paid as are by this Act required to be subscribed and paid respectively before organizing and commencing business or proceeding with the actual transactions of business, under the terms of this Act."

Clause C.

"The Company shall obtain from the Treasury Board, within two years from and after the passing of this Act, the certificate by this Act required to be obtained by the Company before it can commence business; in default of which this Act shall become and be null and void and of no effect, and the charter hereby granted and all and every the rights and privileges hereby conferred, shall be forfeited."

In the Schedule to the Bill.

Page 12, line ult.,—After E. F., insert "Debenture."

Debenture.

"Debenture No. transferable \$ (or £), under the
"authority of an Act of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, Victoria,
Chapter

"The British Canadian Loan and Investment Company (Limited)" promise to
"pay to the bearer the sum of dollars (or pounds sterling) on the

" day of , in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and , at the
 " head office of the company in *Toronto* (or at in *England*) with interest at the
 " rate of per centum per annum, to be paid half yearly on presentation of the
 " proper coupon for the same hereunto annexed, say on the days of and
 " in each year, at the head office aforesaid (or at)

" Dated at *Toronto* (or) the day of A. D. 18—.

" For the President and Directors of The British Canadian Loan and Investment
 " Company (Limited.)

" (Seal.)

A. B.

" *President (or Vice President.)*

" C. D.

" *Manager.*"

Coupon.

" The British Canadian Loan and Investment Company (Limited.)

" No. , \$ (or £) half yearly dividend due day of , 18 , for \$

" (or £) at per cent. per annum, payable at the head office, at *Toronto* (or at
 " *England*.)

" For the President and Directors.

" C. D.

" *Manager.*"

In the Preamble of the Bill.

Page 1, Line 5. After " money " insert " on real estate and."

Page 1, Line 6. Leave out " and private."

Page 1, Line 7. Leave out from " securities " to the second " and " in line 11.

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their
 Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments without any amendment.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the
 Senate to the Bill, intituled: " An Act to incorporate 'The Maritime Savings and
 Loan Society,' " and the same were read as follow :—

Page 1, Line 13. Leave out from " persons " to " who " in line 14.

Page 1, Line 38. Leave out " or personal " and leave out " or both."

Page 1, Line 40. After " thereof " insert " or of any city or county therein."

Page 1, Line 41. Leave out from " *Newfoundland* " to the first " and " in page
 2, line 2.

Page 2, Line 5. Leave out " and personal."

Page 2, Line 6. Leave out from " securities " to " and " in line 8.

Page 2, Line 30. Leave out from " thereto " to " the " in page 3, line 12.

Page 3, Line 21. Leave out " on."

Page 3, Line 22. Leave out " ten per cent."

Page 3, Line 24. Leave out " ten " and insert " twenty," and leave out
 " subscribed."

Page 3, Line 26.—Leave out " one " and insert " two," and leave out from
 " dollars " to " The " in line 31.

Page 3, Line 32. Leave out from " exceeding " to " and " in line 34, and insert
 " eight per centum per annum, or such lower rate of interest as shall be lawful or may
 " be lawfully taken, received, reserved or exacted either by individuals or by bodies
 " corporate in the place where the contract shall be made or be executory."

Page 7, Line 28. Leave out " fifty per cent of."

Page 7, Line 29. After " Company " insert " and thirty-three and one-third per
 " cent. added thereto."

Page 7, Line 41. Leave out " five hundred thousand dollars of."

- Page 8, Line 10. Leave out "seven" and insert "not fewer than nine nor more than thirteen."
- Page 8, Line 15. Leave out "fifteen" and insert "thirteen."
- Page 10, Line 4. After "duplicate" insert "made up to the thirty-first day of December then last, and."
- Page 10, Line 5. After "President" insert "and."
- Page 10, Line 7. After "up" insert "the names of the shareholders with their places of abode and the number of shares held by each."
- Page 10, Line 9. Leave out "both on their own behalf and on behalf of others."
- Page 10, Line 10. Leave out "average rate" and insert "rates."
- Page 10, Line 12. Leave out from "them" to the first "and" in line 13.
- Page 10, Line 15. After "Finance" insert "and a copy of each such statement shall be transmitted by the Company to the Clerk of each House of Parliament within the first fifteen days of the first Session after the day to which it is made up."
- Page 10, Line ult. After "interest" insert Clauses A and B.

Clause A.

"Notwithstanding anything in this Act to the contrary, the Company shall not be organized nor commence business until they shall have obtained from the Treasury Board a certificate to the effect that it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Board that such amounts of capital have been *bona fide* subscribed and paid in as are by this Act required to be subscribed and paid in respectively before organizing and commencing business under the terms of this Act."

Clause B

"The Company shall obtain from the Treasury Board within two years from and after the passing of this Act, the certificate by this Act required to be obtained by the Company before it can commence business, in default of which this Act shall become and be null and void and of no effect, and the charter hereby granted and all and every the rights and privileges hereby conferred shall be forfeited."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments without any amendment.

The House proceeded to take into consideration the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the *Atlantic and Pacific Fire and Marine Insurance Company*," and the same were read as follow:—

- Page 2, Line 1. Leave out "five hundred thousand" and insert "one million."
- Page 2, Line 9. Leave out "seven" and insert "not less than nine nor more than thirteen."
- Page 2, Line 22. Leave out "fifty" and insert "two hundred."
- Page 2, Line 24. Leave out "one" and insert "four."
- Page 2, Line 27. Leave out "seven" and insert "not less than nine nor more than thirteen."
- Page 2, Line 39. Leave out "seven" and insert "the required number of."
- Page 2, Line 43. Leave out "seven" and insert "are required."
- Page 2, Line 48. Leave out "of seven" and insert "required."
- Page 3, Line 14. Leave out "ten" and insert "twenty."
- Page 6, Line 37. Leave out "five" and insert "ten."
- Page 6, Line 42. Leave out "paid-up capital stock," and insert "investments" and after "Company" insert "for the time being."
- Page 8, Line ult. After "passed" insert Clause A.

Clause A.

"The said Company shall obtain from the Minister of Finance within two years

"from and after the passing of this Act, the license to carry on business in *Canada* as required by the said Act; in default of which this Act shall become and be null and void and of no effect, and the Charter hereby granted and all and every the rights and privileges hereby conferred, shall be forfeited."

The said Amendments, being read a second time, were agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate the National Exchange Company";

The Amendments were accordingly read a second time and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments without any amendment..

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate 'The London and Ontario Investment Company (Limited) '";

The Amendments were accordingly read a second time and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate 'The Scottish Canadian Loan Company '";

The Amendments were accordingly read a second time and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate 'The National Trust and Investment Company of Canada (Limited) '";

The Amendments were accordingly read a second time and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments without any amendment.

The Order of the Day being read, for the second reading of the Amendments made by the Senate to the Bill intituled: "An Act to incorporate 'The *England* and *Canada* Mortgage Security Company '";

The Amendments were accordingly read a second time and agreed to.

Ordered, That the Clerk do carry back the Bill to the Senate, and acquaint their Honors, That this House hath agreed to their amendments, without any amendment.

Mr. *Mackenzie*, a Member of the Queen's Privy Council, presented.—Return to an Order of this House, dated 7th April, 1876, for all correspondence with the Department of Marine and Fisheries, in the course of last Autumn, in the matter of the distress among the Fishermen of the North Shore of the *St. Lawrence*, and the replies of the Department to such correspondence. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 125.)

Also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 29th March, 1876, for copies of all tenders for No. 3 Contract on *Lachine* Canal, and all correspondence connected therewith; also a copy of the contract entered into for that work and the amount of money paid thereon for that service. (*Sessional Papers*, No. 121.)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 7th April, 1876, for copies of all correspondence with the *Quebec* Board of Trade, Mr. *Risley*, the Chairman of the Board of Steamboat inspection, and the Government, in reference to the passage of an

Act for the licensing of Engineers elsewhere than on Steamboats. (*Sessional Papers, No. 40.*)

Also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 3rd April, 1876, for a statement of the condition of the *Wallace* accounts; said accounts being part of the Canadian *Pacific* Survey expenditure. (*Sessional Papers, No. 89.*)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 3rd April, 1876, for copies of all Reports of Engineers, plans and correspondence in possession of the Government, relating to the construction of a Harbor at some point on *Lake Erie*, between *Rond Eau Point* and the Village of *Clearville*, in the County of *Kent*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 100.*)

Also,—Return to an Address to His Excellency, dated 7th April, 1876, for copies of all correspondence between the Dominion Government and the Government of the *United States*, regarding the settlement of the Boundary Line between *Alaska* and *British Columbia*. (*Sessional Papers, No. 110.*)

And also,—Return to an Order of this House, dated 2nd March, 1876, for copies of all correspondence between the Department of Public Works, and the Superintendent of the *Welland* Canal, as to the damages to lands along the Grand River by raising the water in the upper level of the said Canal; also copies of all instructions to valuers in valuing said damages; also of Reports, if any, made by valuers to the Government in the years 1874-75; also the amount of damages paid, or to be paid, to different parties, giving number of acres paid for, or to be paid for. (*Sessional Papers, No. 119.*)

A Message from His Excellency the Governor General by R. E. Kimber, Esquire, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod:—

MR. SPEAKER.—

I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor General to acquaint this Honorable House, That it is the pleasure of His Excellency that the Members thereof do forthwith attend him in the Senate Chamber.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, with the House, went up to attend His Excellency, where His Excellency was pleased to give, in Her Majesty's name, the Royal Assent to the following Public and Private Bills:—

An Act to provide for the appointment of Assistant Inspectors of Penitentiaries in *Manitoba* and *British Columbia*.

An Act to provide for the Salaries of County Court Judges in the Province of *Nova Scotia*, and for other purposes.

An Act to amend the Criminal Laws relating to Violence, Threats and Molestation.

An Act respecting the Intercolonial Railway.

An Act to make more effectual provision for the Administration of the Law relating to Corrupt Practices at Elections of Members of the House of Commons.

An Act to authorize the Shareholders of "The Union Permanent Building and Savings Society" to change the name of the said Society to that of "The Union Loan and Savings Company."

An Act to authorize the Shareholders of "The Provincial Permanent Building and Savings Society" to change the name of the said Society to that of "The Provincial Loan and Savings Company."

An Act to extend the Acts respecting Dominion Notes to the Provinces of *Prince Edward Island*, *British Columbia* and *Manitoba*.

An Act to amend the Railway Act, 1868.

An Act to provide for the payment of a Temporary Grant to the Province of *Manitoba*.

An Act to extend the Acts therein mentioned, respecting Weights and Measures, and the Inspection of Gas and Gas Meters, to *Prince Edward Island*.

An Act to supply an omission in the Act 37 *Victoria*, chapter 42, extending certain Criminal Laws of *Canada* to *British Columbia*.

An Act to amend the Acts therein mentioned, respecting the Militia and the Defence of the Dominion of *Canada*.

An Act to provide for the more effectual inquiry into the existence of Corrupt Practices at Elections of Members of the House of Commons.

An Act further to amend the *St. Lawrence* and *Ottawa* Railway Act.

An Act to amend the Act respecting Inland Revenue.

An Act to make further provision for the institution of suits against the Crown by petition of right.

An Act respecting Roads and Road Allowances in *Manitoba*.

An Act respecting the Capital of the Great Western Railway Company, and for the capitalization of certain charges and liabilities.

An Act to amend "The Trade Mark and Design Act of 1868."

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate "The Commercial Travellers Association of *Canada*."

An Act to amend the Act thirty-eighth *Victoria*, chapter ninety-three, intituled: "An Act to incorporate 'The Canadian Gas Lighting Company.'"

An Act to enable the *Welland Vale* Manufacturing Company to obtain an extension of a Patent known as "Rodden's Improved Capped Ferrule or Socket."

An Act to amend the Acts respecting "The Citizens Insurance and Investment Company," and to change the name of the said Company to that of "The Citizens Insurance Company of *Canada*."

An Act to amend the Act intituled: An Act to incorporate "The *Clifton* Suspension Bridge Company."

An Act to make provisions for the crossing of navigable waters by Railway or other Road Companies incorporated under Provincial Acts.

An Act to make provision for the winding up of Insolvent Incorporated Banks.

An Act to amend the Act to make better provision, extending to the whole Dominion of *Canada*, respecting the inspection of certain Staple Articles of Canadian Produce.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate "The *Canada* Shipping Company."

An Act to confirm the amalgamation of the City Bank and the Royal Canadian Bank, and to incorporate "The Consolidated Bank of *Canada*."

An Act respecting the attendance of Witnesses on Criminal trials.

An Act to amend the Act thirty-fifth *Victoria*, chapter one hundred and eleven, intituled: "An Act to incorporate The *Mail* Printing and Publishing Company (Limited)."

An Act to extend the provisions of the Act thirty-first *Victoria*, chapter thirty-three, respecting the retiring allowance of Judges, to the Chief Justice and Justices of the Court of Error and Appeal for the Province of *Ontario*.

An Act to extend the time for the commencement and completion of the Great Western and Lake *Ontario* Shore Junction Railway; and for other purposes.

An Act respecting the *North-West* Territories, and to create a separate territory out of part thereof.

An Act to authorize the Shareholders of "The Security Permanent Building and Savings Society of *St. Catharines*," to change the name of the said Society to that of "The Security Loan and Savings Company."

An Act to extend the provisions of an Act relating to "The Upper *Ottawa* Improvement Company."

An Act to amend the Act incorporating "The *Ottawa* Gas Company," to confirm a resolution of their Shareholders placing preferential and ordinary stock on the same footing, and to confirm, amend, and extend their corporate powers.

An Act to continue for a limited time therein mentioned the *Canada* and *Detroit* River Bridge Company as a Corporation.

An Act respecting the Mechanics' Bank.

An Act to amend the Act thirty-first *Victoria*, Chapter three, respecting the indemnity to Members of both Houses of Parliament.

An Act to amend the Act of incorporation of the Banque *Saint Jean-Baptiste*.

An Act to amend the Act thirty-first *Victoria*, Chapter five, as respects the Public Accounts.

An Act to make provision for the Collection and Registration of the Criminal Statistics of *Canada*.

An Act to amend the Railway Statistics Act.

An Act to remove doubts under the Acts therein mentioned, respecting the Harbour Commissioners of *Montreal*, and to amend the same.

An Act to amend the Act thirty-eighth *Victoria*, chapter twenty-three, respecting the Northern Railway of *Canada*.

An Act respecting the *Desjardins* Canal.

An Act to amend the Act thirty-fifth *Victoria*, chapter one hundred and eight, intituled: "An Act to amend the Act incorporating the *London* and Canadian Loan and Agency Company (Limited)."

An Act to further amend the Act to incorporate "The *London* and *Canada* Bank," and to amend the Act amending the same.

An Act to amend the Acts therein mentioned as respects the importation or manufacture of intoxicants in the *North-West* Territories.

An Act to provide for the examination of witnesses on oath by Committees of the Senate and House of Commons, in certain cases.

An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws respecting Indians.

An Act to incorporate the Union Life and Accident Assurance Company of *Canada*.

An Act to incorporate the Empire Fire and Marine Assurance Corporation.

An Act to amend the charter of "The *St. Lawrence* Bank," and to change the name of the said Bank to that of 'The Standard Bank of *Canada*.'

An Act to amend The Insolvent Act of 1875.

An Act to detach a certain portion of the County of *Lotbinière*, and to attach it to the County of *Beauce*.

An Act respecting Loans by the British American Land Company.

An Act to remove doubts under the Acts therein mentioned respecting the Corporation of the *Quebec* Harbor Commissioners.

An Act to incorporate the *Canada* Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

An Act to amend the Dominion Lands Acts.

An Act to make further provision in regard to the Supreme Court and the Exchequer Court of *Canada*.

An Act to enable *Ozro Morrill* to obtain a patent for certain inventions and improvements in Sewing Machine Shuttles.

An Act to incorporate "The Chartered Bank of *London* and *North America*."

An Act to amend the Act thirty-seventh *Victoria*, chapter fifty-one, intituled: "An Act to authorize the incorporation of Boards of Trade in the Dominion."

An Act to incorporate "The Scottish Canadian Loan Company."

An Act to incorporate "The *London* and *Ontario* Investment Company (Limited)."

An Act to incorporate "The British Canadian Loan and Investment Company (Limited)."

An Act to incorporate "The *Atlantic* and *Pacific* Fire and Marine Insurance Company."

An Act to incorporate "The Maritime Savings and Loan Society."

An Act to incorporate "The *England* and *Canada* Mortgage Security Company."

An Act to incorporate "The National Investment Company of *Canada* (Limited)."

An Act to incorporate "The National Exchange Company."

Then the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Commons addressed His Excellency the Governor General, as followeth :—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

The Commons of *Canada* have voted the Supplies required to enable the Government to defray the expenses of the Public Service.

In the name of the Commons, I present to Your Excellency a Bill intituled :
“ An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service, for the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1876, and the 30th June, 1877, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service,” to which I humbly request Your Excellency’s assent.

To this Bill the Royal Assent was signified in the following words :—

“ In Her Majesty’s name, His Excellency the Governor General thanks Her loyal subjects, accepts their benevolence, and assents to this Bill.”

After which His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to deliver the following Speech to both Houses :—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate ;

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

I thank you for the care and deliberation with which you have discharged the duties that have devolved upon you during the Session.

The Bill you have passed relative to the management of Indian affairs and the gradual enfranchisement of Indians will not only be useful as a consolidation of existing Statutes, but will afford further evidence of the interest taken by the people of *Canada* in the welfare of their Indian fellow-countrymen. It is interesting to know that many of its provisions were suggested by the Indian Councils of the older Provinces.

It is my intention during the recess to make treaty arrangements with the Indian Tribes in the Western *Saskatchewan* country for the extinguishment of their title, and thereby open another large tract of fertile territory for settlement and cultivation.

The formation of the new District of *Keewatin* in the Eastern part of the *North-West* country, and the progress made in opening up railway and telegraphic communication to the interior will, with the improvements effected in our land system, further prepare the way for the rapid settlement of those vast regions, and will, at no distant day, materially contribute to the trade, and extend the prestige of the Dominion. I am glad to be able to say that we have now over 700 miles of telegraph in operation west of the *Red River*.

The amendments made to the laws relating to Elections for the House of Commons will, I trust, have the result of obtaining an unbiassed expression of the opinion of the electors in selecting their representatives.

The measures you have passed for the purpose of securing a careful return of Criminal, Insolvency, and Railway Statistics will, I doubt not, be of essential service in promoting important objects, as well as in providing much needed information on each of these subjects.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

I thank you for the Supplies you have voted for the Public Service. I shall not fail to consider the clause you have attached to the vote for the works of construction on the Pacific Railway.

I am glad that a wise economy obviated the necessity of imposing any fresh taxation on the people ; and I trust that increased commercial prosperity will justify your confidence in the future.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate ;

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

I regret I am unable to announce that any further progress has been made with the arrangements for the settlement of the compensation to be paid for our Fisheries, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of *Washington*.

I trust that on your return to your respective homes you may find the promise awaiting you of a prosperous season, and that your labours out of Session may be as useful and beneficial as they have been during your attendance in Parliament.

Then the Honorable the Speaker of the Senate said :

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate ;

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

It is His Excellency the Governor General's will and pleasure that this Parliament be prorogued until Monday, the twenty-second day of May next, to be then here holden, and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued until Monday, the twenty-second day of May next.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

- No. 1. **PRINTING.**—Third Report of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament.
- No. 2. **SALT INTERESTS.**—Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the Salt Interests of Canada.
- No. 3. **DEPRESSION OF TRADE.**—Report of the Select Committee on the causes of the present Depression of the Manufacturing, Mining, Commercial, Shipping, Lumber and Fishing Interests.
- No. 4. **NAVIGATION OF ST. LAWRENCE.**—Report of the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the possibility of Navigating the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence during the winter season.
- No. 5. **SANITARY REFORM.**—Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of legislating in the matter of Sanitary Reform.
- No. 6. **CHARLEVOIX ELECTION.**—Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the charges made by Hon. Mr. Langevin against Hon. Mr. Cauchon in connection with the Charlevoix Election.
- No. 7. **AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS.**—Report of the Select Committee on the Agricultural Interests of the Dominion.
- No. 8. **IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.**—Report of the Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization.
- No. 9. **SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.**—Report of the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the possibility of establishing a Submarine Telegraph System in the waters of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence.

THIRD REPORT.

The Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament beg leave to submit as their Third Report, the Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to audit the Printing Accounts, together with the Report of the Clerk of the Committee on the Printing Services of the past year, and "The Printing Account Balance Sheet," all of which they respectfully recommend to the consideration of both Houses. Appended to the Report of the Sub-Committee will also be found a Balance Sheet, shewing the cost of the several services in connection with the reporting and publishing the Debates of the House of Commons, submitted for the information of the Committee.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. ROSS,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
13th March, 1876.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Sub-Committee of the Joint Committee of both Houses on the Printing of Parliament, to whom was referred the Printing Accounts, together with the Balance Sheet, and the Clerk's Report, on the services of the past year, beg leave to report as follows:—

That they have carefully examined the Balance Sheet, and having compared the sums entered on the Dr. side as the moneys received with the Certificate of Auditor, &c., they found them correct; they also compared the sums entered on the Cr. side, the moneys expended, with the receipted accounts for the several services rendered, and found them also correct. The Printing Accounts were verified by a fyle of the documents printed during the year, each of which has its cost, in detail, endorsed upon it, a sufficient number of which Your Committee examined to satisfy themselves of their correctness.

A Balance Sheet, shewing the cost of the several services in connection with the reporting and publishing the Debates of the House of Commons, submitted for the information of Your Committee, is appended to this Report.

The Sub-Committee would recommend, that as the requisite accommodation for the storage of the printing paper has now been provided, the order of the Committee that at least six months' supply be kept on hand to meet all contingencies, be rigidly enforced, and that if the Contractor is unable or unwilling, at the season of the year most suitable for the proper manufacture of printing paper to make and furnish the above quantities, other means be taken to obtain the same.

With regard to the binding of the Sessional Papers during the past year, the Sub-Committee beg to express their approval of the work having been performed by Mr. Mortimer, as, in their opinion, the circumstances of the case, as well as the requirements of the Public Service, entirely justified and required the action taken, in carrying out the Resolution of the Committee passed on the 1st April last, which ordered, "That if the parties to whom the Binding Contract had been awarded were "not prepared with a bindery and materials, &c., to perform the work when required, "it was to be offered to the next lowest tenderer."

The Sub-Committee having carefully examined into the expenditure of Printing Services up to the present time, find that it will be necessary to ask for a Supplementary Estimate for \$30,000. This sum is required, not only to finish the work of the present Session, but also to cover the deficiency of the past year, which should have been met by a Supplementary Estimate last Session, as asked for by a Report of the Committee; it was not sent down, but the money required was advanced, and charged against the appropriation for the present year, thus making the present requirement appear large.

The sum placed in the Estimates for the year 1876-7 is larger than usual, but from the voluminous nature of the Reports, &c., being laid before Parliament, which are being printed in full, the Sub-Committee do not deem it prudent to ask for less.

GEO. W. ROSS, *Chairman*.
J. SIMPSON.
A. W. McLELAN.
JNO. P. LANTHIER.
M. H. GOUDGE.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
10th March, 1876.

BALANCE SHEET.—DEBATES HOUSE OF COMMONS, SESSION, 1875.

ENGLISH EDITION.

Dr.			Cr.		
		\$ cts.			\$ cts.
1875.	To Cash.....	9,397 42	1875.	June 16. By Reporting, A. M. Burgess...	\$5,000 00
				" 22. By Print. Paper, James Barber..	1,076 76
				" 23. By Printing, C. W. Mitchell	3,080 77
				Oct. 16. By Binding, A. Mortimer.....	240 00
		9,397 42		Total cost English Edition.....	9,397 42

FRENCH EDITION.

Dr.			Cr.		
		\$ cts.			\$ cts.
1875.	To Cash.....	2,931 99	Sept. 25. By Translation, M. Lanctot.....	\$1,501 25	
			Oct. 9. By Printing Paper, James Barber	103 70	
			" 9. By Printing, MacLean & Roger	1,247 04	
			" 16. By Binding, A. Mortimer.....	80 00	
			Total cost French Edition.....	2,931 99	
		12,329 41	Total cost Debates English and French..		12,329 41

REPORT OF THE CLERK OF THE COMMITTEE.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
10th February, 1876.

To the Chairman and Members of the Joint Committee on Printing:

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to present the Annual Balance Sheet for the Printing Services of Parliament for the year 1874-75, which shews the cost of those services to have been \$57,298.76. Accounts showing the expenditure in detail with fyles of the work performed are ready to be submitted to the Audit Committee.

The total cost of the Official Publishing of the Debates of the House of Commons, in the English and French languages, including the Reporting and Translating, was \$12,329.41.

Suitable accommodation has been provided under the New Library Building for the storage and safe keeping of printed sheets and printing paper, thus enabling a sufficient supply of the latter always to be kept in stock to meet all probable contingencies.

A large vault has also been fitted up for the safe keeping of the printed records and bound volumes; these are now so classified and arranged as to be ready for immediate reference and use. This enables me to report the Department in a sound efficient state, and also that notwithstanding the increase in the labor year by year, as partially shown by the Postage Account, which in 1870 amounted to \$423.47, and in 1875 had increased to \$1,886.09, the Department, numerically and personally, is the same as when first organized, and that the employes are able and willing still to perform all the necessary duties without assistance.

I have nothing of an unusual character to report except in relation to the Binding Contract. At the final meeting of the Committee last Session, a resolution was passed to the effect that if the parties to whom the Binding Contract had been awarded were not prepared when required with a bindery and material, &c., to perform the work, it was to be offered to the next lowest tenderer, &c. They were not so prepared when the Sessional Papers were ready, and in accordance with that resolution, the work was offered to the next lowest tenderer, Mr. Hope, who declined. It was then offered to Mr. Mortimer, who accepted and has since performed the work.

Mr. I. B. Taylor, the late contractor for the Parliamentary Printing, is still engaged under his contract in finishing the printing of the Census Papers.

\$70,000 is the sum placed in the Estimates for Parliamentary Printing for the year 1876-7. This is an increased Estimate, but the appropriation for the past year did not cover the expenditure. The Committee asked in their Eighth Report for a Supplementary Estimate; none was sent down, but a warrant for \$13,000 was issued to carry on the service. That amount is charged against the appropriation for the present year which will necessitate a further appropriation, but to what extent must depend on the work of the Session. This must also be very seriously affected by the fact that the several services are now being performed under new contracts, all of which are at advanced rates and involving increased expenditure.

The information laid before Parliament in the several Reports, Returns, &c., is becoming more voluminous every Session, and if this is to be printed *in extenso*, as now done, and the present scale of distribution continued, and increasing with the increase of the Dominion, the cost of the Printing Services of Parliament must be very materially increased.

All which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY HARTNEY,
Clerk, Joint Committee on Printing.

Dr. PARLIAMENTARY PRINTING ACCOUNT, Annual Balance Sheet from 1st July, 1874, to 30th June, 1875. Cr.

		\$ cts.	Vouchers No.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1875.					
July 1...					
To value of Paper on hand from last Session.....		1,595 34	1	By Printing, I. B. Taylor, balance of last account.....	6,233 21
To amount of Warrants issued, Parliamentary Printing		63,000 00	2	Do do	23,599 81
do do Departmental Reports { \$3,729 29 2,197 35 4,277 99 }		10,204 63		Do MacLean and Roger, ...	\$12,694 39
To amount received for the Printing of Private Bills.		476 73	3	Less retained as representing	
To amount received from Queen's Printer—for Print- ing Paper.....		169 50	4	the 20 per cent.....	2,518 98
				By Binding.....	
				By Printing Paper.....	
				Do on hand from last Session.....	\$17,422 26
				Total value of Paper on hand.....	\$19,017 59
				Balance on hand for next Session.....	2,529 36
				Total cost of paper used.....	16,488 24
				By Balance due contractor on last account.....	2,567 29
			5	By paper—Queen's Printer.....	212 52
			6	By Insurance.....	90 00
			7	By Salaries.....	2,487 50
			8	By Postage.....	1,898 09
			9	By Advertising.....	68 34
			10	By Lithographing.....	312 50
			11	By Miscellaneous.....	139 64
			12	By Superannuation Fund.....	35 75
				Total cost.....	\$87,980 12
				By value of Paper on hand.....	2,529 35
				By cash in hand.....	4,938 73
		\$75,446 20			\$75,446 20

PARLIAMENTARY PRINTING ACCOUNT, Annual Balance Sheet—Continued.

1—2

To Balance of Paper on hand :—
 545 Reams of Royal, at \$3.06.....\$1,653 25
 764 do. Foolscap, at \$1.15..... 867 10

\$2,520 35

Total cost as above\$67,980 12
 Ravunds :—

Departmental Reports.....\$10,204 63
 Private Bills..... 476 73

.....\$10,681 36

Total cost, Parliamentary Printing..... ..\$57,298 76

Numerically calculated, the cost for each House would stand thus :

The Senate..... ..\$14,532 25
 The House of Commons..... 42,766 51

\$57,298 76

Audited and found correct,

GEO. W. ROSS, *Chairman,*

J. O. BUREAU,

J. P. LANTHIER,

M. H. GOUDGE,

J. SIMPSON,

A. W. McLELLAN

COMMITTEE ROOM, 10th March, 1876.

HENRY HARTNEY, *Clerk,*
Department, Printing of Parliament.

5

R E P O R T.

The Committee appointed to enquire into the Salt Interests of this country have the honor to report as follows :—

Your Committee have examined three witnesses—Professor Gibson, of the Ottawa Normal School; Samuel Platt, of Goderich, who has had an extensive experience in the manufacture of salt in Canada from its first discovery in the County of Huron, in 1866, to the present time, and who is still connected with it, and Mr. Gray, of Seaforth, who is also engaged in the salt interests.

Your Committee would beg leave to draw the attention of your Honorable House to the scientific testimony of Prof. Gibson, as to the great extent of our salt beds in Huron and Bruce; also, to the very pleasing testimony that the Canadian salt is the purest found on this Continent, much more so than are the salts manufactured in New York State or Michigan. We would specially call the attention of your Honorable House to this fact.

Your Committee, after examining Messrs. Platt and Gray, the parties who are practically engaged in the manufacture and sale of salt, beg leave to state to your Honorable House, that the statements of those witnesses would make it appear that the salt interests of the country are in a depressed state. The evidence hereunto annexed shows that a very great amount of salt comes into Canada from Liverpool by way of Quebec. It is brought over as ballast chiefly at a low freight, and sold in our Lower St. Lawrence ports, in some instances cheaper than it is sold in Liverpool. That this salt pays no duty; also, the evidence shows that the English salt exporter has an advantage over the Canadians, because the bags which contain the English salt (and it is chiefly shipped in bags) pay no duty, whereas the Canadian manufacturer in importing these bags, or the cloth of which they are made, has to pay a duty of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This gives the English exporter an advantage over the Canadian manufacturer of something like 3 per cent on coarse salt, and 4 per cent. on the fine salt. The evidence shows that the United States send a large quantity of salt into our Lake Ontario and Upper St. Lawrence ports every year, and sell it to Canadians at a smaller cost than it is sold for in the United States.

Also, that they have a great advantage in some parts of Canada over the Canadian producer, as Oswego, the shipping port for Syracuse salt, is so near to our Lake Ontario ports, that the freight on salt is only about five cents per barrel, while our salt producers have to pay a freight of about 40 cents per barrel to reach the same Canadian ports. The evidence is replete with information, and the witnesses examined state :—

“That in order to develop those vast treasures of salt in the West, a small “revenue duty is required.”

The whole respectfully submitted.

THOMAS FARROW,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
29th March, 1876.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

Professor GIBSON, of the Ottawa Normal School, being present, gave a comparative statement of his scientific analysis of the various salt deposits of Canada. At the suggestion of the Chairman, Mr. Gibson consented to prepare and submit to the Committee a written statement of his investigations on the above subject.

Mr. GRAY, of Seaforth, County Huron, called and examined :

By the Chairman :—

1. What is the duty now charged by the Americans on Canadian salt going into their country?—Eight cents (gold) per 100 lbs. in bulk, and twelve cents in packages.
2. Is their salt admitted free into Canada?—Yes.
3. How does this affect the Canadian salt interest?—It affects it very injuriously, because of the large quantities of Canadian salts seeking a market in the United States, and the difference in freights being in favor of the United States, operates against the Canadian manufacturer in the home market.
4. When was salt first discovered in Huron?—In 1866.
5. What was the price of salt on an average previous to the discovery of salt in Canada?—It would average \$2 per bbl. in Ontario. The average now is a trifle over \$1.
6. What amount of capital is invested in the salt interest in Huron and Bruce?—\$600,000.
7. How much salt is manufactured per year?—In the year 1875 the quantity manufactured was 350,000 bbls.
8. What has been the average yearly manufacture?—The average for Seaforth and Clinton for three years past, for Canadian consumption, was \$175,000 bbls. per year; for Goderich, 15,000 bbls., and for Kincardine, 5,000 bbls., for the past year. 22,000 tons of salt was exported to the United States in bulk during the year 1875.
9. Are there any salt works closed at the present time in your locality; and if so, for what reason?—Yes; one half the salt works are closed on account of the low prices obtainable for our salt, and those that continue in operation are only running on half time, for the same reason. If the same state of things should continue, it would not be long till they will have to close down entirely, which would result in increasing the price of salt very materially. In this view of the matter I think that the imposition of a duty of five cents per hundred, or even less, on foreign salt, would be desirable.
10. How much could be manufactured, provided the wells were running at their full capacity?—A million and a quarter barrels per annum.
11. State generally what employment the salt interests give to workmen of all classes?—Cooperage and labor require fifteen men per day for every 100 barrels, in addition to which, from six to ten cords of wood are used for the manufacture of every 100 barrels, and a little over two cords of barrel timber are used for every 100 barrels.
12. Can you state what amount of salt comes into this country?—About 700,000 barrels.
13. Have you known English salt to be sold in Canada for a less price, or the same price as it is sold in Liverpool?—Yes.
14. What is the wholesale price received by you for salt sold in the United States?—About \$6 per ton, U.S. currency.
15. What is the average price of a similar quality of salt sold by you for home consumption?—Sixty-five cents per barrel, including package; the barrel contains 280 lbs. of salt, net.
16. In which case do you derive the greater profit?—The results are about the same, no profit being realised in either case.
17. Has the salt business been profitable at any time?—Yes; from 1866 to 1870 the profits were good, and also in 1873.
18. Why was the business more profitable in those years?—During the former period the demand exceeded the supply. In 1873 the increased price of English salt caused the rise in our prices, aided by the comparatively undeveloped condition of the salt productions in the Western States.
19. What extent of country in the United States are you at present able to

supply with salt as cheaply as it is supplied by the United States manufacturer?—The bulk of Canadian salt for the American market goes to Chicago and Milwaukee.

20. What portion of Canada do you consider will continue to be supplied with Canadian salt, under existing circumstance?—The Province of Ontario, and a very small part of the Province of Québec.

21. Do you expect the present price of salt manufactured in Canada will be materially reduced?—No.

22. Do you consider it the duty of the Government to so increase the price of salt in those parts of Canada not now supplied by Canadian salt manufacturers, as to enable you to supply those portions of Canada as cheaply as they could be supplied with imported salt under such circumstances?—I do consider it to be the duty of the Government to place a small revenue duty upon salt, say 4 or 5 cents per 100 lbs., so as to enable the Canadian manufacturers to extend the area of country supplied by them.

23. Do you think that a duty upon United States salt alone would be very beneficial to you?—No.

24. What rate of freight per ton is charged for the carriage of salt from Seaforth to Montreal by Railway?—About \$4.50 per ton.

25. And to St. John, N.B., or Halifax, by any mode of conveyance?—Am not informed on this point.

26. Supposing a coal trade to be established between Nova Scotia and Western Ontario, how low a rate of freight per ton do you think would be ordinarily charged for the carriage of salt to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by water?—From \$1.00 to \$1.50 per ton.

27. Then supposing salt to be as low in price in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as at Huron, would you require a duty imposed equal to the freight and other costs of shipment?—I should suppose a duty of seven cents per 100 lbs. would cover freight and charges.

28. Supposing a trade in coal and salt to have been established between the eastern and western portions of the Dominion by a system of duties raising the price of coal in Ontario and of salt in the Maritime Provinces, who do you think would be the loser by such increased price?—I have no doubt, but that the imposition of such duties would increase the price of coal to the Ontario consumer.

29. Are you aware that salt in bags is largely imported?—Yes.

30. Do you know if bags containing imported salt are chargeable with duty?—They are not.

CUSTOM HOUSE SQUARE,
MONTREAL, 17th March, 1875.

SIR,—As a point of some importance to the manufacturers of salt in Canada, we have the honor to draw your attention to the following statement, and request you to place it before the members of the Committee.

Most of the salt imported from England comes in bags; these bags are admitted duty free. When bags are imported for the use of Canadian salt manufacturers, or the cloth imported of which such bags are made, a duty of 17½ per cent. is charged. Such cloth is not manufactured in Canada.

On the bags used for "common" salt this duty amounts to two cents per bag. This salt and bag sells at from 65 to 70 cents; the duty is therefore a tax of three per cent. on the value of salt and bag.

On the bag used for "factory filled" salt, the duty amounts to four and three quarters cents per bag. This salt sells at \$1 to \$1.25 per bag; The duty is therefore

a tax of upwards of four per cent. on the value of salt and bag. This tax has to be paid by the Canadian manufacturer, but not by the importer of English salt.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

(Signed), **COLLINS & CO.,**
Manufacturers and Importers of Bags.

THOMAS FARROW, Esq.,

Chairman of the Committee on the Salt Trade,
House of Commons, Ottawa.

Mr. PLATT, of Goderich, County Huron, called and examined:

By the Chairman :—

1. Do you find your salt interests much depressed, and why?—Yes; because we come in contact with the English salt at a very low figure, as far as Toronto, and a certain quantity of American salt that comes into our Ontario ports, say from Port Hope, west, to Kingston, east, and delivered there at \$1.10 per barrel.

2. How are the Americans able to deliver it at this low figure in the Ontario ports?—It is so convenient to the port of Oswego, and thence to our Lake ports, that the freight per barrel only costs, to lay it down in Ontario, 10 cents per barrel.

3. How is it that those freights are so low to the Americans?—It is because the vessels from Canada carry over barley, lumber and grain, and then they bring salt and other commodities back as ballast at abnormal rates.

4. What quantity of American salt comes into competition with your salt in Ontario—and do you think its exclusion from Ontario would raise the price of Canadian salt?—About 25,000 barrels. I think it would have the effect of raising our prices.

5. Do you not think that your over-production would prevent any increase in the price?—I think it would.

6. Do you think that the object of the United States manufacturer in 1868–9 was to crush the salt interest of Canada?—Yes.

7. They did not succeed?—No.

8. Then you have gained the victory?—Yes.

9. Do you think the Americans are now sending salt into Canada at a loss, and explain?—Yes; it costs \$1.18, American currency, per barrel, to manufacture it at the Syracuse Works, and then the freight being 10 cents per barrel, United States currency, equal to \$1.12, gold, per barrel in Canada, and they sell it at \$1.10, a loss of two cents per barrel.

10. What does it cost to manufacture salt at Goderich?—About 72 cents per barrel.

11. If you sold salt at Belleville at the same rate as the Americans sell it, you then would have 38 cents per barrel to pay cost of transportation?—Yes.

12. What are the average rates of freight from Goderich to Montreal, and to Lake Ontario ports?—Fifty and forty cents respectively.

13. What are the winter rates to Montreal and Toronto?—Sixty-nine and 31 cents, respectively.

14. How much salt is manufactured in Ontario?—350,000 barrels.

15. How much of this goes to the United States?—About from 28,000 to 30,000 tons; the rest is consumed in Canada.

16. From what you have stated, should the Committee conclude that Huron salt manufacturers can supply Ontario—at least as far east as Toronto—without fear of competition, and can compete with the United States manufacturers in several of the Western States?—Yes.

17. You say it costs less to produce salt in Canada than in the United States; how then, can the Americans compete successfully with our manufacturers here?—

The Americans cannot compete successfully with the Canadians in the article of salt. It is only their *surplus* salt they send into Canada, and which they sell at a loss.

18. What difference is there in the profit to producer between salt sold in the United States and that sold in Canada?—It varies: sometimes it is better to ship in bulk to the United States, and at other times more profitable to sell in Canada; and on the whole we do as well in the United States.

19. Was the manufacture of salt profitable in 1873; and, if so, why?—Yes. On account of the high price of coal in England, it costs more to manufacture the English salt.

20. Have you sent salt to the Province of Quebec?—Yes; and also to St. John, New Brunswick.

21. And did it pay to do so?—Yes; as well as it paid in Ontario.

22. How much duty would you require on imported salt to enable you to compete with the foreign article in the Lower Provinces?—Two dollars per ton.

23. Is it your opinion that if a small duty were imposed on salt imported into Canada, that you could compete successfully in the market of the Dominion generally?—Yes.

24. What ports and places in the United States do you ship salt to with advantage?—Green Bay, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and other Western ports—Chicago being the principal port. When the salt was first sent to Chicago we could not get the packers to use it; but now, after a trial, they will have it if they can get it.

25. If you could ship salt to the United States on the same terms as they are allowed to ship it to Ontario, would you still desire a duty on salt imported into the Maritime Provinces?—No.

26. You say the manufacture of salt is generally unprofitable in Ontario?—Yes.

27. Are you continuing this manufacture in the hope of such duty being imposed as will make it profitable?—Yes.

28. Do you consider that duties should be generally imposed so as to make unprofitable manufactures profitable?—In this particular case I do.

29. You stated some time ago that the cost of making salt was about 72 cents per barrel, including interest?—Yes.

30. Deducting 27 cents for cost of a barrel, the cost per ton would be about \$3.21?—Yes; but we are prepared to supply salt F.O.B. at \$3 per ton.

31. Do you use coal in your manufacture?—Yes.

32. How much coal do you require to produce a ton of salt?—About one third of a ton.

33. What does it cost you per ton at Goderich?—About \$4.55; it is Ohio coal.

34. This would be about \$1.52 per ton of salt?—Yes.

35. Then if a duty of \$1 per ton were placed on coal, it would increase the cost of salt 50 cents per ton?—Yes.

36. Do you export any salt in bags; and if so to what places; and is there a duty on said bags; and, if so, what proportion will it bear to their value?—We use bags largely for the fine salt, and there is a duty of $17\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to be paid on the material. I paid nearly \$500 duty for the purchase of this article last year. The English manufacturers send their bags in free of duty.

37. What is the average depth of producing salt wells in the vicinity of Goderich, and their producing capacity?—The average depth is 1,050 feet, and the average capacity of each well per day of 24 hours is 450 barrels.

38. What is the average thickness of salt deposits in producing wells; and have you discovered any difference in the strength of brine by continual operation?—There are three strata of the salt rock. The first is found at the depth of 930 feet and is about 15 feet in thickness. After passing through a strata of limestone of eight feet we come to the next layer of salt, which is about 40 feet in thickness. Then we pass through 12 feet of hard limestone rock and come to a bed of salt 75 feet in thickness. The longer we continue the pumping the stronger the brine becomes, and the brine we utilize is of the strength of 100 per cent.

39. Have any attempts been made to sink a shaft in the vicinity of Goderich: and do you consider it practicable to sink a shaft profitably at the depth of 1,000 feet?—There are preparations being made by a Mr. Attrill, an American gentleman, to sink a shaft at Goderich, but whether it is practicable or not I cannot tell, as I think the water will be a great hindrance.

40. Do you sell much salt for agricultural purposes; what is the cost per ton, and where does it go?—We sell large quantities for agricultural purposes. It goes to Stratford, Guelph, and Toronto, and even east of Toronto. We sell it at \$2 per ton, and the Grand Trunk makes a certain reduction on the freight.

41. What kind of salt do you dispose of for such purposes?—The salt used for agricultural purposes is such as contains as much foreign matter as possible—chiefly refuse salt—but when this is exhausted we sell the ordinary salt for the same purpose.

42. Can you state what are the advantages of salt applied to certain soils?—I have received several letters from very practical farmers who state that for the cultivation of potatoes, turnips, and nearly all roots, the application of salt has a beneficial effect, and we find that the quantity of salt used for this purpose is increasing every year.

43. How many men and teams does the manufacture of salt give employment to, and what quantity of coal and wood is used?—I speak for Goderich alone. When the wells are worked at their full capacity, it will take 500 men, 350 coopers, and 30 teams; and the fuel consumed annually will be 70,000 tons of coal, or 100,000 cords of wood. It would require 66,000,000 staves for barrels, equal to 1,500 cords of stave bolts.

44. Can you manufacture salt at Goderich peculiarly adapted for the curing of fish?—Yes, we can manufacture an article for this purpose superior to any other salt. Mr. Harrison, a salt manufacturer, from Cheshire, England, who is now manufacturing salt at Goderich, states that the Canadian brines will produce salt of a better quality than that in England for the curing of fish, and for all other packing purposes.

45. In the United States and other foreign countries, a great quantity of salt is manufactured by the Solar process. Can you state the advantages of this system, and whether you could not manufacture in the same way?—We could manufacture Solar salt, and it would be the purest salt made, as by slow evaporation the skin of the salt does not hold as much of the chlorides as the finer qualities. It is more suitable for packing purposes, especially for fish. This kind of salt could be manufactured for \$2 per ton. It would require a large capital to establish the works, but when once in operation it would not require much to keep them running.

The following admirable report was made to Mr. Farrow, M.P., Chairman of the Salt Interest Committee by Professor John Gibson, B.A., F.G.S.:—

From 1870-73 I made several analyses of the Goderich, Clinton, Seaforth and Kincardine brines, with a view to comparing them, as regards strength and purity, with those of the New York and Michigan brines. In the following tables I give an average approximate analysis of the brines of these Canadian localities.

1.—Goderich Brine—in 1000 pts. by wt.

Chloride of sodium (salt pure)	238.420
“ calcium	198
“ magnesium	476
Sulphate of lime	5.742

Total!..... 244.836

Degree of strength (salometer) 93°

2.—*Clinton Brine—in 1000 pts. by wt.*

Chloride of sodium.....	210.480
“ calcium	.560
“ magnesium	.210
Sulphate of lime.....	5.640
Total	216.890
Degree of strength (salometer).....	82°

3.—*Seaforth Brines, 1872—in 1000 pts. by wt.*

Chloride of sodium.....	241.520
“ calcium	.280
“ magnesium	.420
Sulphate of lime.....	5.820
Total	248.040
Degree of strength (salometer).....	95°

4.—*Kincardine Brine—1000 pts. by wt.*

Chloride of sodium.....	238.046
“ calcium	.089
“ magnesium	.032
Sulphate of lime.....	.468
Total.....	244.035
Degree of strength (salometer).....	94°

Comparing the above with similar approximate analysis made by American chemists of the brines of Syracuse, Canastota, Saginaw and Port Austin, it is found that the Ontario brines contain in round numbers about half more salt, in other words they are 50 per cent. richer. This fact, which of itself is sufficient to demonstrate the great superiority of the Ontario brines to those of the United States, is, however, not the only fact in favor of Canadian brines. The latter are perhaps the purest at present manufactured for salt in Europe or America, containing comparatively very small quantities of the earthy chlorides (the chlorides of calcium) and magnesium which in the United States render the brines in many instances not only sharp and bitter to the taste, but less rich in pure salt. In many instances, moreover, the American brines such as the Saginaw contain these obnoxious chlorides to an extent demanding a somewhat serious course of purification in the manufacture of the pure salt. In general terms it might be said that the average American brine contains from four to five times more of these injurious chlorides than the Canadian. It follows therefore that the Canadian brine must be immensely more valuable in the preparation of butter and cheese than the American, although for agricultural purposes possibly of lesser value, since these earthy chlorides being deliquescent serve to attract moisture to the soil, and to retain it there for the use of the growing plants. They also aid to some extent in the production of alkaline nitrates, and possibly the silicates—salts very necessary for the growth of many kinds of grain and root crops. As a manure, therefore, the American brine or salt is superior to the Canadian. Sulphate of lime also exists in all brines as an impurity, but is not nearly so injurious as the chlorides above mentioned. Heat and the earthy chlorides

it is found will diminish its solubility in the brines, so that where these chlorides are present in comparatively large quantities, the sulphate of lime will be found to be proportionately in the decrease. Hence we must naturally expect in the Canadian brines a somewhat larger share of this sulphate than in the American. This on experiment, is found to be the case. The Canadian brines, moreover, contain no iron, so far as my experiments have gone, an ingredient which exists in almost all the American samples in the form of the carbonate of the protoxide. This is a greivous impurity, and necessitates considerable trouble in the purification of the brines during the course of manufacture. Its presence renders the brine or salt reddish in color, thereby lessening its value. Traces of bromine and potassium as bromide of magnesium and chloride of potassium are found in Canadian brines, but in quantities so small as to prevent the utilization of these salts for the manufacture of bromine and potassium. These impurities exist in considerably larger proportions in almost all the American brines.

Should greater encouragement be given our salt manufacturers in the way of imposing a small revenue tariff, say of four or five per cent, on all foreign salt entering our market, an impetus would be given to the trade leading undoubtedly to the inauguration of a system of solar evaporation, as at present pursued with great advantage at Syracuse - such a brand of salt is large in the crystals, and confessedly more valuable for the curing of barrelled pork, beef, and fish, than the product of furnace evaporation.

II.—GEOLOGY.

Extent of the Salt-bearing Area.—The superficial area of the Ontario salt deposits is comparatively small. Its northern, north-eastern, eastern and south-eastern limits seem to be pretty clearly definable by means of the numerous artificial preparations that have of recent years been made in this portion of the Province. From such observations it appears that the whole salt-bearing districts may be included within the counties of Huron and Bruce. These portions of Ontario lie along the eastern shore of Lake Huron, and are bounded on the north and east respectively by the counties of Grey and Wellington, and on the north by the county of Lambton. Numerous borings in search of salt have, however, been made in other districts of the Province, but all such attempts have finally proved fruitless. Direct experiment, therefore, forces us to the conclusion that by far the greater volume of salt is to be found under the waters of Lake Huron, and this view is partly corroborated by the fact that at Port Austin, in Michigan, which lies almost due west of the Ontario salt region, there was extracted at the depth of 1,198 feet from the surface a brine marking, according to Dr. Gossman, 88° salometer, and containing 17.61 per cent. of sodium chloride. This latter perforation indicates at the outset sandstones of the Chemung period; but as the depth increases, certainty regarding the exact geological formation attained diminishes in like ratio. However, it may with some degree of plausibility be conjectured that in this boring, as in those in Ontario, the source of the brine is to be found in the salina formation of the Upper Silurian series of rocks. Yet it would be altogether unsafe to state unhesitatingly that such really is the case, seeing that a very great diminution in the average volume of the strata overlaying the base of the salina formation is unmistakably presented. From the foregoing data it is extremely probable that this ancient geographical depression or salt-basin had an eastern and western extension of at least 85 miles, with probably a much greater stretch from north to south.

Geological features of the Salt Area.—The fundamental rocks of this district belong, with but one or two exceptions, to the corneiferous limestone formation of the Middle Devonian system. These Devonian rocks of Ontario are represented by portions of the Oriskany sandstone, Corniferous limestone (including the Onondaga limestone), Hamilton, Portage and Chemung groups. The following is given as a table showing approximately the geological position of the different formations observed, either as outcrops or by borings in the area in question; and it is given in full, in order that it may include all the formations that present themselves in the numerous borings for

salt in the vicinity, and that the relative position of any subdivision may at once be recognized:—

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| I. Middle Devonian.. | { | Corniferous limestone, including the Onondaga limestone.
Schoharie grit (not observed in Ontario). |
| II. Lower Devonian.. | { | Canda-galli grit (not observed in Ontario).
Oriskany sandstone. |
| III. Upper Silurian.... | { | Lower Helderberg group of Vanuxem, including only the
fundamental Teutaculite limestone.
Onondaga formation, Salina group of Prof. Dana.
Guelph and Galt formations. |
| IV. Middle Silurian.... | { | Niagara formation }
Clinton do } Anticosti group.
Medina do } |

Of the subdivisions of the middle Devonian system one is only found within the area under review. This is the corniferous limestone formation, which forms by far the greater portion of the underlying surface rock. The Lower Devonian is not apparently represented in these counties, although numerous fragments of the Oriskany sandstone are scattered here and there as angular and lately detached erratics. The rocks of the Lower Helderberg group are represented only by the Teutaculite limestone or so-called water-lime beds. These latter are met with in two distinct exposures, each of which presents similar lithological characters. The Onondaga salt group or salina formation is found to extend under the whole district, so far as can be ascertained by borings, forming the foundation rock, so to speak, of the water-lime group, and when this is absent, immediately underlying the Corniferous and Onondaga limestones. The Guelph formation—the uppermost subdivision of the middle Silurian series, is only observed by artificial borings at the depth of about 1,150 feet from the surface of the ground, and underlying the most recent deposits of rock salt. Of the presence of the Niagara, Clinton and Medina formations, we have but very doubtful evidence; and it is only by means of specimens of rocks brought up by the sand pump, during the operation of boring, that we arrive at the probability of their existence within the average depth of 1,200 feet from the surface.

Living in the centre of this salt region, I have been enabled to make frequent visits to the various salt wells during the operation of drilling to collect the detailed “logs” or records of each boring, and to arrive at some very important generalizations regarding the distributions and volumes of the underlying Upper Silurian and Devonian series of rocks in this locality. In order to see at a glance the character and geological sequence strata, it has been deemed advisable to furnish the records in full, thereby bringing to light many facts replete with novel interest and geological phenomena.

The following is a list, proceeding from north to south, of the principal wells sunk and in practical operation in 1870:—

1. Kincardine Well.
2. Ainleyville Well.
3. Goderich Company's Well.
4. Dominion Well.
5. Hawley's Well, Goderich.
6. Clinton Well.
7. Stapleton Well.
8. Coleman and Gowinloch's Well, Seaforth.

1.—*The Ainleyville Well.*

	Feet.
(1.) Sand, gravel, with boulders of gneiss and granite.....	16
(2.) Gray and blue limestones; the uppermost 100 feet probably belonging to the Corniferous formation, whilst the remaining 266 feet are magnesian, and evidently belong to the Salina	366

	Feet.
(3.) Layers of chert interstratified with bands of limestone....	180
(4.) Beds of compact stratite or soapstone, alternating with layers of magnesian limestone, with disseminated crystals of bitter-spar.....	353
(5.) Gray magnesian limestone.....	97
(6.) Magnesian limestone containing traces of brine.....	168
(7.) Dark brown porous sandstones.....	64

Total depth.....1,244

At this depth the well was abandoned. Saline waters were met with at the depth of 1,012 feet, and were probably derived from the saliferous stratum lying further south. The position of the boring seems to mark the north-eastern margin of this ancient salt lake, since the geological horizon of the salt was passed without the least evidence of its occurrence. The ninety-seven feet of gray magnesian limestone seemingly belong to the base of the Onondaga formation, below which no brines of any economical value have yet been found. At the depth of about 1,200 feet a small water-course was met with, in which were observed traces of petroleum and bubbles of vicious gas. The brine extracted from this well was obtained only at intervals of fifteen feet, having been first observed at the depth of 1,006 feet from the surface. Specimens at no time marked over 30° salometer; they gave a specific gravity of 1,054, and consequently contained only 7.71 per cent. of pure salt.

2.—Kincardine Well.

	Feet.
(1.) Passed through the Corniferous limestone, the Teutaoulite limestone, to the base of the Salina formation (the records imperfect)	883
(2.) Pure rock salt.....	27
(3.) Magnesian limestone.....	30
(4.) Pure rock salt.....	17

Total depth.....957

Here the occurrence of a second layer of salt, separated from the first by 30 feet of limestone, leads to important considerations regarding the probability of its extension at all parts under the first. Indeed, to restrict the presence of this second deposit to very narrow limits within a salt-area comparatively wide, would be not only to controvert the laws regulating the distribution of sedimentary beds, but also to render obsolete and void all the known theories connected with salt deposits generally. On consideration of the oscillations of level necessary for the deposition of a vast bed of salt, with the evidence of a second saliferous layer in one perforation only, the writer maintains that, within the limits of this salt district of Ontario, a second saliferous deposit exists universally, at slightly variable distances below the first, except, probably, in the neighbourhood of the margin of this ancient geographical depression.

3.—Goderich Company's Well.

	Feet.
(1.) Sand gravel, and boulders.....	30
(2.) Soft arenaceous limestone, with a layer of calcspar.....	266
(3.) Hard gray sandstone, with slight traces of salt and petroleum.....	78
(4.) Blue magnesian limestones..	330
(5.) Magnesian limestone, holding numerous crystals of calcspar	110
(6.) Porous limestone, gypsum, and alternating bands of red marl and salt.....	163
(7.) Rock salt.....	45

Total depth.....1,022

In the above well boring, commenced on the 17th November, 1865, and at the expiration of exactly 102 days, the salt rock was reached at about 1,000 feet from the surface. From this depth there was obtained, by pumping, a saturated brine, from which large quantities of salt continue to be manufactured. The salt-bearing stratum lies immediately at the base of the Onondaga formation, and is at once recognized by the presence of saliferous and gypsiferous magnesian marls, lying as a general rule above the salt bed.

4.—The Dominion Well.

	Feet.
(1.) White and blue clays, holding boulders of Huronian and Laurentian origin	97
(2.) Water-lime beds (Teutaculite limestone)	48
(3.) Soft arenaceous limestones	362
(4.) Hard magnesian limestones	331
(5.) Very hard dolomitic limestones, holding crystals of melan-terite (sulphate of iron)	87
(6.) Limestone and shale in alternate layers	120
(7.) Compact limestone and gypsiferous shales	47
(8.) Rock salt	21
Total depth	1,113

After boring through 21 feet of pure rock salt, the underlying limestone was reached, and at this depth the boring ceased; the Corniferous limestone is here absent; the first strata reached having the character of the so-called water-lime beds. As shown in the record, we have for the entire thickness of the Onondaga formation at this particular locality 968 feet, of which the upper 807 are chiefly magnesian limestones, with occasional chert layers, the underlying 161 feet being represented by gypsiferous and saliferous shales, including the mass of rock salt at the base. The brine pumped up constantly marks 87° salometer, and has a specific gravity of 1.175 at the temperature 62° Fahrenheit.

5.—Hawley's Well, Goderich.

The record of this well was essentially the same as that of the "Dominion," until the salt deposit was reached at the depth of 967 feet, after which the drilling was carried (1) through 12 feet of impure salt and shale, and (2) through 17 feet of pure rock salt.

6.—The Clinton Well.

	Feet.
(1.) Clay, gravel, sand and boulders	70
(2.) Gray chert non-magnesian limestones (Corniferous)	108
(3.) Water lime beds (Teutaculite limestone)	24
(4.) Hard magnesian limestones, with intercalated beds of chert	283
(5.) Hard arenaceous limestones, with beds of shale and gypsum	470
(6.) Coarse limestones and gypsiferous shales, with a mudvein three inches in thickness	147
(7.) Very porous limestone, containing salt	14
(8.) Rock salt	20
Total depth	1,136

Nothing of particular interest marked the process of boring in the above well. The presence of the Corniferous formation was at once detected by the borers, constituting 108 feet of the surface rock. The underlying 938 feet constitute the salina formation (Onondaga) which here does not attain such a thickness as at Goderich, the upper portion probably having been removed by erosion prior to the deposition of

the Corniferous beds. Hydrated calcium, sulphate or gypsum was met with about the centre of the salina formation, occurring in compact snow-white masses along with crystals of selenite (a lameller form of the same).

7.—*Stapleton Well.*

	Feet.
(1.) Boring commenced 40 feet below the general level of the country.....	40
(2.) Sand, gravel, and boulder clay.....	67
(3.) Light gray limestone, intercalated with numerous mud-veins	413
(4.) Chert or silicious stone, containing variable quantities of magnesia.....	204
(5.) Stratified limestone, uppermost four feet tolerably pure, the rest containing variable quantities of silica and magnesia. From 780 to 810 feet from the surface the rock approaches true dolomite.....	176
(6.) Shales, intercalated with thin beds of clay:.....	80
(7.) Crystalline brown limestone.....	25
(8.) Brown and white magnesian limestone, alternating with beds of shale and gypsum	115
(9.) Blue clay, intercalated with gypsum.....	45
(10.) Cellular limestone, shale and gypsum.....	26
(11.) Rock salt.....	15
(12.) Shale, gypsum, and rock salt.....	14

Total depth..... 1,220

This well is situated on lot 39, first concession, in the township of Hullet, 13½ miles to the south-east of Goderich, and on the line of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway. It was sunk in 1867 by Mr. Ransford, the proprietor, and still continues to yield brines of great strength and purity, the proportion of earthy chlorides being comparatively small. The uppermost 200 feet of rock were found to belong to the Corniferous formation, which is here again observed covering the summit of the salina group. Water-fissures were met with at the respective depths of 161 and 466 feet, but there was no evidence of the present existence of water in them. Crystals of calcaspar occurred at the depth of 400 feet, and at 780 feet crystals of selenite ($\text{CaSO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$). At 952 feet a bed of compact gypsum several feet in thickness was encountered, and at 1,005 feet a layer of pure alabaster.

Before reaching the salt horizon a sudden transition from fresh water to strong brine was observed at about 1,100 feet from the surface. Such an occurrence may be explained by the hypothesis, that an impermeable argillaceous shale completely excluded the fresh water of the upper layers of limestone from the saliferous rocks.

Finally, it may be mentioned, that the prevalence of vast quantities of gypsum and salt, in a mixed state, naturally suggests the utility of a shaft, by which not only could pure rock salt be obtained, but also the combined gypsum and salt for agricultural purposes.

8.—*Coleman and Gowinlock's Well, Seaforth.*

	Feet.
(1.) Gravel, sand and clay.....	25
(2.) Stratified dark gray limestone.....	400
(3.) Stratified magnesian limestone, followed by a very hard layer of chert.....	200
(4.) Crystalline siliceous limestone, containing magnesia .	110
(5.) Blue clay, shale and limestone	250
(6.) Gypsum, shale and salt.....	50
(7.) Rock salt.....	100

Total depth 1,335

The drilling done in this well was unprecedented in the annals of this system of mining, both for speed and absence of mishaps. Actual boring commenced on the 10th of March, 1870, and the salt-bearing stratum was reached on the eve of the 22nd of the same month. After passing through 100 feet of pure rock salt, without the least evidence of change, the boring was abandoned. The great success attending led to the sinking of two other wells, viz.: Sparling's and Merchant's in the immediate vicinity, both, however, giving records similar to the above.

Truly in no other portion of the American Continent has there been discovered a deposit of salt so magnificently great. The supply is practically illimitable, and may compare favorably with the production of the salt mines of Droitwich, in Central England, or with that of the solid salt hills of Cordova.

REPORT
OF THE
SELECT COMMITTEE
ON THE CAUSES OF THE
PRESENT DEPRESSION
OF THE
MANUFACTURING, MINING, COMMERCIAL, SHIPPING,
LUMBER AND FISHING INTERESTS.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA :
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1876.

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REPORT.

1. The Committee appointed by the House of Commons to enquire into the causes of the present depression of the Manufacturing, Mining, Commercial, Shipping, Lumber and Fishing Interests, beg leave to report that they have examined persons upon the lumber trade, the coal mining interest, the importation and refining of sugar, the manufacture of agricultural implements, of saws, stoves, gas-fittings, the manufacture of leather, of boots and shoes, of type, of steam engines, of slate, cotton and woollen fabrics, and of shipbuilding.

2. The Committee regret to say that they have not been able to go over the whole ground embraced in the order of reference, and they are therefore unable to submit to the House all the information necessary to a complete consideration of the subject.

3. The inquiry has, however, been sufficiently broad to enable them to point out with a considerable degree of accuracy, the causes which have immediately operated to produce the present depression in the commerce of the country, and in some branches of its manufacturing and mining industries. These causes are quite beyond legislative control in this country. This is especially shown by the failure of the shipping of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces to find at present their usual employment abroad at remunerative rates. It appears from the evidence taken before the Committee that a large proportion of the shipping hitherto engaged in long voyages, and in the carrying trade between foreign ports, has recently returned home, and is now dividing the coasting trade with the vessels ordinarily employed in that service. This stagnation in commerce seems to be universal, as there is not a port at the present time from which ships may be freighted at remunerative rates. The facts brought to the attention of the Committee show that Canada is not suffering from financial depression to a greater extent than other countries.

4. The dullness of the lumber trade in Canada is caused by a diminution of the demand in England and the United States, and by its having almost cleared in the West Indies and South America. The demand for lumber in New England and in New York where Canada has hitherto found a large market, is now to a considerable extent supplied with superior lumber from the forests of Michigan and Wisconsin. The quantity during the past three years manufactured in these States has been greatly augmented by the efforts of the mill owners to save from total loss the timber which had been killed by the fires, and the duty imposed upon the Canadian lumber entering the United States has enabled the Michigan lumber men to successfully compete in the Eastern market. But the principal cause of depression in the trade is the diminished consumption in every country where Canadian lumber has hitherto found a market. This is very clearly shown so far as the United States consumers are concerned, by the fact that in the month of February, out of 7,800 carpenters in the city of New York and vicinity 3,900 were without employment, and there is no reason for believing that other Atlantic cities are in a more prosperous condition. The quantity of lumber now being manufactured in Canada will not exceed 50 per cent. of what was produced in 1872 or 1873, and on account of low prices, considering that capital in timber limits and mills remains the same, must afford a still lower per centage of profit.

5. The effect of the stagnation of the lumber trade has been to leave the laborers who usually engage in that business without employment. Farmers and others who furnish the lumber men with their necessary supplies during periods of prosperity find themselves without their usual market, and without the means of purchasing the average quantity of goods which they ordinarily consume. The stimulus necessary to active industry has been withdrawn, in this way, from those sections of country dependent upon the prosperity of the lumber trade. These causes have operated unfavorably without its being in the power of Parliament to provide any remedy for the mischief.

6. The Committee caused returns to be made to them by the official assignees, affording such information as it was in their power to give in reference to insolvents. It will be seen from the tabulated statement made up from these returns that the mercantile classes have felt much more severely the depression than any others, as the amount for which they have failed is no less a sum than \$16,235,479.58 out of a total sum of \$26,933,707.10. The evidence obtained by the Committee shows that the system of credit which so generally prevails in this country, has been a fruitful source of mischief to mercantile men. The facilities afforded in England for men of little capital to obtain credit has induced many to engage in the wholesale trade who have not the necessary interest or experience to conduct successfully a mercantile business. Quantities of goods out of all proportion to the actual needs of the country have been imported, and in order to find a market for them, long credits have been given to retail dealers. A spirit of commercial recklessness has been engendered. The imports have outgrown the increasing ability of the country to purchase, for while the nominal increase of wealth does not exceed 5 per cent. per annum, the yearly increase in our imports has been more than 13 per cent. To get rid of these surplus stocks mercantile agents have been sent abroad who have assisted to set up men without capital and without experience. In every town and village their number has been multiplied even where before they were sufficiently numerous to secure a healthful competition. Large numbers of person have thus been withdrawn from productive industry to the detriment of the public, and with no advantage to themselves. Long credits become necessary to secure willing purchasers, and the dealer hesitates but little in risking losses as the goods he is selling have not been paid for by him; and if there should be failure, the loss must fall upon some other party. It appears from the evidence taken by the Committee that the importer stands in much the same position. He is in fact a factor without a factor's responsibility. What he gains in his business is his own, and should he lose his loss must fall upon his creditor. The frequent bankruptcies thus occasioned produce a disturbing influence upon prices, and affect the more stable class of mercantile men, much the same way as they would be affected by an irredeemable currency.

7. The Committee would call attention to the very great excess in value of the imports over the exports since Confederation, as indicative of inflation. As it is in the market of the British Isles, the goods imported are mostly bought, and in which our products is largely sold, it is not in the power of the Committee to say how far the profits upon our exports and imports and upon the carrying trade have adjusted the balance.

8. The foreign mercantile debt of Canada has been estimated by one of the wholesale merchants examined by the Committee at seventy-five millions of dollars, which must impose upon the country an annual charge of not less than four millions. If the House will consider the interest on the public debt of Canada, the Provinces, the railway indebtedness, the foreign capital loaned in the country, and secured by mortgages upon real estate, the sum annually withdrawn by foreign life insurance companies, and by municipal indebtedness, it will be seen how large a charge these together yearly impose upon the country, and when it is considered that this large sum must be paid from the profits realised by labor, it must aggravate the distress which exists during a period of commercial depression.

9. The Shipbuilding interest, like that of Agriculture, is shown to be comparatively prosperous. There has been a constant increase in the number of tons

built annually since Confederation. In 1868, there was built in the Dominion 87,203 tons; in 1869, 96,439 tons; in 1870, 93,166 tons; in 1871, 106,101 tons; in 1872, 114,065 tons; in 1873, 140,870 tons; in 1874, 174,404 tons, and in 1875, 188,098 tons, and this too has grown up without Governmental interference. The ships built in 1875 may be valued at nearly ten millions of dollars. From the testimony of Mr. Killam it will be seen how much legislative interference might hurt and how little it could help this branch of industry. It will be also seen that in the sale of ships as merchandise, the old vessels are sold largely in Norway and in Germany and are replaced in our own mercantile marine by ships annually built in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

10. The stoppage of the numerous railway enterprises which within a few years had been projected in the neighboring Republic affected the price of articles manufactured from iron in the United States, and tended to diminish the profits of those engaged in similar industries here. The unhealthy stimulus that was there given by a highly protective tariff during the past twelve years to various branches of manufactures, diverted the capital of the country from its natural channels into those enterprises which promised through Government interference a larger profit. The consequence has been the production of larger quantities of certain kinds of goods than can be disposed of in the United States markets, and which cannot at the high cost be sold abroad at remunerative rates. The result has been that production has been disturbed by legislation. Trade has become depressed. Large manufacturing establishments have been closed, so that to-day there is not one manufacturing industry, not enjoying exclusive patents for machinery, that is prosperous. The manufacturers of silk, which has a protection of sixty per cent., are petitioning Congress for additional taxation upon imports to afford it further protection. Nearly one-half of the manufactories for woollen goods are closed, and many of those that remain in operation have changed hands for less than half their original cost. One-half the iron furnaces and one-fourth of the paper mills have suspended production, and in many parts of New England the manufacturing population are, it is said, reduced nearly to the point of starvation. In the city of New York out of seventy-five thousand manufacturing hands and artisans, upwards of twenty-five thousand are without employment, and under the most favorable circumstances, so depressed a condition of a country with whom we have such intimate commercial relations could not fail to produce an unfavorable effect upon the commercial and manufacturing industries of the country. Out of the total produce of the country exported last year amounting to \$77,886,979, \$28,891,676 found a market in the neighbouring Republic.

11. The Committee examined several persons connected with the importation and refining of sugar. Mr. Drummond of Montreal was examined with special reference to the business of refining in Canada. The Committee do not deem it necessary to consider whether or not it is to the public advantage that sugar refining should be carried on in this country. Such an inquiry lies outside of the order of reference. Much in an investigation of that kind would depend on the effect which the presence or absence of refineries would have upon the importation of sugars into the country. The number of men employed in proportion to the capital invested is small, and the sugar market of Canada is so limited that the business of refining, if largely protected, would be practically in the hands of very few persons, and past experience proves that the interest of the community might suffer. The complaint made by Mr. Drummond is that under the tariff of the United States the American refiner obtains a bounty of 55 cents per 100 lbs, and that the Canadian tariff as it now stands, imposes such duties on the different grades of sugar that when reduced to an *ad valorem* standard, it will be found to be lower on the higher grades of sugars than upon sugars of an inferior quality. The Committee have given the most careful consideration to these representations, and they are of opinion that they are not well founded. They do not propose to analyse the evidence taken upon the matter of the sugar duties, but they would observe that the report of the quantities and values of the different grades of sugar, contained in the Trade and Navigation Returns under the

Order in Council of 10th April, 1875, do not bear out the statement of Mr. Drummond. According to these returns there was imported between 10th April and 1st July \$801,860 worth of sugar, above No. 13 Dutch Standard, upon which there was paid a duty of \$354,588.93, or an *ad valorem* duty of 44 per cent. Of sugars between Nos. 9 and 13, Dutch standard, \$224,356 worth, paying \$98,121.51, or 43 per cent. *ad valorem*. Below No. 9 Dutch Standard, sugars to the value of \$167,064, paying a duty of \$66,818.77, or 39 per cent. *ad valorem*.

If hard, dry sugars of the highest grade, were separately classed, the percentage might be slightly different, and it might be well if this were done by the Customs' Department.

As to the other statement of Mr. Drummond, that the United States refiner receives by the drawback allowed upon sugar exported a sum sufficiently large to give him a bounty of fifty-five cents per 100 lbs., the Committee think is greatly exaggerated, if not wholly unfounded. To make the subject more intelligible to the House the Committee would here quote the report made by the experts appointed at New York with a view to enable the Washington Government to make the amount of the drawback correspond with the amount of the duty. The report is as follows :

Hon. Chester A. Arthur, Collector of Port, New York :

DEAR SIR,—The Committee appointed by your letter of the 19th of October, 1875, "to investigate into and report upon the question of the proper drawback to be fixed on refined sugar, the product of imported raw sugar," submit the following report :

Immediately upon accepting the trust confided to us, we united in a recommendation to suspend the order of October 9, 1875, by which the drawback on refined sugar had been changed, and to allow the former regulations to continue in force pending the investigation ordered.

The interests involved which were disturbed by the sudden appearance of said order annulling contracts or rendering their fulfilment highly injurious, unsettling market values and paralyzing business, led your Committee to the recommendation before referred to. The Committee proceeded to the required investigation, holding daily sessions and availing themselves of all the sources of information open to them. The representations which had been submitted to the Treasury Department as reasons for the change of drawback were duly considered, and were found faulty as to matters of fact or inapplicable to our system of sugar-refining or to the drawback to be allowed on the product of our sugar refineries. The experiments made by mutual agreement between England, France, Belgium and Holland, and executed at Cologne, prove on investigation to be no proper guide to us in determining the quantity of refined sugars produced by our refineries in the United States :

First—Because the quality of raw sugar submitted to those experiments was of better grades than those used in the United States, and contained more crystallizable sugar, and being in part composed of beet-root sugar, which contains only a trace of grape or uncrystallizable sugar, cannot be compared with the sugars used here, which contain a much larger proportion of grape sugar.

Second—Because the experiments made at Cologne were to determine the maximum product of hard or stove-dried sugar which could be produced, and to accomplish which the syrups were worked back and all the possible crystallization was obtained, leaving an almost valueless treacle or residuum.

In estimating the yield their agreement required that the bastard sugars should be estimated at 80 per cent. of hard sugar, and the syrup according to the ascertained saccharine strength. By these means the result of those experiments showed a larger percentage of hard sugar than ordinarily results in our refineries, and much in excess of the quantity produced by a refiner in Antwerp in Belgium, as reported to us by the manager, notwithstanding the raw sugar used is believed to have been beet-root sugar. The product of that refinery fell below the average work in the United States. The experiments at Cologne were similar to laboratory experiments, and the results fail to be a proper basis of calculation for ordinary refining.

Should it appear in this report that the product of hard or stove-dried sugars is less in the United States than in Europe, it will be explained by the following considerations:

First—By the present arrangement of the tariff on sugars in the United States the higher numbers Dutch standard are virtually excluded, and almost none above No. 13 are imported, the proportion being as returned to the Treasury Department in 1874 as follows:

	Lbs.		Per cent.
Not above No. 7	253,201,748	1½	16·753
No. 7 to 10	963,873,857	2	63·771
No. 10 to 13	264,668,666	2½	17·510
No. 13 to 16	27,619,843	2½	1·827
No. 16 to 20	1,906,343	3½	0·132
Above No. 20 and refined	187,259½	4	0·012

1,511,456,915½

Second—The greater quantity of grape sugar contained in the sugars used in the United States.

Third—In the greater quantity of earthy matter and other impurities in the low grades of sugar used.

Fourth—In the large demand for soft or coffee sugar existing in the United States, which sugars are not appreciated or used to any extent in Europe, which induces our refiners to throw off the largest part of their refined sugars in that form rather than to work back their syrups to produce hard sugars, which to them would be unprofitable.

Believing the best source of information regarding the product of refined sugar from the raw sugar imported would be the testimony of the refiners themselves, your Committee called before them a large proportion of the refiners within their reach; and although averse to disclose the results of their work, they consented to furnish the desired information, each being examined separately under oath, with the assurance of the Committee that the evidence furnished should not be communicated to others, and that the Government should be requested that if not prejudicial to public interests, the particulars furnished by each should not be made public. The statements thus obtained accompany this report.

Without referring to those statements in detail in which there will appear considerable variation of results, according to the object in view by the refiner in producing the classes demanded by his trade, the Committee reach the conclusion that the product of well regulated refineries in hard or stove-dried sugars is 60 per cent., and in soft sugars of inferior quality 23½ per cent., and in syrup 11½ per cent., and in waste 4½ per cent. The basis thus reached was considered a proper basis for the just calculation of drawback on those classes.

Some refineries are worked with a view of only turning out soft sugars, while others turn out only a very small proportion of hard sugars, and the balance in soft, according to the adaptation of their refineries, and the views of the owners of profitable results, frequently varying their proportions of the higher grades to meet the condition of the market.

Your Committee are informed that the calculation formerly made for the adjustment of drawback on hard sugars was based upon a production of 55 per cent. of hard sugars. The higher estimate made by us may be explained by the fact that within the last few years an increased quantity of sugars known as Cuba centrifugals have been imported, which, although not exceeding in Dutch Standard numbers good to prime refining muscovado, contain from 4 to 7 per cent. more crystallizable sugar, and mingling those with the muscovado, of which the larger portion used in refining consists, a larger yield in hard sugar is obtained. In fact, a system of manufacture of this class of sugar has been introduced by which the crystals of sugar may be reduced in color from their natural state, bringing the sugar under a low classification

Dutch Standard, while its commercial value much exceeds those of muscovado of equal classification, and without material injury to the sugar so reduced in color. This inequality of duty levied under existing tariff regulations cannot be avoided except by abandoning the Dutch Standard numbers as a basis of classification, and substituting an *ad valorem* duty or one based upon polarization.

The Department will excuse the introduction of some remarks not necessarily required in reaching the conclusions demanded by the investigation, but which incidentally arise in the discussion of the subject. To adjust a proper drawback on the various classes of refined sugar produced in the refineries of the United States in a manner to duly protect the Treasury, and at the same time to correctly proportion the drawback to those various classes of production, the Committee found no easy task. It is believed, however, that after a careful study of the question a just conclusion has been reached.

We therefore recommend that the following rates of drawback be allowed :—

On loaf, cut-loaf, crushed, granulated and powdered refined sugar, stove dried, or dried by other equally effective process, entirely the product of foreign-paid sugar, 3-6 cents per pound. Under the existing regulations (A) coffee sugar has been exported, obtaining a drawback of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, causing a loss to the Treasury. The Committee propose to reduce the rate of drawback on that class of sugar to 3 cents per pound, believing that rate to bear a just proportion to the rate recommended on hard or stove-dried sugar.

On refined white coffee sugars undried and above No. 20 Dutch Standard in color, entirely the product of foreign duty paid sugar, 3 cents per pound.

On all grades of refined coffee sugars No. 20 Dutch Standard and below in color, entirely the product of foreign duty-paid sugar, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.

On syrup resulting entirely from the refining of foreign duty-paid sugar $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon.

It is believed that the foregoing schedule of rates for drawback will fully protect the Government from excessive returns, and at the same time justly compensate the refiner for the duty paid on the raw sugar which produced the refined sugar and syrup, providing the entire product was exported.

The foregoing schedule may seem unnecessarily explicit in designation of the different grades of sugar, but it is recommended in view of the former regulations of the Treasury lacking that explicitness, and under the phraseology of "refined crystalline sugars," strictly construed, any class of refined sugars could be exported and claim the drawback of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, as all vegetable saccharine matter when evaporated to 42 degrees by saccharometer, assume the crystalized form.

The Committee refrain from recommending any difference in the drawback to be allowed on refined sugars of a given standard, whether produced from raw sugar or melado, as it is taken for granted that the existing duties on the two articles under the tariff are properly adjusted according to their true value for refining purposes; and if so, they see no reason for a discrimination in the drawback on the results obtained from them.

White (A) coffee sugars of an inferior quality may be produced from No. 7 to 10 Dutch Standard sugars, and the following calculations show our basis of arriving at a proper drawback :

70 lbs white refined coffee sugar, above 20 D.S. in color, at 3c. per lb.....	\$2 10
13 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. inferior quality, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb.....	33-75
11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. syrup (1 gallon) at 6.25c. per gallon.....	6-25
5 lbs. waste.....	.....

100 lbs.

\$2 50

Import duty on No. 7 to 10 Dutch standard, 2c.+25 per cent..... \$2 50.

The evidence of the refiners, which is herewith submitted, shows that they use for the production of hard or stove-dried sugars No. 10 to 13 Dutch standard sugars.

Employing the basis heretofore recommended as applicable to hard or stove-dried refined sugar, we produce the following calculation for drawback :

60 lbs. hard sugar at 8.60c. per lb.	\$2 16
23 ¹⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀ lbs. soft and inferior sugar at 2.50c per lb.....	59
11 ⁵⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀ lbs. syrup (1 gallon) at 6.25c. per gallon.....	6-25
4 ¹⁰⁰ / ₁₀₀ lbs. waste.....	.....
100 lbs.	\$2 81.25
Duty on 100 lbs. Dutch Standard No. 10 to 13—\$2-25 + 25 per cent.....	\$2 81.25

The impression has obtained credence with some persons that the employment in the refineries of sugars of higher testing qualities has resulted in large profits to refiners, such persons entirely ignoring the fact that for those sugars of high test the refiner has paid in the market a price corresponding to their relative value as compared with sugars of lower test, and must produce a larger result of refined sugar to compensate for the higher cost of material. This will appear by the evidence of a very intelligent sugar broker submitted herewith. The only gainer by the introduction of high-test sugars under a low Dutch Standard classification, by reducing their color, is the foreign producer. The introduction of such sugar may be no fraud upon the Government, but only an advantage taken of a defective system of classification under Dutch Standard—a system long since abandoned by intelligent dealers in sugar, who look for commercial value and not for color.

The export of raw sugar from the United States in 1874, as appears by the returns to the Department, was 3,076,056 lbs., mostly of the higher grades, upon which the duty is excessive, rendering them unsaleable in this country. The export of refined sugar for the same period was 373,083 lbs. It is known that the export of refined sugar in the present year up to the present time has been on a larger scale, but it arises from a combination of circumstances independent of governmental arrangements.

First—An over-importation of raw sugar, which, pressing heavily upon the market, has reduced prices below a proper level and below the current prices in Europe, entailing heavy losses on importers.

Second—An over-production of refined sugars by our refiners and the diminished demand from the home consumer consequent upon the general depressed condition of trade.

Third—The exceedingly low or merely nominal rate of freight both on imports and exports of sugar.

These and other causes of similar influence have enabled our refiners to sell refined sugars for export. This combination of circumstances has resulted in an increased export trade in refined sugars, which has been largely facilitated by the high premium on gold—circumstances which may never again unite in combination. The fact that refined sugars from the United States have found their way to foreign countries has called the attention, if it has not aroused the jealousy, of foreign producers of a like article, and failing to comprehend the causes which have produced this result they have leaped to the conclusion that the United States Government have paid a bounty to our refiners. Your Committee have duly considered the direct and indirect representations from abroad which have been so kindly volunteered.

Should the Government find that the conclusion reached by your Committee as to the yield of hard sugars is well founded, then the basis of calculation drawn from the experiments made at Cologne and used in the argument from abroad must be abandoned as inapplicable, and the premises being found unreliable, the conclusions drawn from the same must fall to the ground. Should the future fully establish what now appears to be a fact, that American refiners in consequence of the very large demand for soft coffee sugars can produce a limited amount of hard sugars at less expense than foreign refiners, who have not the same demand for soft sugars

which exists in this country, your Committee see no reason why that branch of home industry, giving employment to capital and labor and aiding the commerce of the country, should be interfered with by legislative enactments or Treasury regulations in consequence of representations of interested foreign competitors.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. G. OGDEN,
DANFORD KNOWLTON,
ISAAC ODELL,

Committee.

NEW YORK, November 12, 1875.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

*Hon. Chester A. Arthur,
Collector of the Port of New York:*

DEAR SIR,—The Committee to whom was referred the subject of investigating and reporting upon the proper drawback on refined sugar, having before them the request of the Treasury Department asking that the principle upon which the apportionment of drawback on the three grades of refined sugar was made should be explained, now submit an explanatory report.

We first notice the fact that about five-eighths of the refined sugar produced in the United States is turned out from refineries in the form of soft sugar, as many refineries turn out only soft sugars; this nearly corresponds to the 63,111 per cent. of raw sugar, No. 7 to 10 Dutch Standard, imported, as referred to in our report; the other refined sugar turned out in the form of stove-dried may be considered as made principally of No. 10 to 13 Dutch Standard muscovado, mingled with Cuba centrifugals, as shown in the evidence accompanying our report. It should be here remarked that the best class of refined sugar can be made of low grades of raw sugar, but the labor and expense of the limited production adds too much to its cost to give profitable results. In our calculations we had therefore to consider two classes of sugar houses, using two grades of raw sugar, and hence the two calculations of products before reported. Neither can we entirely separate these two classes of sugar refineries in our calculations, because the refineries, which ordinarily produce a large proportion of hard sugars, can at any moment, and sometimes do, turn out almost their entire product in soft sugars when the market demand renders that class more profitable. One of your Committee, for many years a sugar refiner, always calculated that unless hard sugars would command about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent per pound more in the market than soft white refined sugar, his interests were promoted by turning out nearly his whole first product in soft white sugar. Hence you find our recommendation for drawback on the two classes differ 60 cents per 100 pounds, or approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent per pound. To apportion the drawback on every shade of color produced in the two classes of sugar refineries would be to make many different rates of drawback and lead to great confusion. The small amount of the mass of refined sugar produced in this country which is exported, or will from its character resist the deteriorating influences of a voyage, leads to the consideration of a difficult question, viz., how to determine the proper drawback on that class, duly protect the Treasury, and do justice to the refiner and leave the larger proportion, which passes to the consumer, to bear its just share of the burthen. We have indicated what we consider a just apportionment on the different grades on the supposition that all the products were exported. Now, does the exporting of one class and the retention for consumption of all the others justly change the apportionment we have indicated? We reply that we have carefully examined all the facts and calculations which led to the

results before reported without producing a change in our conclusions. All the other methods of reaching a just apportionment having failed to give a satisfactory result or led to inextricable confusion in detail, we were compelled to use as the basis the relative market value of the various classes produced, as the one most appropriate to a just result in apportioning the amount of drawback to the amount of duty paid. Thus we place the difference in drawback between stove-dried and soft white sugar at $\frac{60}{100}$ of a cent. per pound, this being in an ever-varying market, about the average difference between soft white sugar, and the grades from No. 20 Dutch Standard to Nos. 8 to 10 would be on an average about half a cent per pound. Here a nice distinction might be made with justice by adopting twelve different rates upon the various colors included between the numbers Dutch Standard 8 and 20, but it would lead to the confusion before referred to, as each number indicating color might appropriately have its particular rate of drawback assigned. The practical result of such a complicated system would be of little interest or benefit to the Government, as only a very limited amount of such sugars would find buyers beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, and that only in Canada, the objection to their shipment on long voyages having been before referred to. If, therefore, a just basis has been found for the drawback on hard or stove-dried sugar, the principal practical object of the inquiry has, in our opinion, been reached.

We think the Department is in error in concluding that we "seem to have adopted the arrangement established by the present regulations as the proper one." The present arrangements admit of the exportation of any class of refined white sugar at $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, as the words "refined crystalline sugar" cover all refined sugar in a crystalline form, as explained in our report, and the lower rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound would apply only to a limited amount of B and C coffee sugars. If the regulations of the Department were intended to apply the words "refined crystalline sugar" to the grades which we designate as stove-dried only, the phraseology employed was most unfortunate. It will be seen that we have not followed the existing system, as we reduce the drawback on those grades of hard sugars 15 cents per 100 pounds, and 75 cents per 100 pounds on the white coffee sugars above No. 30 Dutch Standard, and leave the drawback on the other grades at $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, as being a just basis upon the average of those grades. Our principle of apportionment is therefore the relative commercial or market value.

The export of refined sugar for the first ten months of the present calendar year, as appears from the Custom House record of this port, was 35,563,623 pounds, and the imports of raw sugar for the fiscal year ending June, 1875, was 1,511,456,915 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Even with the large quantity of refined sugar exported so far this year, as compared with former years, it will still appear that the export is only a small percentage of the sugars imported, and this has occurred from a combination of circumstances explained in our report. The same combination of circumstances which have led to the increased export of refined sugars has operated to enable our manufacturers of cotton cloths to place in the markets of England white cotton cloths of better quality and at lower prices than those produced in England, as we are informed. Iron also, which we formerly imported so largely from England, now begins to find a market there. These considerations and others which might be named show conclusively that the trifling export of refined sugar which has found its way to England (as well as other countries) fails to prove that the United States are paying a bounty on refined sugar exported.

One of your Committee has served on two different Committees of sugar refiners on the state of that business, and the fact was developed that the consumption of sugar of all kinds was about 40 pounds *per capita*, or about sixteen hundred million pounds per annum, while the capacity of the refineries, then in operation, was twenty-two hundred million pounds; and since which about three hundred millions capacity has been added. It thus appears that sugar refining is one of the large industrial interests of the country, employing immense capital, and should be allowed to continue, while it may be done without prejudice to other equally important interests, or injury to the Treasury by unjust allowance of drawback on exports.

Your Committee fear that they have been unnecessarily tedious in their report, but hope it may be found sufficiently clear, and prove satisfactory to the Department.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. G. OGDEN,
DANFORD KNOWLTON,
ISAAC ODELL,
Committee.

NEW YORK, November 22, 1875.

The House will see it is impossible to give, under this system, a bounty, without at the same time increasing the quantity of refined sugar obtained from the raw. If the results given in the above report be correct, the refiner is entitled to a drawback of \$2.50 upon the product obtained from 100 lbs of raw, ranging from 7 to 10 D.S., a sum exactly corresponding with the import duty, and affording no bounty. If Mr. Drummond's conclusions be correct, the refiner receives a drawback of \$3.05. Now, this can only be obtained by producing a very much larger quantity of refined sugar than that given in the table of the American experts. If the 55 cents represents refined white coffee sugar, the result would be as follows:—

88 lbs of refined white sugar, above No. 20 Dutch Standard,	
3 cents per lb.....	\$2 65
13½ lbs inferior quality	0 33½
11½ lbs of syrup.....	0 06½

This gives 112½ lbs in order to obtain a drawback of \$3.05; or leaving out the syrup and inferior quality of sugar, it would be necessary to obtain 101½ lbs of refined white coffee sugar above No. 20 Dutch Standard, as the product of 100 lbs of raw sugar of an inferior grade, to produce this bounty. It is also obvious that the larger the quantity of refined sugar obtained from 100 lbs of raw, the larger will be the measure of protection which our present tariff affords. The duty upon 100 lbs of sugar below No. 9 Dutch Standard imported into Canada, is \$1.30; and between No. 9 and 13 is \$1.75. If we assume \$1.50 as the average duty paid under our tariff upon 100 lbs of raw sugar (and this will be above the average of those used to obtain the results now referred to), and if we take the statement of the New York experts as the basis of calculation, we get the following result:—

70 lbs over No. 20.....	\$1 61
13½ lbs.....	0 30½
11½ lbs of syrup.....	0 15
	\$2 06½

Or 56 cents more than is paid by the importer of the sugar in its raw state.

The Committee can discover no way in which the United States refiner can have any advantage in the Canadian market, unless it be the gain he would derive from importing into the United States, for refining purposes, the centrifugal sugars colored to a low grade, or by fraudently obtaining a drawback upon sugars the growth of Louisiana.

12. The Committee have examined two boot and shoe manufacturers from Montreal. This trade seems less prosperous at present than some others. It exhibits in the returns from the official assignees the largest amount of failures among the manufacturing industries of the country, and it is worthy of note that it is almost wholly without foreign competition.

13. The Committee are glad to be able to report that the manufacturers of agricultural implements are in a most prosperous condition, which indicates in some degree the general prosperity of their customers, and some of them are about finding in Europe and the West Indies a market for their implements which may, at an early day, prove of no inconsiderable advantage to the country.

14. The Committee examined Mr. McRae, of Guelph, who is engaged in the manufacture of knitted woollen goods, who testifies that his business is moderately prosperous, and that he is of opinion that the prices now realized are up to the natural rate of profits in other branches of industry in the country. The manufacturers of other woollen goods complain of being brought into unfair competition with the shoddy cloth of England. They admit that, taking into account the cost of transportation, genuine tweeds and other woollen fabrics can be manufactured in Canada as cheaply as in England. What they complain of is that the consumers are deceived by an article which, if its real quality was known, they would not purchase; and what they call for is rather legislation against fraud than in favor of protection.

15. The Committee do not deem it necessary to review the evidence which they have taken in reference to the cotton, coal, salt, slate and other interests. Those industries are all, according to the evidence taken, more or less depressed; but the shrinkage, in the extent of their production, and in the prices realized, is not greater than the general diminution in the consumption of similar articles imported into the country.

16. It has been suggested by some of those who have been examined before the Committee that, as the United States have refused to adopt a friendly commercial policy towards this country, we should adjust our tariff with special reference to the policy which is there pursued. As a matter of mere diplomacy, such a course might possibly find a justification in case it were followed by success; but the Committee are of opinion that it could not be defended on economic grounds. The restrictions, if imposed, would not be the less baneful in their consequences to both capital and industry here because the Government at Washington adopts a policy disastrous in its consequences to its own people and vexatious and hurtful to us. The Committee have no doubt that a liberal commercial policy will prove the most favorable to the interests of all classes in the country. Our foreign commerce is not inconsiderable, and, taking into account our mercantile marine, its extension will prove eminently conducive to the increase of the wealth and the general prosperity of the country. The Committee believe that under no circumstances can it be favorable to the material progress of the country that fiscal barriers should be placed in the way of receiving from other countries those commodities which their soil, climate and present forms of industry make it to our interest to import rather than produce. Apart from any immediate commercial advantage, they think that from the evidence they submit to the consideration of the House, it will appear that it is not easy to over-estimate the beneficial effects resulting from the stimulus given to industry by a vigorous rivalry resulting from the sale of similar productions in the same market. The smallness of the profits not infrequently contributes largely to the improvement of machinery and other appliances by which the manufactured products are improved, labor is economised, and production is increased and cheapened. They do not pretend to say that a highly restrictive tariff, by which foreign imports might be checked or excluded from our markets, would not stimulate domestic production. This would no doubt be done, but only by a large increase of cost to the domestic consumer. It might to some extent invite foreign capital, but it would more frequently divert capital already found in the country, from other pursuits, and this could be done only at the expense for the time being, of the rest of the community. The history of the growth of manufacturing industries both in Europe and America, shows that capital has not always been wisely invested or prudently managed, when not subject to rivalry either by the manufacturer at home or the manufacturer in some foreign state. It is urged that if a restrictive tariff was adopted, a large number would find employment in manufacturing pursuits, who are either idle at home, or employed abroad. The Committee do not concur in this opinion; they think that idleness is more likely to be consequent upon those pursuits that can only exist by legislative hindrances, and that are liable to disaster during every period of commercial or financial depression. They think that freedom from legislative restraint not only stimulates trade with foreign countries, but by the constant struggle between rival industries which it permits to go on unchecked, forces capital into the most favourable channels, and thereby secures the selection,

not only of the most suitable industrial pursuits, but prevents the misdirection of labor and capital which has everywhere followed upon Governmental interference.

17. The maxim of buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest, which is recognized as of general application in commercial transactions, is held by the advocates of the protective system inapplicable to separate communities. The argument by which this policy is supported and defended, is that it brings the consumer and producer together, and thus does away with the cost of transportation. If this line of argument were sound, a community without the means of transportation, without railways or navigable waters, ought to be the most prosperous; and it does, indeed, seem strange that a Government spending large sums of money to afford facilities to commerce with other countries in order to promote the prosperity of the people, should afterwards seek to further national prosperity by heavy imposts tending to substitute artificial barriers in place of those which they have removed.

18. The Committee are of opinion that a policy which would destroy the carrying trade and compel those who engage in it, without any cost to the Government and without any call for protection, to seek other investments for their capital and other forms of labor for those now employed in such service, must do so, not only to the detriment of the parties concerned, but to the detriment of the country. Without the influence of the incidents of foreign commerce, national industry would soon become stationary, and the stimulus which rivalry, and a knowledge of the different circumstances under which the same trade is being carried on, the elements indispensable to industrial improvement would be wholly wanting.

19. The Committee are of opinion that a national policy founded on the greatest freedom of trade which the public credit will permit is the one most advantageous to this country, and will guarantee to its people the largest production of wealth by an expenditure of the least amount of capital and labor. They do not consider the results which have flowed from the trial of a restrictive policy in the United States of such a character as to justify the adoption of a similar course here. The whole tendency of legislation in that country has been to make the floor of Congress the arena, where every capitalist has sought to raise his own rate of profits above the natural level, by seeking to tax the rest of the community for his benefit. The result has been that they have there entered upon the absurd enterprise of making every person rich by plundering all through the instrumentality of an absurd fiscal policy. The Government of Washington has for the past twelve years based its commercial policy upon exclusion, with the well-meant design of encouraging native industry, and notwithstanding their favorable circumstances, and their great natural resources, and notwithstanding that the mischiefs of their system have been mitigated by the freedom of trade which exists between the different states of the union, their manufacturing population are much more depressed than are those of this country, and those industries which have been most largely protected have suffered most since the present commercial depression began.

20. It can be established beyond question that the highly protective tariff, which is there in force, has compelled the great majority of the people, who must always remain consumers, to submit to privations, either in the quantity or quality of the articles consumed.

21. It is a favorite assumption of those who advocate a restrictive system that the importations of foreign commodities discourages production to an equal extent at home. This is an assumption which has never been established. It may be true that certain branches of industry may not prosper greatly in the face of an unrestricted foreign competition; but it is equally true that the country will be benefitted in so far as the investment of capital in undertakings, not in themselves profitable, can be checked. Industries for which a country is well suited do not need to be kept alive by burdens imposed upon others, nor are they likely to be the first to suffer during a period of depression. Those employments for capital in which a people engage without legislative interference, are most likely to prove profitable, and are subject to the fewest vicissitudes.

22. The experience of every country, where a system of restriction upon foreign

trade has been imposed with a view of encouraging the growth of manufactures, shows that not only are large burdens imposed upon the majority of a population, but that it ultimately fails to benefit the class on whose behalf it was first instituted. The benefit it confers upon the few must always be much less in amount than the loss it imposes upon the many. The same line of argument which has been suggested to establish the proposition that it would be for the interest of the country to exclude foreign productions, would apply with equal force between the different Provinces of the Dominion.

23. An investigation into the effects of a protective policy, if time permitted, would be peculiarly appropriate, as there seems to exist in the minds of certain classes specially interested, the opinion that the distress which to some extent prevails, is due to the absence of a highly protective system. Such a system might diminish the consumption of foreign goods and lessen the amount of taxation received into the public treasury. The principal object of such a policy is to increase the price of goods of a similar kind manufactured in the country, so that the consumer would in reality pay a large tax, which would not find its way into the coffers of the country, and the most favorable view that could be taken of such a proposal is, to say that it is a proposition to relieve general distress by a redistribution of property.

24. The Committee invite the attention of the House to the statement that a large number of persons who now emigrate to the United States do so because home manufactures are not sufficiently encouraged by our fiscal policy; that if higher taxes were levied the population who now go thither would remain in Canada. Such has not been the effect of the protective system in the United States. The native population of New England, which, according to this theory, ought to have been retained, there by establishment of manufactures, have, nevertheless, gone to the Western States of the Union. No fewer than 568,698 out of 3,487,000 have left those states to settle elsewhere, while out of a population of 4,000,000 in Canada, but 493,000 have emigrated to the neighboring Republic. The value of real estate in the New England States, where most of the manufactures of the neighboring Republic are situated, has diminished nearly twenty-five per cent. This fact affords a most conclusive answer to the statement that the agriculturalist is more than paid by the home market afforded for all the extra tax that he is called upon to bear. It is also worthy of note that while the casualties in the Eastern States amount to more than \$40,000,000 for the year, or \$11 *per capita*, the casualties of the Agricultural States of the West, embracing nearly three times the population, is but \$32,500,000, or \$2.70 *per capita*.

25. The evidence taken before the Committee shows that the average yearly produce of each workman engaged in manufacturing is about \$1,000 worth of manufactured goods. It is said that if those goods now paying 17½ per cent., were increased to 25 per cent., the greater portion of them might be produced in the country. If this statement be taken as true, looking to the age and sex of our manufacturing population, it would give employment to 50,000 who would include 100,000 more dependent upon them. The customs revenue would be diminished by \$9,000,000. The new population would pay upon the articles still taxable on the list \$225,000; the remaining \$8,775,000 would be required to be made up in some other way, and this tax of twenty-five per cent. added to the price of the goods produced at home would impose a burden of \$12,500,000 upon the consumers, as the condition of securing 150,000 additional inhabitants, who, during a period of commercial depression might be left without employment, and might become a further charge upon the rest of the community.

26. The Committee would recommend a renewal of the inquiry in which they have been engaged either by the appointment of a Committee at the next session or by a Commission of inquiry during the present season.

All which is respectfully submitted.

DAVID MILLS,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
11th April, 1876.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

LUMBER INTEREST.

THURSDAY, March 2, 1876.

Mr. WILLIAM G. PERLEY, Lumber Merchant, was called and examined as follows :

By the Chairman :—

1. You have been engaged in the lumber trade for some time in Canada?—Yes, sir.

2. In what section of the country?—Here, in Ottawa.

3. What particular part of the lumber business have you been engaged in?—White pine lumber of different descriptions.

4. To what extent have you been carrying on the business?—We have ranged from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 feet a year. For the last eight or nine years we have had an average of about 20,000,000 feet a year. Previously to that we may have averaged 15,000,000.

By Mr. Delorme :—

5. How much during last year?—Last year, about 16,000,000; the year before, about 20,000,000.

By the Chairman :—

5 A. Where have you found a market generally for the lumber you produce?—We have found markets in the States for a large part of our lumber; have sold in Quebec during the last ten or twelve years, since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, more or less for the English market.

6. What you call the Quebec trade is for exportation to Europe?—Yes; it is mostly three-inch deals.

By Mr. Charlton :—

7. Is it a better quality than that required for the American market?—Yes.

8. Explain the run of the deals?—I do not know that I can exactly; there are about three classes of deals prepared—firsts, seconds and thirds; we have generally sorted our own logs; the more common logs are adapted to the South American trade; the last two years we have not had much demand for that trade, and common descriptions of lumber have consequently been very hard to sell.

By the Chairman :—

9. How have prices realized in the American markets since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, compared with prices before the abrogation; that is, leaving out of view the present depressed condition?—Immediately after the abrogation of the Treaty we did not find any serious results, and had good prices for our lumber; we, of course, should have had better prices if it had not been for the duties; for two or three years we got good prices, and then the production of lumber was very much increased in the Western States, which went against our interests here; we have to pay a duty of two dollars a thousand to compete with them.

10. Has the duty been uniformly two dollars a thousand?—No; it was *ad valorem* for a time. It has been specific for about three or four years.

11. Is not the duty higher now than it was before the specific duty was imposed?—It would be higher on the prices of lumber during the last two or three years.

12. You spoke about a larger quantity of Western lumber being produced; did your lumber go West at all?—Not for a long time. There was a demand for the Chicago market about sixteen or eighteen years ago, but not since that time that I am aware of.

By Mr. Charlton:—

13. Was lumber sent from the Ottawa Valley to Chicago sixteen or eighteen years ago?—Yes, sir.

By the Chairman:—

14. In what part of the United States is the lumber you produce here generally consumed?—Very largely handled in Burlington for the past number of years.

15. That is the point of delivery?—Yes, sir; for the New England States; and the lumber sent from here has been largely exported from New York to foreign markets.

16. Have you any idea what percentage of the lumber exported from here to the United States has been re-exported to foreign markets?—About four-fifths of all the Canada lumber that went to New York was exported while the Treaty was in force; since that time the Burlington trade has been built up. Canadian lumber has been sent more largely to Burlington than New York; the lumber sent to Burlington has been used for consumption in the United States and for export.

17. Has any American lumber taken the place of Canadian lumber in the New York market?—Yes; Michigan lumber has taken the place of it for the last few years; they have been able to deliver lumber from Michigan cheaper than it can be sent from here.

By Mr. Charlton:—

18. Could this be done but for the duties?—No; we should stand an equal chance if it were not for the duties.

19. Have you any idea as to the proportion?—I have no idea what the percentage is, but it must have been very considerable in extent. The lumber required for the South American trade, which is a sound common lumber, is not required for home consumption in the New England States, so that trade was a very great advantage to us here for the disposition of that lumber.

20. Have you any idea of the quantity of lumber yearly shipped from New York for the West Indian and South American markets?—I am not able to give it, but I think I could get it without much difficulty.

21. There is a considerable trade with Australia, is there not?—Yes; the Australian trade requires a better class of lumber. The West Indian trade requires common grades.

By the Chairman:—

22. What is received in exchange for the lumber sent to the Australian and South American markets? Are there any products of industry brought back?—Wool and hides to a very great extent, as well as other products of those countries.

By Mr. Platt:—

23. Did not the lumber increase in value after the suspension of the Treaty?—For one or two years it did.

24. How much?—I think for one year it was about ten or twelve per cent.

25. How long did it continue at that?—It was only one year we had that increase.

26. What was the occasion of that?—Everything was inflated. There was a large consumption in the United States, and the export trade was very good at that time.

By the Chairman:—

27. Are you aware whether the amount of lumber produced in the New England and Western States is larger or less than it was before the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty?—Oh, it has been very much increased since the abrogation of the Treaty.

28. When did that increase take place?—It commenced before the abrogation and continued to a large extent for a number of years. Not so much, however, recently. The mills were very largely increased in Michigan. The Western and New England States do not produce a very great deal of lumber except common qualities. The stock of good pine lumber in Maine is very much exhausted.

29. How will the quantity, say at present produced in the United States, compare with what was produced at the time of the abrogation of the Treaty?—I should think it was larger.

30. Have you any idea how much larger?—I could not tell.

31. It would be advantageous to know just how much lumber the United States yearly consumed, and to see just what room there was for the absorption of Canadian lumber. How do the prices of the last few years compare with the prices at the time of the abrogation of the Treaty?—They are very much lower.

32. Well, with regard to the production of the lumber, does it cost any more to produce it now than it did then?—I do not know certainly. It will, at any rate, this year. We produce now considerably less than we have heretofore.

33. Is that owing to a reduction in wages or to superior facilities for producing your lumber?—The reduction of wages. Our labour is as cheap now as we have had it at any time.

34. Are you aware how much lumber is yearly produced in the Ottawa Valley, leaving out of view the present year?—I think somewhere about 250,000,000 ft. has been the ordinary average production of the Ottawa Valley for the last ten years.

35. That is the sawn lumber both for the Quebec and American market?—Yes; some years it has been over that.

By Mr. Delorme :—

36. What are the facilities for transportation to the States?—The facilities have been increased. The freights were much less last year to New York than they have ever been before.

By Mr. Platt :—

37. Do you think it is over-production that has caused the present depression in the trade?—It is either over-production or diminished consumption.

38. What is your opinion?—It is difficult to draw the line. We had a demand for all lumber that was made up to a certain time. All was prosperous and going on well. But there came a stagnation, and it became apparent that there was too much lumber, as well as other things, for the demand. It is, of course, over-production or diminished consumption—which ever you please to call it.

By Mr. Charlton :—

39. How will the lumber cut in the Ottawa Valley during the past year compare with the immediate preceding years?—It is considerably reduced.

40. Have you any idea of the percentage of the reduction?—I think about 20 or 25 per cent. Last year it was reduced very much from preceding years, and it is reduced again this year from last.

By the Chairman :—

41. How do prices now compare with the prices of the year 1872?—Prices are considerably less than they were in 1872. The prices of last year are from 20 to 30 per cent. less than they were in the years 1872 or 1873.

By Mr. Charlton :—

42. What is your opinion with regard to the duty of two dollars, and do you get as much for your lumber as if the duty were not imposed? Who pays the duty?—We do not get as much for our lumber as if the duty were not imposed. We go to the United States market with our lumber and have to pay two dollars duty before we can compete with their products.

By the Chairman :—

43. Do you think the Michigan lumberman gets more or less for his lumber in consequence of the duty?—He would probably get some advantage. Although we make much less lumber than they do, they would have a controlling influence; but our lumber being subject to the two dollars duty, it undoubtedly helps them in price to a certain extent.

44. In so far as this helps them it acts to your disadvantage?—Whatever helps them goes against us, and diminishes our chances of competing with them.

By Mr. McDougall:—

45. What proportion do you think the reduction in price in lumber bears to the reduction in the price of ordinary articles?—It is greater in lumber than in a great many other articles. The products of the farm get good prices.

46. Now, in reference to the ordinary manufactures of this country, do you suppose the reduction of price in lumber is greater?—It is far greater; that is, upon the average manufactures, I should say.

By Mr. Sinclair:—

47. Can you suggest any remedy that would place you on a better footing?—I do not know there is anything to be done, unless we get reciprocity on fair terms with the United States; otherwise we can only receive advantage when the demand comes up to the supply.

By the Chairman:—

48. What obstacles do you suppose there may be in the way of bringing back the exportation from the Ottawa Valley to the South American and West Indian markets?—There was a great deal done in that way from Montreal *via* the St. Lawrence; but there has been no demand the last year. There was a large export trade with the South American ports in 1872 and 1873, but more largely in 1873 than in any other one year. It increased very largely from 1870 to 1873, but the market was over-stocked at that time, consequently they have not been wanting lumber since then.

By Mr. McDougall:—

49. Are there any other countries to which we can send lumber where we do not send it now, and where there are no obstacles to its being sent?—I do not know. I am not specially familiar with these points suggested. Have been brought before the Advisory Board with regard to foreign trade in timber, but I am not sufficiently familiar with them to state them here.

By Mr. Burpee:—

50. Have you any idea of the qualities of lumber it is most profitable to export to South America and the West Indies?—They require the cheaper qualities.

51. What are the duties in these countries?—I am not prepared to say.

By Mr. Charlton:—

52. The greater portion of what is sent there is known as shipping culls?—Not shipping culls. They must be free from defects such as splits and rots. Some of them are of red and some of white pine.

By the Chairman:—

53. I would gather from what you say, that taking the English market, which requires deals cut from logs of a superior quality, and the South American market, that they, together, would use up the ordinary stock of a mill?—Yes. They work very well together if there is a demand.

54. Has there been any falling off in the English as there has been in other markets?—Yes; there has been a falling off in the English market during the last year.

55. Is the falling off due to the low prices or to the market being otherwise supplied?—It is due to stagnation of business there.

By Mr. Workman:—

56. Do you consider the present stagnation is due to the over-stocking or over-production?—Of course every stagnation is due to that, and it is difficult to draw the lines where it is due to over-stocking or lessened consumption. Both working together to produce the same results.

57. According to the Trade and Navigation Returns the lumber trade within the last seven years has more than doubled?—I do not think that is strictly reliable. It does not; I think, give the full quantities in statistics of previous years.

By the Chairman:—

58. Are you aware, Mr. Perley, whether the increase in the productive power of all the mills employed in cutting lumber in the Western States is such that if the

demand in the United States, as to quantity, was as great as it was in 1872 and 1873, would there be a revival of the trade with Canada, or whether would the increased power of supply in the West furnish the American market with what is required exclusive of the Canadian production?—I think they would have to increase their mills in the West, although log cutting has been very much increased in consequence of fires, that made it necessary to cut a large amount of timber. They, probably, would not have had all those additional mills if it had not been for these fires. Their mills have been crowded to their utmost capacity from that particular cause. Unless they have other like causes for cutting timber they would not be likely to crowd the markets as they have done.

By Mr. Charlton:—

59. Have you made enquiries into the production of statistics?—We have had them published in the papers.

By the Chairman:—

60. Your impression is that the quantity produced in the West will rather diminish than increase?—Yes, sir.

By Mr. Baby:—

61. Do the United States lumber merchants compete largely in the South American and Brazilian markets?—Yes.

62. Are you aware that our own trade with the Brazilian markets had been diminished owing to the bad quality of timber exported from Canada?—No, sir.

63. I have heard it so stated?—I am not aware of the fact.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

64. Our trade with Buenos Ayres has fallen off largely, has it not?—Yes, sir.

By Mr. Charlton:—

65. Can you give a very definite opinion as to the comparative quality of lumber manufactured here, and that manufactured in Michigan?—The average Michigan lumber will be higher than our own.

By Mr. Sinclair:—

66. Do you find any injury resulting to you from American lumber coming in competition in any of the sea-ports of Canada?—They do not come in direct, but in indirect competition. They compete with us in the South American trade. There is no direct competition, because they do not come into our ports, except with upper grades with which our markets are not often over-stocked.

67. You do not think your business is much injured by it?—No, Sir. We have much of South American trade, because we produce the kind of lumber adapted to it at a cheaper rate.

68. Have you any knowledge of the value of the falling off in our exports?—I know they have been largely reduced, but I do not know the exact quantity.

By Mr. Charleton:—

69. Have the lumbermen any theory as to any steps that might be taken by the Government to relieve this depression of the lumber trade? Have you any remedy to propose for the Government to apply?—There is no definite theory among us that I am aware of. Of course we are all very anxious to have the privilege of sending lumber into the United States without duty, if we could have it on fair terms. That would help us greatly. I do not know that there is any direct way of relieving us in any other way.

70. Reciprocity, if it can be secured, is the only practical remedy that can be applied to your trade?—I do not know of any other practical remedy.

By Mr. Sinclair:—

71. How would a rise in the tariff affect you?—If it is a matter of protection and free-trade, I do not know as it is proper for me to express my views, though I am in favour of a moderate protection on articles of home production.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

72. Do you think the imposition of taxation on manufactures would tend to increase the cost of labour or diminish it?—The lumber trade is not an isolated branch

of business. It is only one part of the business of the country, and I do not think that should be considered apart from the general business of the country.

By Mr. Dymond :—

73. Where do you obtain the bulk of your supplies for the persons engaged in your lumbering occupations?—In this country.

74. Do you purchase from Canadian or American Markets?—We purchase mostly Canadian products. We are obliged to buy some American pork. But this year we have bought altogether Canadian pork for our business, and our supplies have been entirely Canadian products. Some previous years we have done nearly the same.

75. You give the preference to Canadian producers?—I think we are all bound to favour home products.

76. And you lost nothing by doing so?—If we lost it one way we gained it in another.

By the Chairman :—

77. Anything that would increase the cost of subsistence would diminish the profits of your business, supposing the price of lumber were the same?—If the price of labour were increased, of course it would be against us, unless we got a corresponding advance in our products.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

78. The price of lumber then depends on the foreign market?—Yes, on the foreign market.

By Mr. Workman :—

79. There was an increase in the tariff some years ago on certain articles used in the production of lumber, from fifteen per cent. to seventeen and a-half per cent. Do you pay any more for the supplies for your shanties in consequence of that increase?—We do not perceive any advance.

By Mr. Dymond :—

80. Have you purchased any goods coming under the 17½ per cent. tariff. That applies to manufactured goods generally?—We use Canadian axes and American saws.

By Mr. Workman :—

81. Were the prices of these articles increased in consequence of this increased tariff?—No, sir.

82. In 1874 you paid a certain price for your supplies for your shanties, have you paid anything more for these same articles in 1876? In 1874 the tariff was 15 per cent., now it is 17½?—I do not think that would affect anything we are concerned in except saws. The American saws we have bought since that time were as low in price as they were formerly.

83. Have you not bought them lower than before?—I think we have.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

84. Are you acquainted whether or not the price of the raw material out of which saws are made has fallen, or risen, or remained stationary in the markets in which the goods are made?—It has fallen, sir.

By Mr. McDougall :—

85. Do you manufacture square timber?—Some.

86. How has that trade been lately?—It has been somewhat depressed. It was not so good last year as it was two or three years before.

87. Where is square timber usually shipped to?—It goes to the European markets principally.

By Mr. Charlton :—

88. Has there been any advance in the European markets during the present winter?—There is reported an advance and increased demand for square timber and deals as well.

By Mr. McDougall :—

89. Suppose in the case of a depression in sawn lumber, can you at once turn your mill to the manufacture of square timber?—No. It is not practicable.

By Mr. Workman :—

89. In 1844 or 1845, what price was paid for white pine square timber of an eighty foot average?—That was before my time, but I understand that it was three or four pence per foot.

90. What is it worth to day?—About thirty cents.

91. Therefore it is six times the value to-day that it was then?—Yes.

By the Chairman :—

92. What was the price for labour then?—I am not familiar with the prices paid for labour then.

93. There have been greater facilities during recent years afforded for transportation between the Upper Ottawa and Quebec, or does it cost as much now as formerly?—I think it costs as much now to get timber down; that is, wages and supplies being equal.

By Mr. Charlton :—

94. Does it not cost more in consequence of carrying on the work in the interior?—There is a larger expense to get lumber from the tributaries.

By Mr. Workman :—

95. But you have more facilities in the way of boom-slides, &c., than before?—Yes; these have been increased since the time referred to, but are subject to, heavy outlay by parties interested and tolls on Government works.

By Mr. Charlton :—

96. In the transportation of lumber to the United States, are you allowed to send your barges through from Ottawa to Albany or New York?—We have to tranship from Canadian boats. An attempt was made last year to send them through, but it was not successful.

97. What advantage in freight would it be if you could send through to New York without being obliged to break bulk?—It is considered that the advantage would be about one dollar per thousand.

By the Chairman :—

98. What is the objection to sending it through in bulk. Is it on the part of the United States Government or the State Government?—The objection comes from the United States Government.

99. Do you know the nature of the objection?—I think Mr. Baldwin can state it more definitely than I can.

By Mr. Burpee :—

100. Did the change on the part of the United States from *ad valorem* to specific increase the duty on rough or common lumber?—It increased the average duty.

By Mr. Charlton :—

101. At the present duty of two dollars per thousand, what would the rate be *ad valorem* on the qualities of lumber shipped to the United States suitable for South American trade?—The last year it would average about 22 to 28 per cent.

By the Chairman :—

102. What was the *ad valorem* duty? If it were 20 per cent. it would be a little less on that class of lumber, but it would be a disadvantage on the better qualities.

By Mr. Burpee :—

103. Is there any difficulty in getting freights in return from South America and the West Indies to Montreal?—We are under a little disadvantage as far as return freights are concerned. Still I believe they have been very fair.

By Mr. Dymond :—

104. Do the vessels which take lumber to South America and the West Indies bring freights back to Montreal or other ports?—I think it has been both ways. They come in "light" in some cases.

105. Are there not return freights to New York or other American ports?—Yes, more than to us. In fact there is a difficulty in obtaining return freights to our own ports to the full extent of the lumber trade.

106. What is brought back from Buenos Ayres?—Wool, hides and tallow.

By Mr. Charlton :—

107. Do you think the effect would be to throw the export trade entirely in their hands?—Not entirely. It would seek its own level. Whatever we could take to our advantage would come here and the balance go there.

By the Chairman :—

108. What was the volume of the American lumber trade last year?—I do not know, but I think we could ascertain it.

(Signed), W. G. PERLEY.

Mr. A. H. BALDWIN, lumber merchant, Ottawa, was called and examined as follows:

By the Chairman :—

109. You are engaged in the lumber trade in Ottawa?—Yes, sir.

110. Have you been in the business here long?—I have been here twenty-one years.

111. In reference to the objection to the shipping of lumber through to the United States, by whom is the objection made to through transportation—the State or Federal Government?—It is by the United States Government; but it is in cases where lumber put through in bond for shipment to foreign countries. The Canada boats which did not have their lumber in bond, went through without objection, having paid the duty at Reuse's Point. But that which was to be exported and passed through in bond the Government objected to.

By Mr. Charlton :—

112. When the lumber is not for export Canadian vessels can go through to New York?—Yes, sir; they can go under the same regulations as their own boats are subject to.

By the Chairman :—

113. Are you aware on what ground the American Government put their objection?—I cannot tell what was the difference they made.

By Mr. Charlton :—

114. What in your opinion is the annual production of the Ottawa valley in sawn lumber?—Three hundred millions from and above Hawkesbury. It will fall short of that the last year. But the average for ten or twelve years has been 300,000,000.

By the Chairman :—

115. What percentage of the 300,000,000 that is cut in the Ottawa valley is sent to the European market as deals?—I cannot tell you; a large proportion of it is sent to the United States market. The logs as a general rule are not good enough for the the European market. Last year the deal trade was rather dull and there were not many cut.

116. How does the price of what is cut into deals compare with what is cut into boards?—Deal is much higher, because it is of a better quality.

117. What is the measurement of standard deals?—Twenty-seven feet and a half.

By Mr. Workman :—

118. Has the price of the materials that you use in your lumber establishments increased in price in the two last years; I mean such articles as are manufactured in this country, axes, saws, augurs, chains and every thing of that description?—No, sir; I think they are cheaper.

By Mr. Dymond :—

119. What has been the amount of lumber you have produced yearly?—The last two years I have not done so much. I used to manufacture from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000. The last two years I manufactured 12,000,000 each year. In 1873, 18,000,000; in 1872 and 1871, 25,000,000.

120. What would your supplies amount to in the year?—Three or four hundred barrels of pork, and four or five hundred barrels of flour.

121. Do you purchase them from Canadian merchants?—The pork has been principally from Chicago.

By Mr. Charlton :—

122. With regard to the amount of pork and flour used, is that for the whole of your business, or merely for the use of the shanties in the woods?—Morely for shanty use.

By Mr. Dymond :—

123. Have your wages been reduced during the last two or three years?—Yes; during the last year.

124. What percentage?—This winter it is perhaps twenty-five per cent. Last summer it was not so much.

125. Have you found your supplies cheaper during the past two years in common with those manufactured goods referred to?—No; I think pork is fully as high as it has been at any time. Flour is about the average price; oats are cheaper this winter.

126. The only decline then has been in wages, as far as expenses are concerned?—Yes.

127. What is the estimate in the falling off in the log-cutting trade this year as compared with last?—I do not think there will be more than one-half of that cut the last two years cut this winter, perhaps there will be two-thirds of that cut last winter cut this winter.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

128. Are you aware whether the price of axes, chains, saws, &c., has been cheaper or dearer in the United States and England?—I presume from the price we have paid for these articles that they are cheaper abroad; saws have been a trifle cheaper and chains a good deal cheaper.

By Mr. Charlton :—

129. You buy English chains?—Yes, sir.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

130. Is chain more than five per cent. cheaper?—I should think so.

131. Was the chain manufactured in the United States or England?—I think it was English chain.

By Mr. Sinclair :—

132. In carrying on your business in the woods, do you send foremen up there? We have shanties of our own and send men up there.

By Mr. Charlton :—

133. How much sawn lumber is there here at the present time?—I should think somewhere in the neighbourhood of 80,000,000.

134. Is that in excess of last year?—No, sir.

135. How much was there last year?—I cannot say; some yards had less than usual, and some more.

136. Would it reach 10,000,000 less than last year?—No; I think it is not much less than last year.

137. You think it is somewhat less?—Yes; I think it is. The $\frac{2}{3}$ was less sawn last year and less shipped.

138. Do you know the stock at the distributing point such as Burlington?—The latest reports show that there is some 60,000,000 or 70,000,000 at Burlington.

139. What is supposed to be the condition of the interior yards of the United States?—The reports from all is that there are very light stocks.

140. Is there a falling off in the production in Michigan?—I saw it estimated in a lumber paper that there would be 2,000,000,000 available for the next season.

By Mr. Workman :—

141. And you have only 80,000,000 in Ottawa now?—Yes, sir.

By the Chairman :—

142. How much is consumed in the United States during the year?—I saw it stated that it amounted to \$54,000,000; the statement did not give the number of feet.

143. What would be the average value of that now?—Michigan and Wisconsin figured up two years ago about 5,000,000,000 feet.

By Mr. Charlton :—

144. I am not sure but that included Minnesota also?—Yes.

145. What would be the value of that?—I could not tell, for I do not recollect the figures of the United States markets.

By the Chairman :—

146. Would they consume 2,000,000,000 feet within one year?—Oh, yes; 4,000,000,000.

By Mr. Workman :—

147. Do you believe as a practical lumberman that an increase of the duties from 17½ to 20 per cent. would have the effect of increasing the price of the articles you consume in your shanties—I mean axes, saws, &c.?—No, Sir; I do not.

Mr. J. R. Booth, Lumber Merchant, Ottawa, was examined as follows :

By the Chairman :—

148. How long have you been engaged in the lumber business here?—About twenty years.

149. What amount of lumber are you manufacturing yearly?—I manufacture from 18,000,000 to 30,000,000.

150. Have you manufactured that amount ever since you began?—No, Sir; I have been manufacturing that amount for about nine or ten years. Previously to that from five to ten millions.

151. What quantity do you think is cut in the Ottawa Valley?—I should think there is between three and four hundred million.

152. What amount of capital is required to be invested in the production of that quantity of lumber?—Well, from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.

153. And what quantity of available capital for the purchase of supplies and the payment of wages?—From \$300,000 to \$500,000:

By Mr. McDougall :—

154. With reference to the \$1,500,000, does that comprise limits, with fixtures, and all capital investment?—Yes.

By the Chairman :—

155. How many hands would be employed?—From 300 to 600 men.

By Mr. Charlton :—

156. That is not the whole business of the Valley?—No; only one concern.

By the Chairman :—

157. I am speaking of the amount of capital required for the whole?—I am not prepared to answer that question. I was speaking of my own business.

158. What would be the yearly wages of that number of men?—They average from \$1.00 to \$1.50 a day in the summer time, about six or seven months, and during the remaining five months from \$18 to \$25 a month with board.

By Mr. McDougall :—

159. That would make it about the same?—Yes, Sir.

By Mr. Burpee :—

160. A dollar and a dollar fifty cents is exclusive of board?—Yes.

161. And the amount per month includes board?—Yes.

By the Chairman :—

162. What amount of lumber would the men cut?—Well from 18,000,000 to 30,000,000.

163. Does it vary?—Yes, according to the number of men.

164. When you have 300 men it would not exceed 18,000,000 and if you had 600 men it would be 30,000,000?—Yes, Sir.

By Mr. Charlton :—

165. Is there any considerable portion of this lumber shipped by rail?—There is a small portion, but not much.

166. To what extent is it shipped by rail?—I could not say there is over five per cent.

Mr. McDougall at this point read the following statement, which had been handed to him by *Mr. Perley*, of the monthly cost of cutting lumber in the Ottawa Valley; ten thousand men, average salary \$20 per month, total \$200,000; board \$120,000, total \$320,000.

Examination of witness continued :—

By Mr. Charlton :—

167. Have you prepared any figures as to the total amount of capital invested in the Valley?—No, Sir.

By the Chairman :—

168. You cannot, then, give us information now, in regard to the amount of capital invested in the valley of the Ottawa?—No, Sir; I cannot.

By Mr. Workman :—

169. Are you paying any more for the manufactured goods you consume in your shanties than you paid two years ago?—No, Sir; I do not think we are paying any more.

170. The pine was not increased when the duty was increased from 15 to 17½ per cent.?—No, Sir.

171. What did you pay for axes in Waterloo when you commenced lumbering there?—I do not think there is much difference in the price then and now.

172. What did you pay then?—Generally about one dollar each.

173. What are you paying for them to-day?—From \$10.50 to \$11.50 per dozen.

By the Chairman :—

174. Are those axes made in the country?—Yes, sir.

175. Do you know whether the price of iron is higher or lower now than in 1874?—I think iron is considerably lower now.

176. Is steel higher or lower than in 1874?—I think it is lower.

177. Do you know what it sold for in 1874?—I do not.

178. Are you not engaged in any way with the iron trade?—Not any more than to the extent that I use iron in my business.

By Mr. Sinclair :—

179. Do you find the lumber business very much depressed at present?—Yes, sir.

180. Can you suggest any remedy that might be adopted by the Government for your relief?—I think reciprocity and free-trade would relieve it.

181. You think free-trade would be the best relief you could get?—In my opinion it would.

By Mr. Workman :—

182. You mean reciprocity with the United States?—Yes, sir.

183. Do you know what was the price of white pine, 80 feet average, in 1844 or 1845?—That is ten years before my experience in the Ottawa district. I could only speak from hearsay. I have heard three or four pence a foot.

184. What was it last summer, in the midst of the depression?—The same average would be worth from twenty-eight to thirty cents.

185. Are lumbermen paying any more for their supplies than they did then? Is flour, pork, axes, augers, or any of the materials used in your business, dearer now than they were in 1844?—(Question objected to.)

186. Well, then, since you have been in the business?—I do not think there is a great deal of difference since any time that I have been in business during the past twenty or twenty-one years.

187. The price of your production has increased enormously?—Yes.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

188. Is it true that the trade is depressed now?—Yes.

By Mr. Workman :—

189. What was the price of eighty feet white pine in 1854, 1855, 1857 and 1858?—At that time I was not engaged in the square timber business.

By Mr. Burpee :—

190. At the time you spoke of, did they go up the Ottawa Valley very far to cut their timber?—No, they cut it very near.

191. Did they have a long haul or a short haul, compared with the present time?—They cut it right on the bank of the river.

192. That accounts for the low price?—I should say it did; they could not possibly get out lumber at that price now.

MONDAY, March 6th, 1876.

Mr. JOHN FERRIS, M.P., called and examined :

By the Chairman :—

193. You have been engaged some years in the lumber trade?—Yes, about forty-two years.

194. In the sawn or rough lumber business?—A little in sawn lumber, but mostly in rough timber—saw logs.

195. Is this branch of industry carried on extensively in your Province?—Yes, it is carried on extensively; it is one of the largest trades.

196. Has the market, during the last two or three years, been as good as formerly?—A depression has occurred in the trade almost every six or seven years.

197. Where are the logs, in which an extensive trade is carried on in your Province, taken to?—To the St. John market.

198. Are they cut into lumber there?—Yes; they are cut into boards, deals, shooks and scantlings.

199. Where are they then taken to for sale?—Boards and scantling are shipped from there to the West Indies and different parts of the United States; the shooks go to the West Indies, and the deals to the European markets.

By Mr. Charlton :—

200. What lumber is used for shooks?—Rough pine altogether.

201. Is spruce used for that purpose?—It never has been that I know of.

By the Chairman :—

202. What percentage of the lumber shipped from St. John goes to Europe, to South America and the United States market?—There is not nearly so much as formerly sent to the last named markets; most of the deal trade is with England.

By Mr. Sinclair :—

203. What portion of your lumber do you convert into deals?—Over two-thirds of the lumber is made into deals.

By the Chairman :—

204. And I suppose the other third is cut into boards, shooks and scantlings?—Yes.

205. Has the depression in the trade of lumber in your Province been general, extending to all branches of trade?—Yes; all branches of the trade; shooks at the present time are worth almost nothing.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

206. What is the ordinary price of shooks?—About 50 cents in the St. John's market; last year they were about 60 to 65 cents per box.

By Mr. Charlton :—

207. What is the number of feet, board measure, in a box?—35 or 40 feet.

By Mr. Burpee :—

208. Are you not a little high in your estimate?—No; I think not.

By Mr. Charlton :—

209. What is the measure of a box?—About four feet long 22 inches wide and two feet deep.

210. There is waste in cutting?—Yes.

By the Chairman :—

211. Did the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty affect your lumber trade with the United States?—It did a little at the first, I think; it has, of course, affected our pine lumber trade very much.

212. I suppose the unsettled state of the Island of Cuba has also affected the lumber trade?—Yes, that has affected the trade very much?

By Mr. Platt :—

13. Was their any fall in lumber when the Reciprocity Treaty was abrogated?—I do not think there was much reduction; we have had good times and high prices since then. Our prices were reduced when the Treaty was repealed.

By the Chairman :—

214. It is the price we are speaking about?—I think the price was reduced.

215. Did you feel much the effect of the loss of reciprocity?—Yes, we did; but we got used to it.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

216. Pine boards are more particularly sent to the United States?—Yes.

217. Lumber was very high a few years ago?—Yes; lumber of all kinds was very high then.

By Mr. Charlton :—

218. Your trade with the United States became depressed when the Reciprocity Treaty was repealed?—Yes; I have no doubt about it.

219. Did you find any other market for the class of lumber you sent to the United States?—We had not much market elsewhere.

220. You shipped some spruce and scantlings to Buenos Ayres?—Yes; but we had not much of a trade with it.

221. You are pretty familiar with the forests of New Brunswick?—Yes.

222. Have you any idea of the quantity of spruce as compared with the quantity of pine there?—On the river St. John I don't think there is a great deal of difference between the quantity of each.

223. What is considered a good fair yield per acre of spruce and pine?—I can hardly tell you that.

224. What would be a large quantity?—Of pine, you might get 25,000 to the acre when not a stick has been cut; that is 25,000 feet board measure.

225. That is both pine and spruce?—Yes; but it would be in districts where no timber had been previously taken out, and where the forest was very heavy. This is an extreme yield; 10,000 feet board measure would be considered a good yield per acre.

226. About what is the average size of trees in your forests?—It will take an average of about six or eight trees to make 1,000 feet.

227. These will not average more than thirteen or fourteen inches to the centre?—Some would be that.

228. But what size is the pine?—The pine is larger than the spruce.

229. Would it average 500 feet board measure to the tree?—No; not much above 300 feet.

By Mr. Burpee :—

230. That is on the Lower St. John?—Yes, on the Upper St. John it would average 500 feet and perhaps more to the tree.

By the Chairman :—

231. Are your lumber forests in New Brunswick being destroyed?—Yes; they are being destroyed considerably; fire has done more damage than the axe.

232. Those forests that have been gone over, are they being renewed?—Not much.

233. How are the forests now worked?—They are worked in limits; the men have to go out early in the season and yard up the timber, pick up the scattered timber, and haul it out when the snow comes.

234. Is the expense of getting out lumber much greater, than formerly—say ten or fifteen years ago?—More than double.

By Mr. Charlton :—

235. Is it owing to the increased distance it has to be taken to streams?—Yes; partly; we have to go a long way up the streams, build dams, yard the lumber in piles, and have to haul it five or six miles.

236. You have to dam up the small streams in order to get the lumber out?—Yes.

By the Chairman :—

237. At the present rate of getting out lumber, how long do you suppose the forests of New Brunswick will last?—Well, I should think they would stand a good many years. On the River St. John I should think we will have pretty good lumber for forty or fifty years.

238. That is at the present rate of consumption?—Yes.

By Mr. Dymond :—

239. What period do your licenses in New Brunswick cover?—Three years.

240. Are they put up to auction for three years?—They are put up for one year, but can be held for three years.

241. Then, practically you are granted a three years' license?—The sale is for one year, but we can hold them for three years.

242. Does the effect of granting licenses for short periods encourage the destruction of lumber?—I do not think so.

243. But does not this induce a large number of persons to go into the trade and overstock the market by over-production?—I don't think it makes much odds.

By Mr. Charlton :—

244. Do you think the holding of land in fee simple would cause the holders to carry out a more conservative policy in the cutting of timber?—There would not be as many to work at it if the land as well as the timber was owned by the persons working it.

By Mr. Dymond :—

245. Does not the Government grant leases for longer periods in Quebec, for 21 years?—I could not say positively.

By Mr. Charlton :—

246. You speak of the destruction of timber by fire being greater than the amount cut by lumbermen?—I think it is greater than the amount cut for consumption.

247. Does the land where the timber is destroyed become barren?—Small timber springs up, sometimes its character changes very much and is of different kinds.

248. So it will not reproduce the class of timber fit for lumber?—No.

By Mr. Dymond :—

249. The regulations of the Government do not limit you as to the size of timber you shall cut?—No.

By the Chairman :—

250. You do not think there is any action that Parliament could take that would affect your lumber market beneficially?—Not more than that if they put too much tax on the articles used by lumbermen, of course that will affect them.

By Mr. Platt :—

251. Did you find any difference after the tariff was raised from 15 to 17½ per cent.; did you find any increase in the price of axes as compared with formerly?—I do not think we did, because the price of labour went down; more goods were manufactured and at a cheaper rate. The hard times coming made labour and material a less price.

By Mr. Charlton :—

252. Have you any iron ore in those lumber districts?—No; I think not. There is some on the river St. John.

253. Would not a policy that would enable you to convert your refuse timber into charcoal for the manufacture of iron benefit you?—They have tried it but the cost was rather too much.

By Mr. Platt :—

254. If 2½ per cent. more were added to the tariff, would the goods I have referred to be increased in price?—Yes; I think they would.

255. Do you not think that competition would bring the prices down?—No.

256. You say that the increase from 15 to 17½ per cent. did not increase the price of those articles?—No; because there was a great depression in every department of industry and everything became cheaper.

257. We have had evidence here from other gentlemen that they got things cheaper after the tariff had been raised than they did before?—We got some things cheaper. Now there is pork.

By Mr. Dymond:—

258. Mr. Platt's enquiry related to the price of articles used in the manufacture, not supplies; I was going to ask you about supplies. Do you supply your shanties with pork and flour in large quantities?—Yes.

259. What quantity of flour do you send up to your shanties in the course of one year?—Well, maybe some years one thousand barrels of flour.

260. Where do you buy these?—We buy most of them in Canada. Some come from the United States; the larger portion from Canada. For a few years back we have got most of our flour from Canada.

261. Do you buy it direct or from the merchants at St. John?—Sometimes direct and sometimes from merchants in Canada.

262. What part of Canada?—They have it shipped from Montreal.

263. It may be brought from any part?—Yes; it may be from Upper Canada or any other portion of the Dominion.

264. Is there any difference in the flour you get from the States and Canada?—Sometimes we get better from Canada and sometimes better from the United States.

265. It has been asserted that the Americans are in the habit of importing a lower grade of flour than we produce in Western Canada. Are you aware of that?—I am not aware of it. I don't think there is much difference in the grades; our merchants have shipped a pretty good grade of flour.

266. Where do you get your pork from?—We get that mostly from the States.

267. There is a duty on it?—Yes; of \$2 per barrel.

268. Where do you buy your axes, chains, saws, &c.?—Chains from St. John, saws from the States.

269. There has been a tendency to decline in the price of saws and other tools you buy in the United States?—I think they are cheaper.

By the Chairman:—

270. When you say they are cheaper do you refer to what has recently taken place?—I refer to the hard times of the last few years which have brought every thing down.

By Mr. Sinclair:—

271. Do you buy imported iron?—Yes.

272. Do you find that cheaper?—Yes.

By Mr. Dymond:—

273. You have stated that you buy nearly all your pork in the United States; have you attempted to buy it in Canada?—Yes, sometimes we buy it in Canada.

274. Though your main supply is from the United States?—Yes.

275. Can you buy it as cheap in the United States, paying the import duty, as you can in Canada?—Yes, we buy most in the United States.

By Mr. Sinclair:—

276. Do you consider American pork of better quality?—No; I do not.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

277. Canadian pork is as good, is it?—Yes.

By Mr. Charlton:—

278. Where is the lumber which is cut at the tributaries of the St. John manufactured?—Most of it is manufactured in St. John.

279. What is the extent of the business annually?—I could not state positively; but I should think about 200,000,000 or 300,000,000 of feet. One man shipped something like 160,000,000 in one year.

280. Do the obstructions in the navigation of the river centre the business in St. John City?—Yes; large vessels cannot go further up the river.

281. How is the lumber brought down?—In rafts.

282. Where do you raft it?—Just after it gets out of the streams; we put from 800,000 to 1,000,000 feet in a raft.

283. Do you raft it with traverse polls?—Yes; with one layer of logs on the top of another.

By Mr. Dymond :—

284. The export duty on American lumber has been abolished about four or five years?—Yes.

285. Has the abolition of that export duty affected your trade?—I don't think it has made much difference in our trade.

286. There is not more American lumber brought down than before?—No.

By Mr. Charlton :—

287. Can you give us any definite idea of the amount of American lumber brought down annually from the Upper St. John River?—I could not; but I should think there are 100,000,000 of logs brought down in the year.

288. Are these logs cut into lumber in St. John?—Yes.

By Mr. Dymond :—

289. Then in fact, their coming down contributes to the general industry of the district?—Yes.

290. When re-shipped to the United States they do not pay duty?—No.

291. Is that trade carried on by the inhabitants of St. John?—Most of it by American residents in St. John.

By the Chairman :—

292. How do they distinguish between American lumber and Canadian lumber?—It is easily known whether the logs are cut in American lands or not.

By Mr. Platt :—

293. There is some smuggling going on there, is there not?—I don't know.

By the Chairman :—

294. American lumbermen resident in St. John have an advantage over Canadian lumbermen?—Yes; they have a considerable advantage.

295. In reply to Mr. Platt's question in regard to the 17½ per cent. tariff making the price of your axes no higher, do you know whether the price on those articles has diminished or not?—I should think not, the value of labour and of everything having come down.

296. Do you think that the reduction amounted to more than 2½ per cent.?—I do not think so.

Mr. WM. G. PERLEY, being called, stated as follows :—Since I was here and gave evidence I have received from the Customs Department, a circular asking the same information with regard to the same matter concerning which you questioned me when I was previously before the Committee, and if it is applied for generally, the information will be given by each party that is called upon to give it. On that account I have not made the estimate requested. It is a delicate matter to estimate one's neighbours' affairs. I think the information collected by means of this circular will give you the information required.

The circular from the Customs Department was then read.

By Mr. Charlton :—

297. I suppose individual firms have objection to stating the amount of their capital?—I do not know; I have no objection myself.

By the Chairman :—

298. It would be well to know the value of the product as compared with the value of the capital employed?—Here is a statement of the estimated expense of getting out logs in Ottawa; of course that does not cover sawing at mills. The statement is as follows :—

Estimate of teams, supplies and men used in taking out and driving 1,000,000 logs annually sawn in the Mills at Ottawa City, based as near as may be on an average of the principal works for supplying these Mills:—

2,500 teams equal to 80 days @ \$1 50.....	\$300,000 00
2,500 tons hay @ \$20	50,000 00
325,000 bushels oats @ 40 cts.....	130,000 00
2,700 men, exclusive of teamsters, 9 months each @ \$22....	510,300 00
6,000 bbls. pork and beef @ \$20.....	120,000 00
6,480 bbls. flour @ \$5 50.....	35 640 00
50,000 lbs tea @ 45 cts.....	22,500 00
3,500 bushels peas and beans @ \$1 50.....	5,250 00
24,000 gallons syrup @ 50 cts.....	12,000 00
40,000 bbls. tobacco @ 30 cts.....	12,000 00
12,500 lbs. soap @ 6 cts.....	750 00
20,000 lbs. grindstones @ 2 cts.....	400 00
800 boxes axes @ \$10.....	8,000 00
25,000 lbs rope @ 15 cts.....	3,750 00
Fish, &c. &c.	

\$1,209,325 00

6,000 pairs blankets @ \$5.....	\$ 30,000 00
400 cross-cut saws @ \$4 50.....	1,800 00
2,500 sleighs @ \$25.....	62,500 00
200,000 lbs. chain worked @ 6 cts.....	12,000 00
300 boats.....	7,500 00
Driving tools, cooking utensils, &c.....	3,000 00

\$116,800 00

50 per cent. off..... 58,400 00

\$58,400 00

By the Chairman :—

299. Has there been any important change since this statement was prepared?—In the mean time there has been an increase of expenses, but the amount has got now to perhaps something lower.

By Mr. Charlton :—

300. Will the volume be any larger this winter than at the time this statement was made?—No; I think not.

By the Chairman :—

301. That includes the mills on the Gatineau?—No; it does not.

By Mr. Dymond :—

302. It only includes the Ottawa Mills on the Chaudiere?—Yes; and not the Gatineau Mills.

By the Chairman :—

303. What amount of fixed capital would it take to manufacture 200,000,000 of feet?—Something about \$1,000,000.

304. What amount of available capital would it require for the purpose of sawing that quantity?—This statement will give it.

305. That extends over the whole year, and part of the lumber would be sold and the proceeds would be available?—We do not get our capital back at once. The capital we lay out one year we do not get back until the next year, or perhaps later.

By Mr. Dymond :—

306. This expenditure is incurred in bringing the logs down to the mills?—It has no reference to the expenditure in the mills?—No.

By Mr. Charlton :—

307. Stumpage is not included here?—No.

By Mr. Dymond :—

308. I suppose the hay used at the shanties would be cut on the spot, or do you use pressed hay?—We use what we get from the farms; the remainder we have to purchase.

309. And that, of course, would be Canadian?—Yes.

310. Are the oats Canadian?—Yes.

By the Chairman :—

311. The amount of fixed capital is given at \$1,000,000. What would be the amount of the available capital?—It is pretty hard to say about that. We have to put a good deal of money out which we do not get back for 18 or 24 months in some cases.

312. I want to know whether the available capital is more or less than the fixed capital?—It would be more than the fixed capital.

313. What percentage do you allow for waste or deterioration in your mills?—The deterioration is about 10 per cent.

314. That should be added to the statement?—Yes.

By Mr. Charlton :—

I have made the following estimate of the cost of producing 200,000,000 feet of lumber:—The cost of getting the logs to Ottawa, \$1,267,000; to this add stumpage, \$200,000; cost of manufacturing the lumber, \$400,000; interest on fixed capital, \$70,000; annual depreciation in the value of property, \$100,000; total \$2,037,000. That would be about the amount. It would be over \$10 per thousand feet.

By Mr. Dymond :—

315. Where do you get your pork to supply your shanties?—Principally from the United States.

316. Is the quality similar to that of Canadian pork?—Yes; there is not much difference.

317. Is the flour Canadian or American?—Canadian, as far as I know.

318. When does this statement you have handed in refer to?—About 1868 or 1869.

By the Chairman :—

319. Then it was previous to the taking of the census?—Yes; I think it was in 1869.

By Mr. Dymond :—

320. Are the grindstones manufactured in Canada?—Yes; they are Nova Scotia grindstones.

321. The axes, are they Canadian or imported?—They are Canadian manufacture.

322. Rope, is that Canadian manufacture?—Yes.

323. Are the blankets Canadian manufacture?—Yes, mostly; we prefer Canadian blankets.

324. As to cut saws?—They are imported to some extent, although they are largely manufactured in Canada.

325. Are the sleighs Canadian make?—Yes.

326. Where do you get your chain from?—It is imported.

327. In fact all the supplies you use, with the exception of syrup, tobacco, tea and a few other articles are Canadian?—Yes; except the pork.

Mr. A. H. GILLMOB, M.P., called and examined :

By the Chairman :—

328. You have been engaged in the lumber business in New Brunswick, I believe?—Yes; it is the principal business of my father and myself.

329. In what section of New Brunswick?—About 40 miles west of the St. John, on the Magagnadavick, in the Parish of St. John.

330. What is the quantity yielded and got out in that section of the Province?—Well, we cut very little just now, we have usually cut on an average for the last 25 years, from 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 feet. Last year I don't think the quantity exceeded 3,000,000.

331. Is that the whole quantity cut in that section of country?—Yes, that is all on that river, the other streams are very close to each other, and empty into the bay.

332. What kinds of lumber do you get?—Spruce, pine and hemlock.

333. What do you cut that wood into?—We cut our pine into boards and our spruce into deals; the hemlock also into boards.

By Mr. Charlton :—

334. Where do you send your hemlock?—To the American markets; we have known some to go to England. There is a good deal of hemlock cut into scantlings on the St. Croix.

335. How does the price obtained for it compare with that for pine?—It is not over two-thirds.

336. Is it worth as much as spruce?—Spruce is as high as pine—pretty nearly as high as our pine.

By the Chairman :—

337. There has been a large falling off in the demand?—Yes; in the States particularly.

338. And England also?—Yes.

339. Prices have declined during the past two or three years; to what do you attribute that decline?—I have never heard but one opinion about it; that there is no market for lumber in England or the States. I know of no other cause.

By Mr. Charlton :—

340. Do you think it is diminished demand or over-production that has caused the depression in the lumber trade? Do you attribute it to inability to purchase rather than over supply?—All my correspondence leads to that conclusion.

By the Chairman :—

341. How much longer at the average rate of consumption for the past six or eight years will those forests yield lumber, do you suppose?—We consider that our forests are being destroyed very rapidly, and that they will not continue a great many years. On the Upper St. John and Miramichi there are forests that have not been much lumbered; but in Charlotte County and Queen's we consider our forests are pretty well used up. They have also been destroyed by the fires caused by railways running through them.

By Mr. Charlton :—

342. Then there will be a prejudice on the part of lumbermen against railroads penetrating forests?—We do not urge that, but it would have been well for us if railroad companies had been compelled to use coal from the first.

By the Chairman :—

343. In consequence of the scarcity of lumber in the districts you have mentioned, is there any deterioration in the quality of lumber got out?—There is in the district in which I am concerned; that is taking the lumber as a whole. Of course there are some small districts with good timber.

344. To what extent has that affected your markets?—We send our lumber almost entirely into the United States. We cannot find a market for cheap lumber except the States.

345. Do they purchase for home consumption or shipment?—I think most of our cheap lumber is used for domestic purposes.

By Mr. Charlton :—

346. What was the effect of the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty?—We suffer very much from the abrogation of the Treaty. We were convenient to the States, and did much business with them; our trade was principally with them, and we had quick returns.

By the Chairman :—

347. Then you think the duty imposed on lumber going into the United States has affected the Canadian lumber market?—Yes, as we have to pay the duty on the lumber.

By Mr. Platt :—

348. But does it affect you?—It affects me, because I get so much less for my lumber.

By the Chairman :—

349. Do you think the value of American lumber was enhanced in consequence of the imposition of the duty?—Yes; we get \$2 less than the Americans. They get \$20 per thousand, and after I have paid the duty required by the Americans, I only get \$18.

By Mr. Platt :—

350. Do you think the loss is about \$2 per thousand in consequence of not having reciprocity?—Yes; I think we come in competition with the same class of lumber, and the duty comes out of us.

By the Chairman :—

351. Then, as I understand you, the duty imposed on lumber has not had any effect in the prices in the American market?—No; I do not think it has. It will raise the price for the producers there.

352. Then in proportion as it raises the price it will diminish the loss to the Canadian?—It might have that effect.

353. If it raises the prices \$2 the Canadian lumbermen would get precisely what he got before?—Yes.

By Mr. Charlton :—

354. Do you think it raises the price as much as \$2?—I do not.

By the Chairman :—

355. Then the duty is divided between the Canadian producer and the American consumer?—It may be.

By Mr. Dymond :—

356. Where do you buy your supplies for lumbering operations?—We buy our provisions, flour and pork chiefly in the United States; it is more convenient to do so, because our vessels carrying lumber bring back provisions as return cargoes.

357. You buy pork in the United States?—Yes.

By Mr. Platt :—

358. You do not use any Canadian pork?—I have not used any but American pork.

By Mr. Dymond :—

359. The reason why you buy American supplies is because geographically it is most convenient to do so?—Yes.

360. Will the railways now in progress enable you to purchase Canadian produce of that description?—They may bring Canadian flour to St. Stephens by rail.

361. Have you any opinion as to the quality of Canadian and American flour?—I think you can get better qualities of American than of Canadian flour, but we generally buy a medium grade for our business, and on the whole I think Canadian flour of that class is the best; it is, however, more convenient to get our supplies from the United States because we bring them back in our own vessels and save the cost of freight.

362. If we were to impose a duty on American flour it would be to your disadvantage?—Yes.

By Mr. Charlton :—

363. Do you use much Indian corn?—Yes.

364. Then you would be opposed to a duty on that?—Yes.

By Mr. Dymond :—

365. What amount of Indian corn do you use in your business?—Probably somewhere about 4,000 barrels annually.

By the Chairman :—

366. For what purpose do you use it?—Principally for feeding horses and oxen.

By Mr. Platt :—

367. Would it not be better to place a duty of 12 cents on that corn so as to make it advantageous to the farmers in Ontario and Quebec?—No.

368. It would not protect our farmers against the American farmer?—No; I want to get my corn where I can get it cheapest.

By Mr. Charlton :—

369. There is a section of the Western Peninsular adapted to the production of Indian corn; do you think there is patriotism enough in New Brunswick to support a policy of protecting that product and promoting its production there?—No; I do not.

370. Do you think that if there were no corn imported into your country the farmers would get better prices for their corn and oats?—No doubt of it.

371. It would be a tax on yourself for the benefit of the farmer?—Yes.

372. And you would get no corresponding advantage?—No.

By the Chairman :—

373. If the cost of supplies was largely increased it would have the effect of rendering the protection of the lumbering trade impossible?—Yes; it is nearly so now.

By Mr. Platt :—

374. Would $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. added to the tariff prevent you from lumbering?—No, it would not make it impossible; you would lumber till you failed, and then go into something else.

375. Will $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. additional put you in such a state that you will be on the verge of ruin?—I cannot say.

376. Have you paid more for your chains, axes, &c., since the increase of the duty?—Those articles which are imported we paid more for; we paid just the additional $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duty at the Custom House.

By the Chairman :—

377. Would not the reduction in the value of labour and the price of materials compensate for the increase?—I have no doubt it would.

By Mr. Dymond :—

378. What quantity of flour do you use?—Ordinarily about 400 or 500 barrels; that is when we are doing our legitimate business.

By Mr. Baby :—

379. Your place of business is near the border of the United States?—Yes; about 22 or 23 miles from the frontier of Maine.

380. The United States is your nearest market for cheap lumber?—Yes; and for some of our best.

By the Chairman :—

381. Do you suppose anything could be done that would tend to open up the markets of South America and the West Indies?—Well, I think an experiment might be tried; I think it is worth making. I know that a considerable portion of the pine boards we send to the United States are there entered in bond and are re-shipped to South America.

382. Are you aware of the annual consumption of lumber in Brazil and Buenos Ayres?—I am not.

By Mr. Platt :—

383. Then the Americans make a profit on the lumber you sell them, and which they send to South America?—I presume so, because they would not carry on the trade except at a profit.

SUGAR INTEREST.

TUESDAY, March 7th, 1876.

Mr. C. W. BUNTING, of the firm of Baily & Bunting, Clifton, was examined as follows:

By Mr. Dymond:—

1. Are you engaged in the sugar trade exclusively?—Yes, sir.
2. How long have you been in that business?—Exclusively not more than two years and half. I have been engaged in importing sugar probably 12 years.
3. Have you given pretty close attention to the sugar duties and their effect on the trade generally?—Yes, sir; for some years past.
4. What are the different classes of sugars imported? How would you describe them?—Well; raw and refined. There are various grades of each.
5. Will you tell us what these grades are, required as grocery grades and what are used for refining purposes?—The refining grades are from No. 7 to 13, that is No. 13 as it is understood by Canadian appraisers, which is No. 12 as the standards are understood by American appraisers.

By Mr. Workman:—

6. Is the American standard the same as the Dutch?—Yes, but they interpret it more liberally.
7. What do you mean by more liberally?—Sugar that will pass as No. 12 at the Port of New York, will be classified as No. 13 at a Canadian port.

By Mr. Dymond:—

8. From No. 13 to No. 20, they are the grocery grades?—Yes, sir.
9. What are the countries that produce these several classes?—They are made in various countries. They are brought to Canada from the West India Islands principally.
10. Which class do you obtain from the West Indies?—Generally the refining grades; but we also import a good deal of grocery sugar from there. Grocery grades we get chiefly from Porto Rico and Demerara. That from Demerara is now chiefly taken to England, because it is a good grocery grade.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

11. Then the Canada appraisement is slightly against the importer?—Yes, sir.
12. Then there is no difference between the duties paid on Nos. 12 and 13?—No. 13 is the dividing line; all grades of 13 and below are liable to a duty of three-quarters of a cent specific duty, and 25 per cent. *ad valorem*; all grades of sugar in the slightest degree above No. 13 pay 1 cent specific and 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

By Mr. Dymond:—

13. On what principle is the classification made as between the different grades of sugar?—I do not understand your question.
14. What is the distinction between the different grades of sugar as regulated by what we know as the Dutch Standard?—Color exclusively.
15. It has no relation to the sweetening power?—No, sir; the duties have no relation to the strength of the sugar; only the color.
16. Are all grades below No. 13 subject to the same duty?—No, sir; the specific duties on sugar below No. 9 are one-half a cent a pound, and 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. The other grades are as I before stated.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

17. If you are importing sugar it would be important to get it appraised below No. 9 so as to save the additional duty?—Certainly.

By Mr. Dymond :—

18. Do you regard this scale as equitable as between the refiner and importer?—Well, sir, I think as regards raw sugar, with the present scale, the refiner enters his for a less *ad valorem* rate than the grocer. This, I think, is particularly so since the Order in Council of April last reducing the duty on refining grades by 25 cents per hundred pounds.

19. Have you made any calculation by which you could show your grounds for that opinion?—I have no calculation with me, but I have made calculations at other times on the current market value of all sugars from No. 7 to No. 20 at the port of New York, calculating the costs on both and the duties applicable to them. I concluded that the average *ad valorem* duty paid on refining grades is less than on the grocery grades.

By the Chairman :—

20. When you say *ad valorem* you take the specific and *ad valorem* duties and make the calculation on the price?—Yes, sir, on the *ad valorem* basis.

By Mr. Dymond :—

21. How do you distinguish the several classes of refined sugar?—They are generally classified as yellow and whites.

22. And the grocery sugars, what definition do you give them?—We call them grocery raw or refined sugars.

23. Are the refined sugars superior to the grocery sugars?—Yes, although some of them are very poor and low in color.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

24. Why did you say in New York in ascertaining the comparative duties on the different grades?—Because sugars come from all parts to New York.

25. But we do not have to pay duty at the port of New York on sugars shipped here?—For the purpose of ascertaining whether refined grades pay a higher duty *ad valorem* than raw, the calculation would be the same.

By Mr. Dymond :—

26. Can you give the American duties and drawback, and show the proportion the drawback bears to the duty, and its effect on the trade?—The present United States duties are:—Molasses, 5 cents per gallon and 25 per cent. *ad valorem* Melado.

Sugar below	No. 7	1½ cents
do	No. 10	2 "
do	No. 13	2½ "
do	No. 16	2¾ "
do	No. 20	3½ "
above	20	4 "

To this is to be added a 25 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on the amount of the specific duty. The revision of the United States duties in March last was simply an addition of 25 per cent. to the entire scale.

27. Was the drawback increased at the same time?—Yes; the old drawbacks were 2 cents a pound on soft sugars, less ten per cent. That makes \$1.80 per 100 lbs. The drawback on dry hard sugars was three cents, less 10 per cent., or \$2.70 per 100 lbs. at the time the duty was increased the drawbacks were also increased, but the drawbacks were increased in a greater degree than the duties. So a bonus was offered, practicably, to all foreign buyers. A change was subsequently made, and the duties and drawbacks of the United States now stand as follows:—Molasses, 5c. per gallon and 25 per cent. *ad valorem* on amount of specific duty; Melado, \$1.50 per hundred pounds, and 25 per cent. on specific duty; sugar below No. 7, 1½ cent. per hundred pounds, specific duty, and 25 per cent. *ad valorem* on amount of specific duty.

Sugar below	No. 10	2 cts. per 100 lbs., and 25 per cent.
do	No. 13	2½ do do
do	No. 16	2¾ do do
do	No. 20	3½ do do
above	No. 20	4 do do

The 25 per cent *ad valorem* being on the amount of specific duty on each case.

DRAWBACKS.

Syrup of sugar.....	6½ cent.	per gallon, less 10 per cent.
do mollasses.....	5 "	" " "
Sugar, hard dry.....	\$3 60	per 100 pounds, less 1 per cent.
do above No. 20	3 00	" " "
do below No. 20	2 50	" " "
Molasses sugar	1 25	" " "

By Mr. Dymond :—

28. Can you give us a calculation, showing in what way the drawback benefits the exporter and thus give him an advantage over the Canadian refiner?—If the drawbacks and duties of the old United States system were equitable, the present drawbacks are excessive. The bulk of sugar entered for consumption at the port of New York, previous to change in March last, paid 2 cents per pound. That sugar pays, now, 2½ cents. Now, if the sugar, paying a duty of two cents before, was entitled to a drawback of three cents, less 10 per cent., the present drawback would be excessive to the extent of about 37½ cents per hundred pounds.

29. Have you examined the statement given in the Trade and Navigation returns?

—Yes, sir.

30. Will you tell us how far the calculations are borne out by facts, and how far they are wrong?—Not being a refiner I cannot say whether these are really the proportions derivable from 100 pounds of raw sugar. It is certainly evident that if the system of drawbacks in operation previous to March, 1875, were correct and equitable, and quite in proportion to the duties, the present system of drawbacks is not equitable, because they are in excess of the duty to the extent of about 37½ cents per hundred pounds.

By Mr. Workman :—

31. So that 37½ cents is actually paid to American refiners for every 100 pounds of sugar coming into Canada?—Yes; that is my opinion.

By Mr. Dymond :—

32. To what extent has our Government met that difficulty, they have made some concession to the refiners here. What has been its effect as against this 37½ cents per hundred pounds?—The concession made, as I understand it, was an abatement of the duty on refining grades of 25 cents per hundred pounds. The duty up to No. 9 was ¾ cent, and above that number 1 cent per pound; but by a recent Order in Council it was reduced to ½ cent below No. 9, and ¾ cent below No. 13. That seems to me to be the concession made refiners in consideration of the change of drawbacks.

By Mr. Workman :—

33. Notwithstanding this reduction there are still 12½ cents per hundred pounds against the Canadian refiners?—Yes; it would appear so.

34. That leaves the American a bonus of 12½ cents on every hundred pounds he sends into Canada?—I think it is a little more than that.

35. Is not that a large profit on sugar?—Yes. There are other reasons why the Canadian refiners cannot compete with the American.

36. Will you state them?—Well, sir, I think the geographical position is against the Canadian refiner. American refiners are not importers as a rule, but simply refiners. They put up a refinery and put in their machinery and plant. The sugar is imported by dealers and sold to the refiners of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, consequently the capital required by the refiner is less than in Canada where he is his own importer of 80 or 90 per cent. of the sugar he consumes.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

37. Not necessarily?—Yes; he always imports that much of the amount he consumes. Then he sells on longer credit—60 days—whereas the American sells on a credit of from 10 to 30 days. The importer will not bring his raw sugar to a place where there is only one refinery and no competition.

38. If you had a refinery in New Brunswick the same exception would not be ?—Not to the same extent. It was pretty much the same as it is now when there were two refineries in Montreal.

By Mr. Workman :—

39. Can you give any reason for the inferior quality of refined sugar compared with what it was eight years ago. The sacchorine qualities are, I believe, 30 or 40 per cent. less ?—No, not so much as that.

40. But is it not the case that the saccharine in refined sugar is considerably less than at the period I named ?—Yes.

41. What per cent ?—Well, I have had three samples analysed—one was Cuba Centrifugal sugar, another was foreign refined, and the third Canadian refined. They were all about the same color as nearly as I could get them, and about the same market value in Canada. The raw sugar tested 96½ per cent., the foreign refined 86, the Canadian refined 83, showing a large difference.

By Mr. Charlton :—

42. Where was the foreign grade refined ?—At Greenock, in Scotland.

43. Had you any grades from New York tested ?—No ; I had not.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

44. Can you give any reason why the Canadian sample contained so much less saccharine matter ?—It is made to contain a large quantity of moisture which brings it up in weight.

45. Is there not a great adulteration of sugars ?—Whites in Canada will test very nearly at par ; they will test 97 or 99. Yellow sugar is very inferior.

46. Then I understand from what you say that the refining grades are cheaper than the refined grades ?—Very much cheaper.

46A. Then it must be owing to adulteration ?—Yes.

By the Chairman :—

47. Then the finer grades of grocery sugars are really better than the lower grades of refined sugars ? Yes, sir ; they are more economical for domestic purposes—that is, the great bulk of it. There are certain yellow refined that have good color and strength. Sugar is simply bought and sold in Canada on color, and it is an erroneous test.

48. Then the test of color is an erroneous test as between the importer and the refiner—that is to say, the strength of a low grade of sugar may yield a much larger proportion of saccharine matter than a high grade ?—Yes ; but when you take raw sugars, color is a fair test.

By Mr. Workman :—

49. Is it within your knowledge that since the drawback has been increased that the export of sugar from the United States has largely increased. I understand that it was 7,000,000 of pounds in 1875 ?—I do not know whether it reached that amount, but it has been very great.

50. Has not the result been the closing of large refineries in Greenock to a considerable extent ?—Yes ; they have had a very keen competition with the American refiners.

51. What amount would there be per hundred pounds against the Scotch refiner, as compared with the American refiner in Greenock, London and Liverpool ?—At the time the drawback was \$3.75 it was computed that the American had a protection to the extent of about 75 cents per hundred pounds as against the Scotch refiner.

52. And that you call an enormous profit ?—Yes, sir.

53. What are the American duties on sugar between No. 7 and No. 10 Dutch standard ?—It is 1½ cents and 25 per cent. on the specific duty ; that is about \$2.18½.

54. Now, if the statement of exports to the United States Government that 100 pounds of sugar, paying \$2.18½, will make 70 pounds of refined sugar, 13½ pounds of inferior quality, 11½ pounds of syrup, and 5½ pounds of waste, is correct, how will that import duty compare with the drawback ?—Well, you see, as I said before, only a practical refiner can give you reliable information on that point. The conclusions I arrive at in relation to the excessive drawback are based on the old system of drawbacks.

55. I will assume these figures to be correct?—But I do not think that they are correct.

56. You are not engaged in the business and cannot say precisely?—No.

57. I will assume they are correct. Now, on that assumption is there any real advantage to the refiner?—If they are correct there is no advantage to the American refiner. But I take it that this cannot be correct; because if the American refiner, who does not refine with the same advantages as the Scotch refiner, can send his refined sugar into the Scotch market, he must have some privileges, because he requires more capital and everything is dearer in the United States.

58. Money is cheaper in Scotland than in New York, is it not?—Yes; and raw sugar, labour, machinery and coal are cheaper.

59. If this statement is correct then the drawback is an exact equivalent of the duties?—Yes; it is proved to be so there.

60. Take our Canadian sugars; what duty is paid on No. 13?—Three-quarters of a cent per pound and 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

61. What would that amount to?—That depends on the cost of the goods.

62. Supposing sugars were bought in New York, would the *ad valorem* duty be collected on the price in New York?—Yes, sir. The duty now collected on the *ad valorem* principle would show a higher per cent. than before, because sugars are much cheaper.

63. What are the duties on sugar bought in Porto Rico?—No. 13 from Porto Rico would be on board ship from \$3.25 to \$3.40; certainly not higher than \$3.50, and the duty on that would be \$1.56.

By the Chairman:—

64. Now taking the statement that 100 lbs. of raw sugar will make 60 lbs. of hard sugar, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. soft inferior sugar, that would be 83 lbs. to the hundred weight. What duty would that pay imported as refined sugar?—That would pay 1 cent a lb. and 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

65. What would be the *ad valorem* rate on the syrup?—I could not tell. It would depend altogether on the color.

66. What are sugars worth in New York?—Hard white sugar is worth to-day about 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents in New York. The price of the soft sugar would depend on the colour. It would probably be worth about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

67. What would be the *ad valorem* and specific duty on sugar bought in New York to day?—One dollar and sixty-three cents.

68. What do you say West Indian sugar would be in New York?—It would be \$3.25 to \$3.40 in New York to-day.

69. Would the duty then not be \$1.83?—Probably I am wrong in the calculation. Yes, it would.

70. And you calculate the import duties on that sugar, before it is refined, at \$1.56?—Yes.

71. There are 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of syrup, what duty would that pay?—Syrup pays $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a cent per pound. It is really 7 cents per gallon, and 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

72. So the refiner would have 34 cents advantage on that importation of 100 lbs?—Yes.

73. What is the cost of sugar at Porto Rico or Demerara?—From 3 cents and upwards. It costs about 50 cents per 100 lbs. to put it on board. There are various charges which in the aggregate amount to about fifty cents per hundred pounds. If sugar was quoted at 3 cents, it would be \$3.50 on board, and about \$3.85 in New York or any port of entry.

74. What would be the price of refined hard sugar in New York?—I think white granulated sugar can be bought in New York for about \$5.15 at present.

75. So the profits of refining 100 lbs., according to your statement, is 34 cents, that is about equal to the American drawback as you state it. Therefore the refiner is not placed at any disadvantage in that respect?—Well, on the basis we have been calculating it would appear not, but still it appears to me from the practical operation of the present system, that the refiner does labor under a disadvantage.

By Mr. Dymond :—

76. You made a calculation some time ago that he labored under a disadvantage of 12½ cents, you based your calculation on the former duties and drawbacks did you?—Yes.

77. But that was a pure assumption that those drawbacks and duties were equitable?—Yes, I always had an impression that the old American drawbacks bore a correct relation to the duties. Since that time the drawbacks have been increased to a greater extent than the duties.

78. That is merely an opinion?—I have made calculations which lead me to that conclusion, and it would appear that the system of business now in operation would go to prove the correctness of that calculation.

By Mr. Platt :—

79. Because of the damage to our manufacture of sugar?—Yes. Americans have been able to ship large quantities of sugar to where it is absolutely free.

By Mr. Workman :—

80. The statement of exports was prepared in favour of sugar men?—The commission consisted of sugar men.

81. This increase in the drawback took place in March 1875?—Yes, sir.

82. And since that time the trade has been more depressed than ever?—I should think so.

83. You have no reason to suppose that your calculation, which led you to the conclusion that the drawbacks are in excess of the duties to the extent of 37½ cents is erroneous?—No.

By Mr. Dymond :—

84. You thoroughly understand the subject on which you are speaking and have had a good deal of experience in the business?—Yes, sir. I have bought large quantities of sugar in New York, and my partner is one of the oldest men in the sugar trade. He has a full knowledge of sugar, having spent a large portion of his time in Cuba buying sugar.

By the Chairman :—

85. You speak, *Mr. Bunting*, of the quantity of saccharine matter being reduced in some grades of refined sugar; is there much of that sugar imported into Canada?—Yes, sir; a large quantity; nearly all the yellow refined is of a low test.

86. Then 100 lbs. of unrefined sugar would produce more than 100 lbs of that yellow sugar?—Yes, that is where that statement is erroneous. That statement was prepared by a commission of sugar men, and it was to their interest to make it as favorable as possible.

87. Supposing sugar was honestly refined without looking towards adulteration, do you think this calculation out of the way?—I think it is out of the way even on that basis.

88. You think it would produce a larger quantity than here stated?—Yes, sir.

89. What would be a fair quantity of white sugar that 100 lbs. of No. 13 would produce?—I could not tell you, sugars vary a good deal, although they pay the same duty.

90. Is there not a large shrinkage in many of the inferior qualities of unrefined sugar?—There is considerable shrinkage in Muscavado and molasses sugar, but very little in Centrifugal.

91. It is to the interest of refiners to import sugars that will shrink as little as possible?—Yes.

92. Take the better qualities, say No. 13, it is here stated that 70 lbs. of refined sugar is obtained from it. Would that be extravagant?—I do not think they could get 70 lbs of refined sugar from it.

93. What quantity do you think?—They might get that amount, but it is not an economical way, for there would be nothing left.

94. Take the most economical way of working, what amount of sugar would then be produced?—I cannot tell.

95. You are questioning this statement, and we want to know on what grounds you question it?—I have already stated I was opinion that the old system of draw-

backs in the United States bore a correct relation to the duties then in operation, and that if they were correct, the relation of the present drawback to the present duty is not correct. That is my entire argument, and I am quite incapable of giving you the amount of refined sugar a certain quantity of raw sugar will produce.

96. The question of drawbacks depends on the quantity of refined sugar that can be obtained from raw sugar?—Yes; but you will have to have a refiner's opinion on that point.

By Mr. Workman:—

97. You are still of opinion that the drawback allowed by the American Government is in excess of the duty charged on the raw material, from the fact that the American refiner is able to send his sugars to Great Britain?—Yes, sir.

98. Do you know the quantity of American sugar that has been imported by England for the year 1875 or 1874?—No.

99. My impression is, there has not been the increase you speak of?—As soon as the drawback was increased to \$3.75 there was a large exportation to Great Britain, but since it has been reduced to \$3.60 the exportation has not been so great.

100. The large shipments to England took place before the drawback was reduced?—Yes, sir; they have shipped largely to England since, but not to the same extent?

By Mr. Carmichael:—

101. There has been a late remission of the drawback?—Yes, that revision was ingeniously conducted. The drawback now is \$3.60, 3 cents, and \$2.50. So sugar of a poor test but of a high color, which is beyond No. 20, can be exported with a long drawback and three cents duty.

By Mr. Workman:—

102. How does the sugar of the present day compare, as far as the quantity of saccharine matter is concerned, with the sugars of seven or eight years ago?—Seven or eight years ago, before Canadian refiners had such keen competition, they were not such experts in the manufacture of sugar as they are now, and they then made a much better quality.

By the Chairman:—

103. What would No 20 yellow test?—I doubt whether it would test more than 92 or 93.

104. Is there any difference of refining in Scotland and the United States that may account for the importation of sugar by Great Britain?—The system of refining is about the same.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

105. Do grades as low as No. 10 come from the West Indies?—Yes, sir.

106. The community purchasing, say No. 13 unrefined, would get a better article than those who buy the inferior grades of refined sugars?—Yes, sir.

107. What is the comparative value of the strengthening qualities of sugar?—The unrefined grocery grade is much stronger.

108. So it would be an advantage to purchase the unrefined sugar of these grades?—Yes.

109. You must test the sugar to ascertain the strength?—Yes, sir.

By Mr. Dymond:—

110. Then the only mode of adjusting the sugar duties equitably would be to test them in all cases. The color is no test?—If the duty were determined by testing, refined sugar would pay very little duty indeed, and the raw sugar would pay a very high duty. For instance if the duty on sugar were leviable as on spirits, per proof a hundred pounds, refined sugar would come in cheaper and extinguish the raw.

111. Then the present system gives a direct protection to the refiner?—It depends upon how much he adulterates his production.

By the Chairman:—

112. Under any system taking these figures which you think are an under statement, there must be considerable protection to the refiner?—The refiner can create a protection for himself by adulterating his sugar.

By Mr. Dymond :—

113. That is he can make a more showy article with his sweetening material?—Yes, in fact he can produce a shoddy that sells for the real thing.

114. What would be the effect on the refining interest if the sugar duties were abolished altogether?—Then I do not think we would have any refiners in Canada. That is if the people should insist on getting pure sugar.

By the Chairman :—

115. Why do you think so?—I do not think sugar refining indigenous to Canada. Sugars can be refined in the United States and on the Clyde for less money than in Canada.

116. Why?—In England there is no duty on sugar, and everything is cheaper, and their facilities for refining sugar are greater than in Canada. In Canada the sugar refiner is his own importer, in England he is not.

By Mr. Platt :—

117. If the sugar refiner had more protection, would not the consumer get a purer article?—I doubt it very much.

WEDNESDAY, March 8th, 1876.

Mr. C. W. BUNTING re-called and examined :

By the Chairman :—

118. Counting the specific and *ad valorem* duties on sugars of No. 13 and under, what would you say that they pay?—I think there is a difference in favour of the refiner of about two and a half per cent. The aggregate duty collected on the *ad valorem* principle would be based pretty much on the cost of the article. Of course the prices fluctuate ; but from calculations I have made I estimate that the refiner has an advantage in this respect of about two and a half per cent. For instance, if the grocer paid $47\frac{1}{2}$ on sugars up to No. 13, the refiner would pay 45 on those below 13.

119. What I wish to know is, taking the average price of those sugars during the past year, and the *ad valorem* and specific duties, what would you estimate as the percentage?—About two and a half per cent.

120. You mean the *ad valorem* duty on sugar throughout the year?—Yes. I have not made that calculation. It can easily be made from the returns. I find in the table five-eighths of a cent. and twenty-five per cent. ; and sugars under No. 9, three-fourths of a cent. and twenty-five per cent.

121. What percentage would that be upon those sugars?—I really could not say without going into figures. My calculations were made with a view to ascertain what advantage the refiner had over the importer, and they show that the refiner has an advantage in his grades of about two and a half per cent. *ad valorem*.

122. Would you state what percentage sugars from No. 13 to No. 20 pay at the average price?—From 13 to 20 cost about 50 per cent.

123. Do you think on sugars of 13 and under it would be more or less?—They would pay less *ad valorem* than that; about two and a half per cent. on the average.

124. That would be $47\frac{1}{2}$?—Yes.

125. Suppose you refine No. 13 and under, what quantities of refined sugar do you suppose they produce?—I could not answer that question. It would depend altogether on what you call refined sugar. There is stuff sold which by courtesy we call sugar, which is not sugar. My opinion is that a refiner can take 1,000 pounds of sugar of No. 13 and under, and produce more than 1,000 pounds of a marketable commodity, called sugar, from it.

126. That marketable commodity that you call sugar, what duty would that pay if imported into the country?—It would depend upon the grade of it; Scotch refined is worth from 16s. 6d. sterling up to 23s.

127. Taking the average that would be produced from 1,000 lbs., what would you rate it at?—I could not tell. It would depend altogether on the quality of the commodity.

128. You speak of the prices as ranging from 16s. to about 23s. stg. ?—16s. 6d. is a very low grade; 23s. is a white sugar.

129. Now, what would be the average of the whole mass of refined sugar imported? Would you say 20s was too high an average ?—Of the cost?

130. Yes.—20s. would be too high; the average would not exceed 18s 6d. I doubt very much whether so high as that, because there would be a greater quantity of low grades.

131. What duty would that pay ?—\$2.00 per 100 lbs.

132. What protection would that be on one hundred pounds?—It depends altogether on the commodity used to produce the sugar.

133. Suppose you take the average ?—If he used Melado to produce the sugar, it would cost less; if over No. 13, it would cost him more.

134. Such as you estimate at 18s. 6d. sterling ?—That is the refined sugar, not raw.

135. But you are refining from something; what sort of refining sugar would you use ?—I could not tell you what would be most economical; you must get that information from a refiner. I cannot tell what proportion of refined sugar of a certain quality can be produced from a certain quantity of raw material.

136. Suppose you take No. 10, what would be the amount ?—To-day, probably, Cuba No. 10 is dutiable at 3½ cents, and would pay a little less than \$1.65.

137. That would be a protection of 35 cents ?—An apparent protection of thirty-five cents.

138. What kind of West India unrefined sugar would you compare with this low grade of refined sugar ?—Last week I saw a sample of sugar from Liverpool offered at 16s. 6d. there. It would compare with No. 11, Dutch standard—probably between 10 and 11. In the opinion of the Customs' authorities, it would be charged as No. 11. It was a low grade, and very poor.

139. Have you any idea of the amount of saccharine matter such sugar would contain ?—I never had such a sample analyzed, but it would test very low, not much more than 70 or 75 per cent.—It was very heavy, and very moist, and had a very bad smell.

140. What would be the percentage of saccharine matter in Dutch No. 10, unrefined, with which you compare it ?—It depends altogether on the quality. The color is no test of strength.

141. Of unrefined ?—No; you can get very strong No. 9, dutiable at 50 cents per hundred, and 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, which would contain a greater amount of saccharine matter than No. 13. It is very strong. Many of those sugars are artificially colored.

142. You have referred to the statement of American experts. Have you anything to add to what you have already stated ?—I find that the American experts say that 100 lbs of sugar from No. 7 to No. 10, paying a duty of \$2.50 will produce 70 lbs. of refined sugar, 13½ lbs of inferior quality, 11½ lbs. of syrup, and 5½ lbs. of waste. I do not pretend to say that this is not a correct result derivable from 100 lbs. of sugar paying that duty, but what I mean to say is this, that if the refiner takes 100 lbs. and passes it through his machinery in the ordinary way, and produces the ordinary qualities of sugar, he can produce a quantity more than 95 lbs. In my opinion the refiner produces more than 100 lbs. of a marketable commodity, out of 100 lbs. ordinary raw sugar. The refiner pays \$2.50 duty on that sugar, and he receives a certain drawback, not on the quantity of raw sugar refined, but on the quantity of refined sugar he exports, and some refiners in the United States obtained a drawback on refined sugar exported, exceeding the amount of raw material imported.

By the Chairman :—

143. That is owing to the process of adulteration ?—Yes. After being inspected, a Custom House certificate is given of the quantity exported by the refiner, and he receives a drawback on the quantity including the materials used in the adulteration.

By Mr. Dymond :—

144. Whether proper sugar or not?—Yes.

By the Chairman :—

145. Is the same process of adulteration carried on by manufacturers here?—No doubt; judging from the qualities of sugar I see.

146. In the statement given by American experts, they attempt to show that if the sugar is properly refined the amount of the drawback does not equal the amount of the duty?—That is the intention. I would not pretend to question the opinions of scientific men, they are experts on the subject, but I know as a matter of fact, that refined sugar is adulterated to so great an extent that 1,000 pounds of raw will produce more than is stated by those experts. The American refiner gets a drawback on what he does not pay duty.

147. If the same process of refining is carried on here, would not the refiner here gain precisely an equivalent to the American drawback?—Yes; if he had an export market, and was allowed a drawback more than equivalent to the duty; otherwise I don't see it.

148. The refiner here imports 1,000 pounds of raw sugar?—Yes.

149. He pays about \$1.65 per hundred lbs. in duty?—Yes.

150. Would that be a mean average No. 10?—I understand that during the last year there has been imported a large quantity of Pernambuco and Brazil dutiable at 3 cents, very poor, very low in color, below No. 9.

151. What average duty would that pay?—\$1.25 per 100 lbs.

152. What would 1,000 lbs American sugar have to pay to come in here?—About \$2.00 per 100 lbs. on an average.

153. What is the difference between the two?—A difference of 75 cents per 100 pounds.

154. Has the Canadian refiner that protection against the American refiner?—I could not say that, because the American refiner has the privilege of using the same stuff.

155. The Canadian refiner pays \$1.25 for 1,000 lbs. of raw sugar he imports?—Yes.

156. And he produces an article which cannot be imported here without paying a duty of \$2.00?—Yes.

157. Is the difference between the American drawback and duty more than 75 cents per 100 lbs.?—The American refiner pays a very low rate of duty, and he would get the ordinary drawback.

158. According to the statement of experts you will see that the American drawback and duties are exactly alike?—Well, I don't say that that is the case absolutely. I don't, however, choose to question the correctness of the statement made by the experts.

159. Is it so, as far as you know?—I think that statement is not true, because we get adulterated sugar, which is not taken into consideration in these calculations.

160. You have no precise knowledge obtained from experience, that the quantity of sugar produced would be other than stated by the experts, where there had been no adulteration?—No.

161. Then, so far as the American refiner gains by the drawback he gains by the difference made by this process of adulteration?—Certainly.

162. Do you think that difference is 75 cents per 100 lbs.?—I really could not say; it would depend on the quality of the sugar exported and to what extent it has been adulterated.

163. Apart from the effect of the American drawback, and looking at the importation of refined sugar from abroad, would there not be a protection on refined sugar of 75 cents per 100 lbs.?—A protection to Canadian refiners at present.

164. Apart from the drawback question altogether?—That would depend altogether on the raw material used by the refiner.

165. I am assuming that the raw material used was such as was used last year?—If he uses raw material entered at 3 cents, on which he pays a duty of \$1.25 per 100 lbs., he would have protection on that sugar, but to what extent I could not say.

By Mr. Charlton :—

166. In regard to the gain of quantity obtained in refining 1,000 lbs. of raw sugar, would it not be the same to the American and Canadian refiner?—It would be the same to each, if the Canadian refiner had an export market for his productions and the privilege of exporting at the same drawback as the American; but the American now gains the difference in the drawback.

167. The drawback would amount to how much? Would it not be a small amount compared with the protection of 75 cents? How much do you suppose it is on 1000 lbs.?—It depends to a great extent on the sugar.

168. How much, probably?—Sugars come in here from the Old Country and New York that do not contain more than 70 or 75 per cent. of saccharine. None of them are pure. Even white sugar cannot test up to 100; it is always two or three points short.

169. How much, probably?—I cannot answer the question. I do not think you could obtain information from any one unless he were engaged in and thoroughly understood the refining business.

By Mr. Dymond :—

170. It has been suggested in order to overcome the alleged irregularities between the duties on high and low grades, that refiners should manufacture in bond and duty be charged on their product, would that be a loss or a gain to refiners under the present system?—That is to make him pay a duty on the refined product. That would be a loss to the refiner.

171. That would be to make him pay on his adulterations as well as on the actual saccharine product?—Of course.

172. Would not that be a more honest system, having regard to the competition between refined and the high grades of unrefined sugars?—Well, I cannot say more honest, because the refiner would still indulge in his process of adulteration, and by your method you would seem to allow it to take place.

173. When you bring in high grades of unrefined, you pay the duty on a given product of sugar?—Yes.

174. Therefore, if the refiner is allowed to pay duty only on a portion of his product he has that advantage which he has not got on the imported articles?—Yes.

175. So that his foreign competitions act as a protection, not only to give him a profit, but actually as a protection against the duty on imported sugar?—Certainly

Mr. ALFRED G. JONES, M.P., called and examined :

By the Chairman :—

176. You have been engaged in the sugar trade with the West Indies. Will you give to the Committee any information you possess in regard to it?—I wish in the first place to treat it from the importer's point of view, and compare our advantages with those which American refiners possess at this moment. Afterwards, I wish to refer to one or two of *Mr. Bunting's* opinions.

By Mr. Platt :—

177. Are you a refiner?—No.

178. An importer?—Yes. Imported refining sugars from the West Indies which cost there now, \$3.50, pay three-fourths of a cent. specific, plus 25 per cent. *ad valorem* duty, or \$1.65, or 47 per cent. on the value. That is the lowest quality of sugar we import from the West Indies for refining purposes. There is a still lower quality under No. 9 which is not imported from the West Indies, or if so, only to a very small extent. I suppose not 5 per cent. of the whole imports from the West Indies come under No. 9. In experience we find we only get 10 or 20 hogsheads out of a cargo. The next quality is a West India grocery which costs \$4 there, and that at one cent specific, plus 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, gives \$2, or 50 per cent. These are the two qualities of West India sugar—refining and grocery. I shall not enter into any calculations except on these two qualities, for they will cover the whole ground. Against these you take the Scotch refined sugar, costing 5 cents. *Mr*

Bunting is about right in that, because I saw lately not only a sample but an invoice of that quality, which cost 5 cents per pound. That laid down here at a duty of $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents, gives 46 per cent., or about one per cent. less than the commonest description of unrefined sugar—the raw material. Then, again, we take the American refined sugar, costing about $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents, which varies a little, but that is a fair average; that at one cent per pound, plus 25 per cent., gives \$2.56, or $40\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the cost. Therefore, while the raw refining pays 47, the Scotch refined pays 46, and the American refined $40\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

By the Chairman :—

179. Will you give the Committee not only the percentage but the amount actually paid on each 100 pounds?—The American refined costs about \$6.25, and at one cent. per pound, plus 25 per cent., the duty is \$2.56, or $40\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the original cost; on common sugars, costing \$3.50 per 100 pounds, \$1.62 is paid, or 47 per cent.; on grocery West India, costing \$4, \$2 is paid, or 50 per cent.; on Scotch refined, costing 5 cents per pound, \$2.25 is paid, or 46 per cent. Those are about the percentages of duty paid on those imported sugars.

Now, I cannot understand how, taking those things into consideration on the face of it, it can be made out that the refiners have any advantage. It appears to me they have six or seven per cent. against them at the present time.

180. The whole thing depends, according to your calculation, upon the price of 100 pounds of sugar?—Of course it does; it all depends on that. But if the price changes in one place it likewise changes in another, and the relative percentage is not altered.

181. Taking for refining purposes those sugars which pay \$1.62, what quantity of sugar will they produce per 100 lbs.?—I am coming to that; that sugar comes into competition with American sugars which they export under the present system. The American refiner takes 100 lbs. of refining sugar on which he pays a duty of 2 cents per pound on an average, and 25 per cent. *ad valorem* of specific duty, making the duty \$2.50 per 100 lbs., and refines it; that 100 lbs. produces, though the Americans deny it, but I will prove it, 83 lbs. of hard sugar, on which he will receive a drawback at the rate of \$3.60 per 100 lbs., equal to \$2.98; the drawback has been reduced lately from \$3.75 to \$3.60; that is a drawback of \$2.90 on 83 lbs. of sugar which they produce from the 100 lbs.; according to the statements of American refiners themselves, and it is well known and recognized by all refiners, they have treacle remaining which is equal to 7 cents; so that with the \$2.98, and the 7 cents for treacle, they obtained \$3.05 drawback on what they paid about \$2.50, giving them an actual bonus of 55 cents per 100 lbs. on all sugar they can manufacture; that is the lowest estimate on which an English calculator can place it. A short time ago the attention of the Washington Government was drawn to the fact that refiners had an excessive bounty, that of \$3.75, and the amount was immediately reduced. The refiners held a convention in the States and they had some experts who went into the whole question and made a report to the Government, which the Government acted upon and put the amount up to the present standard of \$3.60. The American experts in their calculations said:—"Employing the basis here before recommended as applicable to "hard sugar, we produce the following calculations as to drawbacks: 60 lbs. hard "sugar at \$3.60 per lb. equal to \$2.16; 23.60 lbs. soft and inferior at \$2.50 equal to "59 cents; 11.50 lbs. or one gallon syrup equal to $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents; 4.90 lbs. waste equal "to \$0.00; total drawback, \$2.81 $\frac{1}{4}$." But it is well known to refiners everywhere that these American experts were preparing this statement to deceive the Government, because some years ago the British, French and Belgian Governments, finding they could not rely on the refiners, rented a refining establishment at Cologne at £500 per month, and having conducted refining operations for twelve months in the interests of those Governments, obtained different results. They bought sugar of all kinds, West India, East Indian, Manilla, Japan and beet root, and the result of their experiments was to establish the fact that 100 lbs. of sugar of those various kinds would give 83 lbs. of hard sugar. This is now the standard authority in England, where the Cologne calculations are known and recognized by all refiners. The American

refiners knew this but they did not wish to make the product of the refined material so large, it being their interest to make it appear as small as possible, otherwise it would appear that they were receiving large bounties, so they put product at 60 lbs. hard and 23 lbs. soft sugar, whereas the Cologne experiment gave 83 lbs. of hard sugar. On the Cologne basis I have made up my calculations, and that is the highest authority at the present time as to the refined product of 100 lbs. of raw sugar.

182. You say that 100 lbs. of unrefined sugar on an average would produce 83 lbs of hard sugar?—Yes.

183. And on that the American refiner obtains 55 cents of a drawback?—A bounty.

184. You state that our tariff on a similar sugar is \$1.62 per 100 lbs.?—Yes.

185. And upon the 83 lbs. refined obtained from a hundred lbs. of raw the duty would be \$2.12?—Yes.

186. How much would there be on molasses under our tariff?—There would be no difference on the molasses.

By Mr. Charlton:—

187. What is the Canadian duty on one gallon of molasses?—Five cents.

By the Chairman:—

188. That would be \$2.17 of Canadian Import duty on the 83 lbs. of refined sugar, 1 gallon of molasses?—Yes.

189. How much protection is the difference between the duty on the refined product of 100 lbs. of raw sugar, \$2.17½, and the duty on 100 lbs. of raw sugar, \$1.62?—55½ cents. Up to August last the exports of sugar from the United States which had been 985,000 pounds during the month, had increased under the system of bounties in May to 7,000,000; June, 7,500,000; and in the two following months to 4,000,000 respectively. The Americans, under the bounty system, had entire control of their market. They are shipping to England large quantities regularly.

190. It appears by late English returns that there had been a falling off in American sugar importations?—They have been sending it to England all along. The refiners in England waited on the Government with regard to the bounties granted by the French and Belgian Governments, and Lord Derby said that the Government were willing that other Governments should deal with them on the principles of free-trade, but he did not call it free-trade when a foreign Government sought to control their markets by a system of bounties; and therefore the French Government were notified that unless they abolished their system of bounties the English Government would be prepared to impose a tax equivalent to the bounty which the French Government gave to their refiners.

191. But that was a violation of the Treaty obligations?—No, it was on the broad ground that it was unfair, and the British Government gave notice that if the bounties were continued by the French Government they (the British Government) would impose an equivalent tax. That resulted in a convention, under which the bounties given by the French and Belgian Governments have been abolished, and raw sugar goes into England, without the manufacturers of Belgium or France receiving any bounty from his Government. The Scotch sugars entering Canada are covered by that grade which is put down at about 5 cents per pound. There is a kind which costs 16s. 6d. per 100 lbs. It is not so inferior as is often thought, I am inclined to judge.

Just before leaving Halifax I saw a sample, costing 16s. 6d, which would compare with fair Barbadoes Grocery, which could not be imported by us at anything like the same price. I may mention that this sugar which has been referred to is largely made up from various ingredients, and is well known not to be a genuine article. Mr. Gadesden, one of the deputation which waited on Lord Derby, stated on this subject:—“The returns of Exports on refined sugar did not really represent “what was known in England as refined sugar; but a coarse material which the “fastidious British consumer would not use, and therefore it was sent abroad.” That is to say, it comes to Canada, a good deal of it is actually unfit for food. A doctor connected with one of our hospitals drew my attention to an article which appeared

in the *Lancet*, in which it was stated that an examination had been made of some sugar supplied to hospitals in England, and the results showed that it was actually unfit for human food, and was calculated to promote dangerous diseases. I may mention that a short time ago I had a vessel bringing raw sugar from Demerara. Those sugars cost \$5.60 per 100 lbs. at Demerara, where they are manufactured in immense quantities. The reason they are so high in price is that the English demand is so great that the manufacturers can obtain \$5.60 for them, while at the same time other sugars, equally valuable in appearance, can be had for much less, and are brought into this country. That shows that the intrinsic value of the sugars we import is not so great as would appear. I don't think it would be possible to impose the duty on sugars according to the saccharine matter they contain, in a new country like this, where there are so many ports of entry. They might do so in England where the ports of entry are few; but they have never done so. Such a proposal was surmounted with difficulties and was entirely impracticable in a new country like ours.

192. If the duty could be so imposed would it not be a preferable way?—Yes, to some extent; but there is this objection: if in Scotland or elsewhere they manufacture sugars containing only 40 or 50 per cent. of saccharine, the duty on them would only be one-half, and while they were apparently equal to West India containing from 80 to 90 per cent. of saccharine, on which the full duty was paid, those sugars containing only 40 or 50 per cent. of saccharine would come in at less duty.

193. That would depend on the mode you levied the duties? You might charge less duty on sugars containing more saccharine matter?—No. Color, moreover, would not be a fair criterion on which to base duties. In the West Indies they have analyned dyes made of burnt sugar which they apply to strong sugars, so that those actually come into the United States at lower duties than inferior goods. I think if we were to place an *ad valorem* duty over all grades of sugars (and I don't see how either Free-Traders or Protectionists could object to it) of 40 or 50 per cent., according to the wants of the Government, sugar—which is an article from which one-ninth of the revenue is derived—would be placed on as favourable terms as any other large interest. I would be perfectly willing that a pure *ad valorem* duty of 40 or 50 per cent. should be imposed on raw and refined sugar imported from all parts of the world. I think that could not be objected to by either Free-Traders or Protectionists, because there is no protection in the matter.

By Mr. Dymond:—

194. Would the difficulty to some extent be met by allowing the refining to be done in bond?—No; that would make no difference, because we do not export.

Mr. C. W. BUNTING recalled:

I agree pretty generally with the remarks of Mr. Jones, but his prices are much too high. In his statement he gave the price of Scotch sugar at 5c. per lb. There has been no Scotch sugar at 5c. brought into this country for a long time past, and no American sugar costing 6½c. Very large quantities of Scotch came into the country during the last few months at prices varying from 18s. 3d. to 18s. 9d. per 100 lbs. Mr. Jones was 1c. per lb. too high on the higher grade sugars.

Mr. JONES resumed:

I don't know what applies to Western Canada, but I was speaking of the prices in Nova Scotia. I saw a lot of Scotch sugar at a large grocery establishment at Halifax just before I left, and it cost 20s. 9d. sterling. \$5 laid down in Halifax, and duty \$2.10, made the total cost \$7.10. There was another lot costing 16s. 6d. sterling, on which the import duty was \$1.90. This class of sugar is taking the place of bright grocery sugars, which we formerly imported from the West Indies. The bright grocery sugars of Porto Rico and Barbadoes have been really driven out by the class to which I refer. The price of sugars in the United States varies from day to day, and my calculations were based on the prices of hard sugars a short time ago. Of course it all depends on the quality.

Mr. BUNTING produced a circular dated Porto Rico, 9th February, which stated that good sugar was from $3\frac{1}{8}$ c. to $3\frac{5}{8}$ c., and good refining 3c. per pound.

THURSDAY, March 9th, 1876.

Mr. GEORGE A. DRUMMOND called and examined:

By the Chairman:—

195. You are engaged in the business of refining sugar?—I have been.

196. How long is it since you commenced business?—In 1854.

197. In the City of Montreal?—Yes.

198. What is the extent of the refining business in which you are engaged?—It is a refinery of medium capacity compared with others.

199. How much capital do you consider is invested in the refinery?—In the plant itself?

200. In the plant itself?—\$600,000.

201. How many barrels of refined sugar do you make yearly?—Hardly ever counted in that way. We consider that we can do about 100 tons per day.

202. That is about 30,000 tons per year? Yes, if fully employed, which we have never been.

203. How much available capital do you require to carry on a business of that extent? We employ capital at times exceeding two millions of dollars.

By Mr. Charlton:—

204. Including capital and plant? Yes.

By the Chairman:—

205. Apart from the capital invested?—About one and a half millions of floating capital.

206. Had your business been increased in extent, or did you begin with about that amount of capital?—The business has been modified, indeed, changed at least three or four times since the beginning to suit different conditions of the market.

207. Was it in 1854 your business was first established?—It was first established in 1854.

208. What varieties of sugar do you employ for the purpose of refining?—That has varied very considerably too. Lately we have employed a good deal of Eastern and South American and Cuban sugar; indeed, we draw our supplies from all parts of the world. We have used China, Manilla, Java, Brazil and all the West India Islands sugars.

209. From which of those places do you draw your principal supplies?—Cuba, think, upon the whole.

210. What varieties of sugar and what numbers, Dutch Standard?—We have consumed more of what is known as fair to good refining; that is a standard quality of Muscovado sugar than any other.

211. Now, from 100 pounds of that sugar, what do you obtain by refining?—The product you mean?

212. Yes?—I trust you will not ask me to state that because that would be exposing my business in a very exceedingly unpleasant and unsatisfactory manner; there are trade secrets which no man reveals even to his next door neighbor.

213. What duties do you pay upon the kind of sugar you employ?—At present during the summer we paid on some $\frac{2}{3}$ of a cent, some 1 cent and some $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, according to quality, on a little of Melado $\frac{3}{4}$ cent, adding in each case 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

By Mr. Workman:—

214. Do the packages come in free?—The duty on packages is a very sore question.

215. Has it not been removed yet?—No; and it acts as a very serious drag on the business. I will explain that later if you chose to inquire into it.

By the Chairman:—

216. What quantity of sugar did you refine last year, that is what quantity of raw sugar?—I have got the notes of that; I think it was about 41,000,000 of pounds.

217. Do you remember the aggregate amount of duty you paid on that?—It is not all paid yet on the importation of last year, a portion is lying in bond; but I think it amounted to from \$550,000 to \$600,000.

218. What is the value of the raw material you used?—That I could not tell you without making enquiries.

219. What number of men do you employ in your establishment?—You mean the number of hands we gave employment to, all told, including all trades dependent on us?

220. No; I mean these actually employed in refining?—The actual number under our own roof is 300 men, but taking the men who are employed by us, such as outside coopers and carters, and those who are directly dependent upon us and employed by us nearly the whole time, we give employment to about 375 or 400 men and about 60 horses.

By Mr. Dymond:—

221. That is when in full work?—Yes; when in full work.

By the Chairman:—

222. Can you detail to the Committee the number of men you have in each particular branch of the business?—That I think is an impossibility; I don't know how you divide our business into branches, they are all engaged in the sugar refinery.

223. A certain number are engaged as coopers and as carters, and a certain number in the actual work of refining, converting the raw into refined sugar?—No; I cannot detail them in that shape; we have a great many men on subsidiary work, such as in the stores, carting, coopering, besides the men actually employed in refining; I have no statement showing them separately.

224. Then you could not inform the Committee as to the number actually employed in the business of refining?—That is the statement I have already made, the number of men employed in and about the refinery.

225. Leaving out the coopers, how many men are employed converting raw sugar into refined?—We do a portion of our cooping ourselves, employing coopers of our own, and besides we give employment to three master coopers, the number of men employed by them I can only guess at. I have no statement separating the coopers and other classes of labour actually employed. You see the difficulty.

226. The enquiry I am making is not with regard to the men employed in coopering in your establishment and outside, but leaving the coopers and carters out altogether, how many men are actually employed in converting raw sugar into refined?—That is a very hard question, one I could not answer just now; and indeed it is next to impossible to distinguish them in that way, because in addition to coopers and carters, we have machinists, men constantly employed in repairing and keeping the machinery in running order, and it is difficult to say whether these workmen are actually engaged in refining sugar in the way the question is put, or not. They are, nevertheless, essential to our business, and we could not do without them; but in one sense they are not actually employed in the making of sugar.

227. What do you count the percentage of the yearly deterioration in the machinery employed in making sugar?—We have never calculated, but as a matter of statement, as it were, but allowing for the fact machinery is superseded in a number of years, the actual wear and tear may be estimated at about ten per cent., and the risk of superseding and rendering useless machinery should not be taken at less than another ten per cent., so that in all probability the amount might be stated at from 15 to 20 per cent.

228. That would cover the changes necessary in machinery in order to keep progress with the discoveries in the process of refining?—I think so, but it is a matter of opinion, solely.

229. Have you made any changes in your machinery and process of refining of late years?—We are changing the whole time, it is impossible to conduct a business, such as ours, without an enormous expenditure constantly in changes.

230. What varieties of refined sugar do you make at your establishment?—We have been in the habit of producing all kinds of refined consumed in the country, but

for the last four or five years we have produced none of the loaf or lump sugar, and our principal production has been yellow.

231. Have you in your refinery the kind of machinery used in producing hard sugars?—Yes; but it has been idle and totally unused since 1870.

232. Has there been a demand in the country for the higher varieties of refined sugar?—Yes, which has been supplied exclusively from New York or Boston, I think, since 1870, five or six years ago.

233. Are you aware whether the quantity is large or not?—The quantity of such kinds of sugar consumed in the country?

234. Those kinds?—It is impossible to tell; the tariff Customs and trade items do not distinguish between the different classes of sugar, and I have no means of ascertaining.

235. You find it more profitable to manufacture the other varieties of refined sugar than those?—That was not the reason our tariff discriminated against manufactures of such sugars; and after informing the Government of the fact and requesting them to make a change to meet it, we were compelled to abandon this branch of our trade, which we would otherwise have very willingly continued.

By Mr. Dymond:—

236. In what year was that?—In 1870, I think, but I cannot be positive.

237. Five or six years ago, not recently?—Five or six years ago.

By the Chairman:—

238. The kind of machinery you have standing idle is such as is now employed in producing that variety of sugar?—Precisely that which is used by many other refiners, I presume.

239. The raw sugar would produce a smaller quantity of those varieties of refined sugar than of the others per 100 pounds?—Naturally.

By Mr. Platt:—

240. What did that machinery which you have had idle five or six years cost?—That has been entirely out of my mind for a long time; but I will try and give you an idea: There are five floors, at least, of our main building, 160 × 160, empty; about 25,000 moulds, worth about two dollars a piece, a variety of other subsidiary small machines. I cannot put an estimate on it.

241. Can you give a rough calculation of what the building and machinery cost?—that is the cost of the building and machinery now idle.—I think \$50,000 worth of machinery has been standing idle.

242. Building and all?—Yes.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

243. That is in addition to moulds?—They are from 20,000 to 25,000 moulds; they cost in the neighbourhood of \$2 each, but having been used for a few years they would not fetch more than about \$25,000.

By Mr. Dymond:—

244. The value of the plant standing idle, there is how much?—\$50,000 or \$60,000 on a rough estimate.

By the Chairman:—

245. You say the tariff since 1870 has discriminated against you and in favour of the importer of the hard white sugar?—The Americans made a change in the drawback and allowed an increase drawback on refined sugars exported, and it was that change in the drawback, not any change in our tariff (which was low enough before, but which was not changed at that time) which produced the change.

246. These higher grades of refined sugar?—Yes.

247. Will you state in what way the American drawback affects those more than other varieties?—Because the drawback is much larger for the export of those than other qualities.

248. Would not that depend entirely on the quantity of those sugars produced from 100 pounds of raw sugar?—No, it depends entirely on the resolution

of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington. The statistics which induced him to make the change, I have no knowledge of, but I was concerned simply with the announcement that the drawback would be made such as I described.

249. Do you know what the Americans paid on raw sugar imported into the United States during the period to which you refer?—In 1871 the American duty on raw sugar up to No. 10 Dutch standard, was a cent a pound.

250. That is on those over No. 7?—I don't know whether it commenced at No. 7 or not, but it was up to No. 10; that was the upward limit. I think everything under No. 10 was increased at that time to 2 cents per pound. The drawback was \$2.67, less 10 per cent., equal to \$2.41 nett.

By Mr. Platt :—

251. Per 100 pounds?—Yes. In 1872, which is the year I speak of as terminating our manufacture of hard sugars, the duty remained as before, and the drawback was increased to a nett drawback of \$2.70.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

252. The duty remained the same?—Yes.

By the Chairman :—

253. You are now speaking of raw sugars?—Certainly; the duties on raw sugars and the drawback on refined.

254. You say the duty on those up to No. 10 was \$2, and the drawback on refined was \$2.41?—Yes.

255. Well, what advantage would that give?—It made a difference, as far as we are concerned, of 29 cents to our disadvantage.

256. Would not that depend on the quantity of sugar that the refiner obtained from the 100 pounds of raw sugar?—Not at all; the drawback is not dependant on the result obtained by the refiner. It is dependant on what the Secretary of the Treasury for the time being considers is essential. The Secretary of the American Treasury has power to fix the drawback at what he likes, and he does so. He fixed it at \$2.41. It was \$2.41 in 1870, and in 1872, I forget at what date, but in that year it was changed to \$2.70.

257. Suppose the raw sugars made only 50 pounds in the refining process, the refiner would be an actual loser from that drawback, would he not?—Unquestionably, I think so. At first sight it appears so.

258. Then, whether the refiners were getting too much or too little depends on the quantity of refined sugar obtained from the raw?—No doubt.

259. Then it would be necessary to know the amount of refined sugar obtained from the raw to know whether it was too much or too little?—Yes, in that case; but it was not a question which particularly concerned one. What I had to deal with was the drawback, which was increased to the amount I have stated, so I concluded I would not contend with it and keep open that portion of our works.

260. Then, if the drawback had not exceeded the amount of duty, you would have been pecuniarily in the same condition as if no drawback had been given and no duty paid by the American in his own market?—The American refiner would be in exactly the same position, but I could not by any possibility overcome the difference of 29 cents.

261. When the drawback was made \$2.71 the tariff was raised 25 per cent.?—No; no change was made in the duty on raw sugar.

262. When was the change of 25 per cent. made in the American tariff?—The change to which I refer was made sometime in 1872—the exact month and day I cannot recall at this moment.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

263. Has there been any change in the tariff since?—Yes.

By the Chairman :—

264. What was the Canadian tariff at that time?—Just what it was in the spring of last year, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent specific and 25 per cent. *ad valorem* on all grades under No. 9; $\frac{3}{4}$ cent below No. 13 and 25 per cent.

265. That statement does not include Melado?—I don't remember; I made a mistake in speaking of the American duty on raw sugar in 1871-72. I now see that at that time the present scale of prices on raw existed. While I have not stated anything wrong, while what I have said is perfectly correct so far as it goes. You asked me if there was not a grade below No. 10. I see it was not under No. 7 and not above No. 10 that was charged with the duty of 2 cents; the present rate of duties on raw sugar existed in 1871-72. I was under the impression when you asked me that question that it was not so. I now see I made a mistake; melado is $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents; not above No. 7, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents; above No. 7, and not above No. 10, 2 cents; above No. 10, and not above No. 13, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents; above No. 13, and not above No. 16, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents; above No. 16, and not above No. 20, $3\frac{1}{4}$ cents; all above No. 20 and refined, 4 cents; the same scale which now exists. The present American tariff with 25 per cent. *ad valorem* made last year was in existence at that time.

By the Chairman :—

266. The Canadian tariff was at that time what?—The same as last year.

267. That is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent under No. 9 and 25 per cent. *ad valorem*?—Yes.

268. It has since been changed?—There was a reduction of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent on all grades under No. 13 in the spring of last year.

By Mr. Dymond :—

269. Since March last?—Yes, I think so.

By the Chairman :—

270. Have you estimated what duties you pay on an average of per 100 pounds on the sugar you import?—I could not state that, but I could find out. I have no doubt that could be found from the Customs here. I could not give it; I have not the information with me.

271. The Customs returns will show the aggregate?—You could get a special return showing what we paid, and that would give the exact amount.

272. You could not at the moment give us an approximate estimate?—No.

273. I have in my hands a statement made by experts to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States as follows:—Grades between Nos. 7 and 10 Dutch Standard, the import duty on which is $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb., produce the following quantities by refining :—

70 lbs. refined white coffee sugar above No. 20 Dutch Standard, @ 3 cents per lb.	\$2 10
13 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs inferior quality @ $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb.	33 $\frac{3}{4}$
11 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs syrup.	6 $\frac{1}{4}$

Drawback corresponding with import duty. \$2 50

Do you think that is a proper estimate?—I have no experience to enable me to say; I believe myself that every refiner's experience is different, and I would not like to judge my New York friends with regard to their production.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

274. Do you understand that our tariff discriminates against you as a manufacturer?—I believe it does.

By the Chairman :—

275. You are aware of the report made by experts employed by the British and other Governments at Cologne?—Yes.

276. If that is to be relied upon, would Americans have any advantage over refiners here?—If that were correct it would prove that the American refiners had a very great advantage. I have no opinion personally to express with regard to those experiments. I believe, however, they were conducted in a manner which has no parallel in practice anywhere. I would not myself like to be called upon to conduct a business on the principles on which the Cologne experiments were conducted.

277. Are you aware of the percentage of saccharine matter in the various grades of sugar produced at the Cologne experiments?—A statement bearing on that never

came under my cognisance. Will you explain, Mr. Chairman, what you mean by saccharine matter or cane sugar?

278. In every 100 pounds of refined sugar what percentage is pure saccharine matter?—I don't think that was ever stated; I never met with it.

By Mr. Dymond:—

279. Do you know what they found to be the yield from 100 pounds of raw sugar?—I don't carry it in my mind, but by examining the Blue Book it could be easily got at; they found the return from each series of grades; but what the quantities were I don't remember.

280. What would be the amount of duty on grades from No. 7 to 10?—Where?

281. Imported into Canada; the Canadian duty?—The range of qualities even according to classes is very considerable when the duty is wholly specific, as in the United States, you can tell at once; but in our case it requires a calculation to be made; if it were under No. 9, the duty would be about $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents; if it were over No. 9, $1\frac{3}{4}$ for a good quality of sugar.

282. For refining purposes?—Yes.

By the Chairman:—

283. About \$1.63 would then represent the average?—For that particular grade of sugar, but the range is wide; some would be higher and some lower.

284. What would be the duty on refined sugar coming here?—Again the range would be considerable; you get from Boston and New York soft whites, granulated, crushed and cut loaf and powdered, four or five qualities ranging in value probably one cent per pound; the duty for a medium grade is about \$2.30 at this date; you see nothing in the nature of a definite answer can be given to either of these questions.

285. If from 100 pounds of raw sugar you imported here at \$1.62 you produce 83 pounds of that medium variety, what would be the duty? Taking the calculations made by experts at Cologne as to quantity, and taking the variety represented as medium, would not that be equivalent to a duty of \$1.91 on the refined sugar obtained from 100 pounds?—I never put it in that shape; I never made the calculation; if you, Mr. Chairman, state that as a fact, I must accede to it, but I am not aware of it.

286. I take this as an instance; if you pay on raw sugars coming into Canada \$1.62 on an average?—I beg your pardon; what duty I pay is on a range of sugars from No. 7 to 10; but if I had to work as at the Cologne experiment, I would not introduce that quality of sugar, which while from 7 to 10 would be a higher quality; I do not import any from No. 7 to 10 for making hard or white sugars as at Cologne; I would not make a repetition of the Cologne experiment in Canada.

287. Would it not be in the interest of the refiners to import sugars that would produce the greatest net result?—I do not think so. Certainly not in my case. I introduce a sugar from which I can produce an article I can sell. If I were to conduct business as the Cologne experiment was conducted, renting a refinery simply to find out how much sugar can be produced from a certain quantity of raw material, and if I were supported in it by the British and other Governments, I could make a very pretty experiment. But I have got to introduce sugar which will produce an article I can sell, and which will meet the wants of the market. To apply the Cologne experiment to my case would be totally fallacious. I think if you take the Cologne experiments as a basis, you will be led into a dilemma. If you go into calculations based on that experiment, I predict you will land in a maze of paradoxes, not producing any enlightenment on the public mind. I would say that I am not here as a voluntary witness. I am summoned here by you for the purpose of giving such information, mainly upon principles, as will lead you to a satisfactory report upon this question. I did not volunteer to come here. I have no object in coming here. I do not claim anything at your hands, for I have made up my mind to endure the situation without murmuring. I am not going to conceal anything or convey any false information on the subject.

After some remarks from the Chairman, the witness continued:—

If I were to state to the Committee and to the Press—for really I am doing that too—what results I obtained in my business during a year, I would expose myself to the reproaches of refiners in all parts of the world. For if the results I gave were greater than those they produced, they would say I told that which was not true; and if the results were less they would laugh at me. Consequently, I could not possibly state my own experience. But the true principle, if you will permit me to say so, upon which you can go, is to discover whether, in the case of sugar, the principle of our tariff is carried out or not. If in our tariff goods of all descriptions—raw materials—are more lightly dealt with than the raw material used in sugar refining, and if, in the case of sugar, it can be proved beyond question that the *ad valorem* principle has not been carried out, but, on the contrary, operates to the discouragement of the home manufacturer. I think I place my statements on a basis from which it is impossible to displace them. It is capable of proof, for example, that under the old tariff of Canada I have been paying higher *ad valorem* duties on raw material than have been charged on refined sugar coming from Boston or New-York. It must be admitted that I have been at a disadvantage and have been carrying on my business not in consequence of the tariff, but in spite of it, not in consequence of protection, but in spite of discouragement.

That I believe honestly to have been the case under the tariff from 1868 onwards; and the best proof I can give is that I am now prepared to abandon the business.

After some discussion witness said: Would the Committee permit me to say how I would suggest they should deal with the question, also, whether the American drawback is or is not a bounty.

On motion of Mr. Charlton, the Committee decided to allow the witness to make the statement. Witness then proceeded as follows:—First, I would ask the Committee to consider the practice of the British Government in that respect. Under the last Sugar Tariff which existed in England, sugars of the lowest qualities paid a duty of two shillings, and the drawback granted on them was three shillings; that is an addition of 50 per cent. Now if you apply the same ratio to the lowest grades of the American Tariff you will find that the average duty corresponding to the two shillings duty is \$2.03; if you add 50 per cent, to that you will have \$3.04 as the correct drawback on refined; call it \$3.05, that will leave the American 55 cents per 100 pounds in excess. The other argument is not quite so direct, but it will appear to the Committee as being a very striking one. It is this—fair refining to-day in New York, or at least at the last date for which I could obtain data, was worth 7½ cents per pound; at the same time crushed sugars was worth 10½ cents. The difference between the two per hundred pounds is \$3.12½ American currency.

By Mr. Charlton:—

288. These prices are quoted in American currency?—Yes. If reduced to gold at \$1.14 premium, that difference becomes \$2.70. Now that difference represents the difference paid by all American consumers on the refined sugar. But if you take the fair refining in bond, that is not influenced by any questions of customs or drawbacks, simply free of duty, not having paid any duty, and reduce it to gold it becomes 4 cents. If you take crushed in like manner and reduce it to gold it becomes \$5.58. The difference of \$1.58 represents the difference at which it can be exported from the country to Canada or Europe. Now it has never seemed to me possible to explain why that difference should arise. If you take England, in which there is actually no duty paid on any sugar nor any drawback granted, and consequently in which there can be no pretence of a fictitious value being given to sugars, the difference would be between about the same qualities, as near as I can get it, about \$2.60 between the lowest and the highest. In New York it is \$2.74 to the consumer, and \$1.58 to myself, and those who deal in it. Now if that difference can be explained on any other principle than that of a bounty I am not aware of it.

289. Is that \$2.64 in gold?—Yes.

By the Chairman :—

290. Do I understand you to say that what is \$2.74 to the consumer is \$1.58 to the exporter?—Yes.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

291. That is \$1.16 difference?—About that.

By the Chairman :—

292. Will you state what are the drawbacks and duties on sugar in the United States?—The duties are, on all under No. 7, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents; above 7 and below 10, 2 cents; above 10 and below 13, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents; above 13 and below 16, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents; above 15 and below 20, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents; all above 20 and refined, 4 cents. In addition to this there is an *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent. on the duty. The drawback in 1868 was 4 cents less 10 per cent. equal to \$2.60; in 1871, \$2.67 cents less 10 per cent., equal to \$2.41; in 1872, 3 cents less 10 per cent., equal to \$2.70; in 1875, \$4.75 cents less 10 per cent., equal to \$3.71; on softs, \$2.50 cents less 10 per cent., equal to \$2.47 $\frac{1}{2}$.

FRIDAY, March 10th, 1876.

Examination of Mr. GEORGE A. DRUMMOND, Montreal continued :

By the Chairman :—

293. I see by the trade and navigation returns that last year you imported under the revised tariff 3,053,577 pounds of sugar valued at, \$98,488 or \$3.22 per 100 lbs. Is that a fair average of your imports during the year?—I could not say without going into the matter, but I could easily get the statistics by a little search through our books, but as I pointed out yesterday you can obtain the importations of the whole season from the Customs Department; a good deal of the sugar which we imported last year was of an exceptionally low grade from Brazil.

294. And the duty paid was \$39,889.59, that would be \$1.30 per hundred pounds; would that be the average duty?—I do not think so, I think it would be a great deal higher.

295. Is it not a fact that there are a good deal higher grades than No. 9 colored and imported as No. 9 or even lower?—Not by us, that, however, is practised largely, I have heard.

296. There would be an advantage by doing so?—Unquestionably; but there would not be the same advantage in Canada as there would be in New York where the rates of duty are wholly specific. In our case it is partly specific and partly *ad valorem*. Now for all these articles of colored sugar the price is somewhat higher than the same quantity would fetch if not colored. They are colored artificially for a specific purpose, but our *ad valorem* duties would remove any temptation to import such sugars here.

297. The American duties are the same as ours in this respect partly *ad valorem* and partly specific?—No, sir, theirs are entirely specific.

298. I understood you yesterday that from 7 to 10 paid 2 cents specific duty and 25 per cent. *ad valorem*?—Twenty-five cents was simply an addition to the specific rates. The whole is specific. I am glad you have given me an opportunity of saying we have never imported artificially colored sugars.

By Mr. Workman :—

299. Is sugar colored at the place of growth?—Yes.

300. You said yesterday that there is a profit of about 55 cents to the American refiner with drawback now allowed?—I said if you trace the English practice to its legitimate conclusion it must produce that result.

By the Chairman :—

301. What do you mean by tracing the English practice to its legitimate conclusion?—I pointed out that yesterday, and my argument is this, although I stated nothing of my own knowledge, that if you take the English practice in relation to duties and drawbacks and apply it to the American it shows a surplus of 55 cents in the present drawback.

302. The English practice is founded on the Cologne experiment, is it not?—I do not know. I speak of the English practice which, perhaps, subsequently to the Cologne experiment was influenced by it. I believe that system was in use in England before the Cologne experiment. As a rule the English gave as a drawback 50 per cent. more than the duties on low sugars. That is a fact beyond all question; how they arrived at it I do not know.

303. Now the statements of the American experts is that upon No. 10 Dutch standard, the import duty is \$2.81½ per 100 pounds, that this 100 lbs. will make 60 lbs. hard white sugar, paying a duty of \$3.60 per hundred pounds, or \$2.16 upon the 60 pounds that it will make 23 6-10 lbs. of inferior refined sugar, which under the present tariff would pay \$2.50 per 100 pounds, that would be 59 cents. 11½, one gallon of syrup, which would pay a duty of 6½ cents., making the drawback on the 100 lbs. \$2.81½. Is this a correct statement of the results of refining 100 lbs. of raw sugar?—I have not their report, but I presume you quote correctly.

304. Now the English estimate on which you base the statement, that instead of the drawback being \$2.81½—the same as the duty—is \$3.36½, and is itself based on the principle that there will be a larger quantity of hard refined sugar produced from 100 lbs. than is here given; is it not?—It is the English practice I refer to and not the English principle. I suppose the one is based on the other. I presume your inference is correct.

305. It is only in that way there can possibly be a drawback larger than the duty?—I would not like to express any opinion as to the correctness of these figures nor with regard to the adverse views entertained by the English Government, but this I do state: You have in the English practice a system which was carried out for at least seven or eight years in England, and I never heard it objected to by any English refiner. I think that it is a very strong argument in its favour.

306. Unless it be that there is a larger quantity of refined sugar than here given by the American experts, would it not be impossible for the drawback to exceed the duty?—I think your inference is probably correct. There is certainly a discrepancy between the two.

307. You stated yesterday that the value of the plant you had invested in your refinery was about \$600,000?—Yes.

308. Has it been largely increased since 1871?—In 1871 we added another wing on the latest and most improved principle which I ascertained by a long personal supervision of the refineries in Scotland and on the Continent. To a large extent that wing superseded a great deal of our original plant. We spent on it \$150,000.

309. When you say \$600,000 you are taking the original plant at the value it had before it was superseded by the new wing?—In regard to the statement of \$600,000, I may say it cost a good deal more. It included the value of land, buildings, and everything of that kind, at what I consider a fair estimate. I have no doubt it cost a great deal more, but then there are portions of it superseded and comparatively valueless.

310. What do you count as the value of the raw material you use every year?—That would require a separate statement for each year, which I have not got.

311. What do you suppose to be the average?—I never really put that together. I could not say for the moment. I could not even hazard a guess.

312. Can you state this morning the number of hands you have employed in the refining business, apart from cartage, &c.?—I have not paid any attention to that since yesterday.

313. I think you said there were about 300 hands employed in the building?—I think about that when we were in full work.

314. Taking \$600,000 on the value of the plant, that would be the employment of one person for every \$2,000 of capital invested, would it not?—As you say so, it must be so.

315. What would be the value of the product of the capital and the labour of each individual for the year?—I think you had better allow me to make up a statement of that. I would be very glad to do it.

Chairman—That would be satisfactory.

Witness—I would like to correct a statement I made yesterday. I think you asked me about the consumption of sugar last year.

By the Chairman :—

316. I think you said about 41,000,000 of pounds?—That was for the year before. I was not very sure, and it occurred to me that I had mixed up the two years. I think that last year it was much less. If I stated it was 41,000,000 last year, I made a mistake.

317. If I remember rightly, according to the census returns, you gave a statement of the value of raw material as about \$3,100,000?—I think it is something like that amount.

318. And the value of refined products was something like 4,000,000, if I remember rightly?—I cannot say. Last year we consumed about 35,000,000 of pounds of raw material, and the year before 41,000,000.

319. Have you noticed the quantity of sugar yearly consumed in Canada?—I believe last year it rose to about 105,000,000 pounds.

320. Then you supply about one-third of the Canadian Market?—Yes, and could do a great deal more if we were fully employed.

321. Then the total supply of the Canadian market would give employment to about 1,000 men?—If you have calculated it on this data, I presume it is right. I never did so with your permission. I would like to draw your attention to the extent of the consumption in the country. I think it is a very important consideration for the Legislature and everybody interested in the question. The consumption at present is 105,000,000, with an assumed population of 4,000,000, which is about 26 lbs. a head. Now, in England, last year, it was 56½ lbs. a head. I have a table here which I prepared and published in 1864, bearing on that point, and it comes down to 1863. I think it is rather an important table, and if you allow me to read it I will. In 1852 the consumption of sugar in England was 27 lbs. a head; in 1852, 29 lbs. a head; in 1853, 30 lbs.; in 1854, 34 lbs.; in 1855, 30 lbs.; in 1856, 28 lbs.; in 1857, 29 lbs.; in 1858, 34 lbs.; 1859, 35 lbs.; 1860, 34 lbs.; 1861, 35 lbs. I have not carried the table any further than 1861, but I state, as a fact, that last year it rose to 36½ lbs.

By Mr. Dymond :—

322. What year were the sugar duties abolished in England?—Two years ago, I think, and the rate of progression which I have read has been steadily going on. The consumption of sugar in Canada in 1851 was 8 lbs. a head.

By the Chairman :—

323. Is that imported sugar?—Yes, imported sugar, exclusive of maple. In 1852 it was 12 lbs. a head; 1853, 13 lbs.; 1854, 16½ lbs.; 1855, 20½ lbs.; 1856, 17½ lbs.; 1857, 13 lbs.; 1858, 15½ lbs.; 1859, 14½ lbs.; 1860, 11½ lbs.; 1861, 16½ lbs.; 1862, 18 lbs.; 1863, 14½ lbs.; and it has now risen to 26 lbs.

324. Has there been, with the gradual increase in Canada, a constant diminution in value?—No, by no means a constant diminution in value. As a matter of fact, the values at present are very low; but the prices of sugar have been subject to fluctuation. You can in no way connect with that.

325. I suppose the diminution would have something to do with the increased consumption?—I have no doubt about it.

326. And the increased consumption in England has been attributed to the improved condition of the people mainly, has it not?—I do not know; but I believe, as a matter of fact, that during the cotton famine in England, consequent upon the American War, sugar rose to an exceptionally high point, and it was only explained by the fact, so far as I know, that the parties not being able to eat beef, mutton and other substantial food, lived largely upon bread, tea and sugar; but there is no doubt that low price and increased wealth would increase consumption.

327. Has there not, in the same period, been a large increase in the consumption of tea and rice?—Yes; I think so.

By Mr. Workman :—

328. Is 5½ the average consumption in 1875 in England?—Yes.

329. Is that up to the end of December?—For the financial year.

330. Does that compare favourably with the previous financial year of 1874?—I have not the statistics for the previous year, but I know it has been creeping up.

By the Chairman:—

331. Have you noticed, Mr. Drummond, whether the quantity of maple sugar produced in Canada is increasing or diminishing?—It is impossible for anyone to tell. I believe myself that in the rural districts, especially among the French, maple sugar forms the principal part of the consumption. They do not consume much of other kinds. It was estimated, I know, at the time I wrote this table, that the consumption of maple sugar in the country was equal to six pounds a head, in addition to the quantities I have mentioned.

332. Did you base your statement on the census of 1871?—I based it on some financial returns, but what they were I do not remember.

333. When was that statement made?—It was printed by me in 1864.

By Mr. Dymond:—

334. I would ask you, without pressing you to be precise with regard to your own production, whether as an experienced refiner you are prepared to say whether the product, as shown by the American report, is below that which might be on an average obtainable from the raw material?—I may say I have never criticised this statement; and, as a matter of fact, I would decline to enter into any criticism of this statement.

335. I do not ask you to criticise the statement; but I ask you whether from your experience it is more or less?—I have never fully considered the report, and have never read it with the attention which would enable me to form an opinion.

336. Apart from this statement, is it your opinion that the quantity here stated would be the ordinary product from the quantity of sugar given?—I have answered that already by saying that I have really never read these statements with such attention as to enable me to form an opinion. I thought the arguments of the experts perfectly idle, and only intended to arrive at a foregone conclusion. I paid no attention to them; that I state positively.

337. You can answer this question: Would 70 lbs. of white refined sugar, 17½ lbs. of inferior quality and 11 lbs. of syrup be the average production from 100 lbs. of raw sugar, No. 10, Dutch standard?—I must decline to answer it.

338. Because you regard it as a trade secret?—Yes.

By the Chairman:—

339. As a matter of fact, Mr. Drummond, will you state whether the manufacture of inferior qualities of refined sugar is or is not more profitable than the manufacture of the higher qualities of refined?—I believed that varies from day to day, and that no answer can be given to it by any man, however experienced. Sometimes one is the case, sometimes the other. Our business has been so varied in that respect, that we have changed our method of working just to meet the times. Some times one is more profitable sometimes the other. I know that to be the fact, not only with ourselves but elsewhere.

340. Are you aware that some Scotch sugars imported into Canada have yielded less than 80 per cent. of saccharine matter?—That brings me to the statement made in this regard by Mr. Bunting, and I would be glad to criticise his statement, and explain an answer given by me to you. You asked me yesterday about what was the percentage of deterioration on our plant; and if you remember, I stated that, as a general rule, we looked for ten per cent. deterioration, and from five to ten per cent. for the risk of the plant being superseded, making in all from fifteen to twenty per cent. I wish to qualify that answer, in making which I had in view only a limited portion of our plant which is of a more delicate character, as we may call it. The bulk of our plant consists of vessels, cisterns, tanks and articles of that kind, on which there is say little depreciation going on. We have articles of that kind in our place which we put in in 1854, and which are as good to-day as then, and are likely to be as valuable in the future. This answer, I think, must be limited to about \$50,000 or 60,000 worth of our plant.

341. That would be ten per cent. of the whole?—Yes.

By Mr. Workman:—

342. Regarding the matter of adulteration, I believe you were about to give us some explanations?—Yes, I saw it stated by Mr. Bunting in his evidence that he had taken three samples of sugar, one a grocery grade, another Scotch refined, and the third Canadian refined. They were all about the same color as near as he could get them, and about the same market value. Raw sugar tested 96½, the foreign refined 86, and the Canadian refined only 83. That is ours, of course, showing a very great difference. Now, any one going about an analysis of three samples of sugar should be careful to select them, because this preliminary step would be a very important one. Mr. Bunting selected three samples, and I should have liked to have had something to say in the matter. I state as a fact that I have been in the habit of analysing every sample of refined sugar produced in our factory, and 83 per cent. is exceptionally low. So I draw the inference that the sample of our refined sugar he submitted to the test was not of the average quality, and it could scarcely have been of the same color and the same market value. As to the test I have this to say: There are two ways of testing sugar, one is purely optical and depends upon the action of pulverized light, a system in ordinary commercial use and perfectly well known. The other is a chemical test, not so often used in this country, but it is also well known. Now when Mr. Bunting got possession of these figures, he did not, I think, understand what he had got, I will explain to the Committee as briefly as I can what the test meant, and I will prove that the inference Mr. Bunting draws, that there is adulteration in yellow-refined sugar is utterly incorrect. The analysis of refined sugars which was made in that shape reveals only one fact. I may state to begin with, that in all classes of sugars there are present at least two, and generally from three to four kinds of sugar, besides the one he exhibited. The result which Mr. Bunting obtained revealed only the quantity of one particular kind, known as base sugar, present in that sample. There were besides that, in these identical sugars tested, one or two, perhaps three. Chemists might find even more descriptions of sugar besides the one which he exhibited by his figures; besides the cane sugar there there was an article called grape sugar which is also present in honey to a large extent, so that the result obtained does not give the least indication of the actual strength of the saccharine matter; as a matter of fact I assert that the refined sugar which he obtained from us, and also I have no doubt in the Scotch, the remainder was composed of other sugars; for instance like our own. The inference to be deduced from his statement is that the unexplained balance 17 per cent was adulteration. Now I state positively that we never introduce any adulteration whatever into our manufactured sugar. There was not present in that sample the slightest trace of adulteration. I believe myself it did not contain any foreign matter—that it was all sugar. It might be said that it was a defect occasioned in the process of manufacture, but the foreign matter thus introduced could not exceed a fraction of one per cent. Now the balance, between 83 and 100, consisted of what is known as Geneose, and grape or fruit sugar. Now the inference Mr. Bunting draws is consequently untrue. In my experience in regard to the sugar produced by other refiners, I can say I never knew adulteration to be used.

By the Chairman:—

343. No chemical combination of water with sugar?—No, none whatever; there is no such thing; the article which he submitted to the test was what is known to the trade as moist sugar, but that water is introduced for the purpose of adulteration, I deny, although I have seen it stated in books that other matters have been introduced into sugar, I do not know of any refinery in which it is done.

344. Is it possible to produce more than 100 lbs. of refined sugar from 100 lbs. of superior raw sugar? It is not possible. It is never done by any refining process I am acquainted with.

345. Then are we to understand that there is no foreign substance of any kind whatever introduced into sugar in the process of refining?—Certainly not in my case. You can understand, however, that in the manufacture of sugar, from the very com-

mencement, a number of foreign substances are introduced from time to time. That is a part of the chemical process by which the manufacture of sugar is carried on, but before that sugar is parted with, these foreign substances disappear and are eliminated by some other process. As to their going to the consumer with that foreign substance, it is not true in my case and I have not known it to be the case with any other refiner.

By Mr. Workman :—

346. Can you give us any information in reference, to beet root sugar?—Well, I do not know, I may state that I have spent a good deal of time and money in the attempt to introduce beet root sugar into Canada; 11 or 12 years ago I bought a large quantity of seed and machinery which have never been taken out of the packing boxes. I have also spent a great deal of time on it without succeeding in any way. My want of success was solely due to my being unable to induce the farmers to set about the cultivation of beet root; I grew samples of beet and proved that they contained a considerable portion of saccharine matter, but as a matter of fact, nothing commercially came of it and my money was lost. I may state further that the manufacture of beet root sugar in this country is practically an impossibility without some such establishment as my own to work up the secondary products, and that if my manufacture is abandoned it settles that question.

347. I think yesterday you alluded to the duty on packages. Have you any information to give on that point?—If you will allow me I wish first to say that I noticed you yourself have spoken of the difference between the value of sugar now and at former times. You spoke of your cook having said, as with all respect to that lady I would like to question that statement. As a matter of fact she is mistaken. Some time ago sugar was refined altogether by direct fire heat, and the result was the production of large quantities of what is known as old fashioned trench, which is not seen in the Market now at all. By the prejudicial effect of the heat a strong flavour of caromel was given to the sugar, but now by the improved process of refining, the degradation of the material is averted, and the sugar not having the strong flavor of caromel. It was supposed by ignorant people to indicate a deficiency in strength. Such is not the case. Sugars have now as much sweetening power as ever, and are quite as useful as far as they go.

348. In reference to the duties on packages will you state the result of your experience in your business?—The duty on packages has been a matter we have remonstrated against for many years. I believe our sugar tariff is the only one in the world which in every instance where there was a matter of doubt has been given against the sugar refiner, and in a direction to depress the trade. At the present moment our condition with regard to the payment of duty on packages, a duty of 25 per cent. is charged on all packages in which raw sugars are imported.

349. Do you know why it is 25 per cent?—I do not.

350. Why are packages not included in the unenumerated list paying 17½ per cent?—I do not know. So long as the package reaches the consumer it does not matter so much, but in our case we import raw sugars in packages, which, when introduced into our works become comparatively useless. They are used as fuel, or sold at a very low rate. We have to provide fresh packages in which we send our goods to the consumer. The fact is not insignificant. Take for instance a sugar hogshead for which we pay \$6 in gold in Cuba. When it reaches here we have to pay a duty of \$1.50 on it, and when it is emptied it is worth from 30 to 40 cents. We have to pay \$1.50 duty on an article that is intrinsically worth 40 cents if we can manage to sell it, and not worth near so much if we had to use it for fuel. The effect of this is to impose an additional duty of ten cents per hundred pounds on the raw sugar. Sometimes we had the raw sugar shipped to us in boxes. I have shipped boxes to Cuba which have cost us free on board in Canada, 40 cents a piece, and when they have come back to me I have had to pay a duty of 81 cents on them. The effect of that was to make the use of boxes an impossibility as far as were concerned. We have abandoned the importation of box-sugars, because it added a duty of 20 cents per hundred pounds on the raw material. We have remonstrated with the Govern-

ment from time to time, but every successive Finance Minister has felt it his duty to continue the imposition.

By the Chairman :—

351. Is it not a fact that this duty on packages is applied indiscriminately on all packages?—It may be, but I do not know of any other tariff in which a similar charge is persisted in. We have appealed to the Government about it, and we have even gone to the length of printing statements on the question; but the result of these, as well as other statements we have ever presented, has been *nil*. I have no objection to put in here a statement which we prepared on this subject in 1860. The figures are now modified, because the duty was then 15 per cent., and now it is 25 per cent.

By Mr. Dymond :—

352. When was it made?—I do not remember that.

By Mr. Workman :—

353. Can you explain on what principle the duty was made 25 per cent.?—No, I cannot.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

354. Are you sure you are correct?—Quite correct.

355. When was that duty on packages raised?—I do not remember.

356. Within two or three years?—I do not know.

357. Was it raised in 1870?—It is very probable. My present recollection is that it was several years ago. I believe the change was made in 1868.

By the Chairman :—

358. Is there a similar charge on the packages in which refined sugars are imported?—No doubt the packages in which refined sugar is imported are practically included in the price and pay 25 per cent. *ad valorem* in the same way. In our case it raised the price 20 cents per 100 lbs. where we used boxes, so there was a difference of 17 per cent. against us.

By Mr. Workman :—

359. How does the present United States drawback affect your business?—It affects us in this way. Suppose that the 55 cents per 100 lbs. be assumed for the time being as the amount of the excess of the drawback, which really would be a bounty—that is, magnified before it reaches us in a way which does reach everybody's view. Now, assuming for the moment that 55 cents represent the bounty, it is increased to our detriment in the following way:—The 25 per cent. of our duty is diminished to the extent of $13\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and the charges which are involved on the importation of all sugars may be stated in this way: 1 per cent. for buying commission in New York, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for selling commission in Canada, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for four months' credit given on imported sugar, making in all an addition of six per cent.; so the 55 cents bounty becomes, as far as we are concerned, 72 cents bounty against us.

360. The American producer pays \$2.80 on 100 lbs. of raw sugar, what drawback does he get?—\$3.60 on 100 lbs. of refined sugar.

361. You say there is a profit of 55 cents to the exporter?—Yes.

362. How do you get that 55 cents?—I did not say of my own knowledge it was so. I showed you how, upon general facts it might be reasonably deduced to be 55 cents.

363. That must depend upon the quantity of refined sugar got from the raw?—It does not. There is not a shadow of reference to the product.

364. In order that the American refiner should obtain so large a profit we would have to obtain upwards of 84 lbs. of refined sugar from the raw imported?—Possibly; I have never entered into a calculation of that kind.

365. What is the average duty on refined sugar here?—I should say about \$2.30 to \$2.40, but not always so much as that.

366. Is \$2.30 the minimum? It is less than that. We have paid as low as \$2.25 on refined sugar.

By Mr. Dymond :—

367. What is the maximum?—In the class of sugar I referred to in my second statement it would be \$2.39.

By the Chairman :—

368. Supposing 100 lbs. of raw sugar, from which they would get if refined a drawback of 55 cents profit, were imported into Canada it would be charged \$1.80, and the duty on refined \$2.39 per 100 lbs?—Possibly so.

369. That would be 50 cents more than if it were imported raw?—You want to have it inferred there is a protection of 50 cents.

370. I am not inferring anything. In order that there may be a profit of 55 cents on the drawback there must be 84 lbs and upwards of refined sugar, or what is equivalent to 84 lbs?—You say so.

371. I will ask you then, *Mr. Drummond*, what yield of refined sugar must 100 lbs. of raw sugar give that pays a duty of \$2.50, in order that the drawback under the American tariff will give 55 to the manufacturer?—I have not calculated that point at all.

By Mr. Dymond :—

372. I have made a calculation here which shows that in order that the American refiner can obtain 55 cents profit, there would need to be 84 lbs. of the highest quality of sugar. Is that correct?—Yes sir.

By the Chairman :—

373. If he does not obtain that result he will not have a 55 per cent profit on the drawback?—Unquestionably not.

374. Assuming 84 lbs. is the correct result, what amount of duty would that quantity pay, brought into Canada?—As you have calculated it, \$1.80½.

375. There will be a gain then of 50 cents on 100 lbs, in importing it in a raw state?—I don't exactly see how you make that out.

376. The kinds of sugar imported into the United States, and refined, upon which this calculation has been based is No. 7 to 10, Dutch Standard. Are not these numbers the same qualities as similar numbers in Canada?—Yes, the Dutch standards are the same all over the world.

377. These are the kinds of sugar upon which the calculation of the American exports is made, are these kinds of sugar used in refining in Canada?—We use a portion of them.

378. And the other portion is more or less valuable?—Yes.

379. Now taking these sugars from 7 to 10 if imported into Canada, what duty would they pay?—Nos. 7 and 8 would pay ½ cent specific, and Nos. 9 and 10, ¾ cent specific and 25 per cent. *ad-valorem*. Yesterday I proved from the analogy of the British tariff that there was a bounty of 55 cents. I proved from the prices in bond in New York, and a comparison with the same prices in England, where there are no Custom duties, that there must be a serious bounty, I have also said that \$1½ was the difference between raw and refined in bond in New York. I have stated my case in a most liberal way because in practice and in reality it is very much less, and I stated as a fact, that I have bought white refined sugar in New York at a difference of \$1.0½ per hundred lbs. I have nothing further to say with regard to the American drawback except to ask if any member of the Committee can conceive how American refined sugars, can be exported to London, Liverpool and Greenock at profit, as I myself have done to a large extent, and pay the freight, Marine Insurance, and agency on both sides of the Atlantic. I ask if any gentleman can explain how this can be done on any other supposition than that of a large bounty. I myself fail to perceive any other way of accounting for it.

By Mr. Platt :—

380. Will you be kind enough to give us your reasons for closing your refinery? My reasons are because I cannot carry it on without a loss.

381. Give us the particular reasons why you cannot carry it on?—It is impossible to state it more specifically. I will be glad to put it in any shape you like. We have been carrying on our refinery for a number of years under the greatest possible discouragements and it has not been worth while to keep it up. But now the American bounty has settled the matter conclusively. We do not refine any sugar in Canada because we cannot do it except at a loss.

By Mr. Dymond :—

382. You have been allowed a specific advantage by the Government since March last?—Undoubtedly.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

383. You are charged a higher duty on raw material than is charged on the importation of refined sugar?—Yes.

384. How far do you consider that the duty on the raw material as compared with the duty on refined sugar discriminates against you?—On some of the qualities that we have imported within the last two or three years, the duty was equivalent to 58½ per cent., while the duty at the same time on refined sugar was not over 40 per cent.

385. So the discrimination against you was 18½ per cent.?—Yes; in the one particular instance to which I referred in my former question. In 1874 the average duty we paid on our raw material was 49.14 per cent.

By the Chairman :—

386. Do you know the average duty on refined sugar for the same period?—As near as I can recollect, I believe that during that time it was 39 per cent, and in some cases a little over that. Forty per cent. may be stated as a fair average of the duty on refined sugar.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

387. That was a difference of 9 per cent. against you in 1874?—Yes. In 1875, in consequence of the remission by the Government the duties on imported raw came down to 43½ per cent. We were still under a disadvantage, but not so marked a disadvantage as before, and it was a great relief to us. Had the remission not been made, we would have closed the refinery last April.

388. In your business you employ a great many outside articles, the products of the country, bones, etc.?—I am sorry to say that I have nearly \$90,000 invested in bones.

389. Where do you get them from?—From throughout the country.

390. You use bituminous coal?—Yes.

391. To what extent?—About 10,000 or 12,000 tons a year, nearly all of which is from the Lower Provinces.

By Mr. Platt :—

392. Is it the increased bounty in the United States that has compelled you to close your refinery?—Certainly, I stated that positively without any qualification.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

393. In reference to your statement in regard to the adulterations of sugar, it might be expected that a large portion of the sugar imported into this country, on account of its cheapness compared with the raw sugar, must have been adulterated. You stated, generally, however, that it is not the practice of refiners to adulterate?—I repeat that, as a rule, I believe the men who compete with me do not adulterate.

394. How do you account for the low price of Greenock sugar?—I attribute it to excessive production, and the refiners are obliged to sell at a low price in order to find a market.

395. What relief would you ask from the Government, would it be a reduction of duty on the raw material, or an increase of duty on the refined?—We have made no claim on the Government at all beyond a statement of our position. We have stated that relief could be given by only one of two ways—either by increased duty on American refined sugar, or by a diminution of the duty on our raw materials. As a matter of fact we would prefer the latter, because the first would be an extremely unpopular measure, and the other would suit us quite as well.

By Mr. Baby :—

396. You have imported raw sugars largely from the West Indies. Can you give us any information that might guide us in respect to that trade?—If our refinery closes there will be next to no trade with the West Indies in sugars, and the sugars which the shippers of the Lower Provinces carry will have to go to Boston and New York. The result is that the West Indies will not cultivate a trade with Canada.

The trade of the West Indies would greatly benefit the Lower Provinces, and it would be an outlet for our lumber and coal. The stoppage of the trade also effects Ontario. You are deepening the canals for the purpose of giving an outlet to Canadian products, and at the same time you are discouraging inward freights. The result is, that freights will be higher as a necessary consequence, because the Ontario freights will have to be sufficient to pay the ships for going both ways. Direct trade with the West Indies is impossible when we discriminate against the staple article produced there.

By Mr. Sinclair :—

397. Then you would prefer to have the duty on what you import lowered than an increased duty on what you manufacture?—Most decidedly, I stated yesterday that the American drawback was increased from \$2.40 to \$2.70, and that closed our manufacture of hard sugars. Now, it has been, I believe, deemed that the recent change in the duties and drawbacks in the United States did nothing more than simply add the same proportion to each. But such is not the case. By an Act of the American Government, in March last, the duty on raw sugar was increased 25 per cent., and the drawback was much more largely increased. This regulation was in force for the larger part of last summer. At the same time the duty on raw was increased 25 per cent. the drawback was increased 37½. By the recent change in drawbacks, in consequence of the report of experts, the duty on raw sugars remained stationary at the 25 per cent. increased on the original duty, while the drawback was diminished and now stands at an increase of 33½ per cent. on the original drawback; so while the duty on the raw material increase 25 per cent., the drawback was increased 33½ per cent. The drawback on soft refined sugars which formerly stood at \$2.44, has now become \$2.97. So after this change took place it diminished the drawback 11 cents in the one case, while it was increased 50 cents in the other, thus cutting the ground from under us in the manufacture of a portion of our refined sugars, and thereby disposing of the whole question.

By Mr. Workman :—

398. Have you any idea of the quantity of refined sugar exported to Great Britain from the United States?—I have not kept pace with the returns, which I know are very large.

399. I am told it was 7,000,000?—I don't think; I would not like to hazard a guess.

By Mr. Baby :—

400. Were the exports of last year larger than the previous year?—Yes, they were ten-fold larger.

By Mr. Workman :—

401. They are exporting refined sugars to Brazil and the West Indies; are they not?—O, yes. They have always had a portion of that trade. They now send refined sugar to the Mediterranean. We have all along maintained that it was absolutely fair and just, and in accordance with the spirit of our tariff regarding every other article that the *ad valorem* rates of duty should be applied to sugar. In all our communications with the Government up to a certain point we have pointed out that if they would even give us the same rate of duty on our raw material as is levied on refined sugar, we would endeavour to go on. We did not want protection, and as I have pointed out now that we never could have succeeded in obtaining a remission of duties or any relief from a state of things by which we were burdened with an excess of duties on our raw material over what was charged to our competitors in New York on their imported refined sugars. I have no hesitation in saying that up to March last year, we would have been content to go on with the same duty on the raw as was imposed on the refined, whether it was 50 per cent., or whatever revenue the Government needed for sugar. But we have not been able to get it. There has been some process of reasoning applied in the imposition of duties on raw sugar not applicable to any other article. I am prepared to say that it is a fair thing that our raw material should not be burdened so as to place us in a worse position than foreign merchants.

By the Chairman:—

402. I understand you to say, taking the present specific and *ad valorem* duties on sugar that the higher grades of sugar pay a smaller absolute *ad valorem* duty than the lower grades?—Yes, sir.

403. I find in the Trade and Navigation returns that the sugars above No 13 Dutch Standard, were imported since the revision of the tariff and before the 1st of July to the value of \$801,850, and that these sugars paid a duty of \$354,588; that sugars from No. 9 to 13 inclusive were imported to the value of \$224,356, and that they paid a duty of \$98,121; and that sugars below No. 9, Dutch Standard, were imported to the value of \$167,064, and paid a duty of \$66,818. These figures show that there is a smaller *ad valorem* duty on the lower grades than the higher grades?—I do not know that they do. I have not made the calculation. I merely said as a matter of fact, that if you take white sugars imported from any place, you will find they pay a lower rate *ad valorem* than any other.

404. I find that the sugars charged to you, during this period are entered at a value of \$98,488 and that they paid a duty of \$39,889.59. That would be under 40 per cent?—What sugars those are I do not know; I am willing to rest my case on the statement I have made. I believe it impossible to be absolutely correct, and if it is incorrect I am willing to abide by it.

405. If there is no mistake, two per cent. less is paid on the lower grades than is paid on the higher grades?—If that be the case I have been labouring under a delusion in regard to my position. I have said, and say yet, that if the Government would fix the rate on raw sugars equal to the duty on refined I would be content. These returns only come down to June and my calculations are for the whole year, and when you see next year's Trade and Navigation returns, they will corroborate what I have told you.

406. If that fact is established by the returns for the whole year, there will be, practically, nothing to complain of in regard to the relative amount of the duties?—There would not be a great deal to complain of; but as regards the American bounty, there is no getting over the substantial facts of that.

FRIDAY, March 10th, 1876.

Mr. C. W. BUNTING, re-called, deposed:

By the Chairman:—

407. You gave us, Mr. Bunting, when you were examined, a statement as to the quantity of saccharine matter in the various grades of refined sugar?—Yes, sir.

408. Will you tell the Committee by whom that chemical analysis was made?—Professor Croft, of Toronto University.

409. How long ago?—It must have been 5 or 6 years ago. It was at a time when Scotch refined sugars were coming into Canada to a very great extent. Then we were considerably engaged in the importation of Cuban sugars for grocery purposes, but we found we were undersold by the Scotch manufacturers, so I thought for our own information I would ascertain how these sugars were produced at so low a rate. I decided to have them analyzed. I selected samples of Cuba centrifugal, which we imported in boxes of the Standard; as nearly as I can recollect, No. 4. I also took a sample of Scotch refined sugar, which I obtained from a neighbouring merchant, and a sample of Canadian refined, either Mr. Molson's or Mr. Redpath's. I examined and selected the samples very carefully and was particular to get them as nearly as possible of the same colour, and being equal in colour they would be about the same market value to grocers in this country. I took the samples myself to the University. I had an interview with Professor Croft and told him my object. I was very careful to mark the sugars, so that there could be no mistake. He said he was then engaged in analyzing some beets, and in the course of a few days he would let me know the result of the analysis. Two or three days afterwards I received a letter from him enclosing the analysis. The result was that the Cuba centrifugal sugar tested either 96½ or 96½, the Scotch refined 86, and the Canada refined 83. I

understood that these were the quantities of saccharine matter in the different sugars, and that the residue were non-sweetness and consequently little or no use to the persons purchasing the sugar.

Mr. Drummond.—I have no doubt that Mr. Bunting conducted that experiment fairly; but I say that when Professor Croft furnished him with that analysis, he told him a portion of the truth, but not the whole truth, because it is a subject that a scientific man not a sugar refiner is not considered to be familiar with. In the case of the Cuba specimen which was presented to Professor Croft, I can from my experience tell pretty nearly what it consists of. There would be 96 per cent. of saccharine matter, or what is known as crystallizable sugar. Professor Croft probably conducted the experiments with a polariscope.

Mr. Bunting.—I do not think he did.

Mr. Drummond.—Well, there was 96 per cent of chrysalizable sugar of the odd 4 per cent. probably 1 per cent would be foreign matter, and the remainder would consist of glucose or grape sugar. One effect of the process of refining, is to degrade a portion of the so called cane sugar, into other descriptions of sugar, but in the process of refining the one is converted into the other without the admission of any foreign matter whatever. In the case of the Scotch refined sugar the remaining 14 per cent., I have no hesitation in saying, consisted exclusively of glucose. It is a saccharine matter, it differs from other sugars, and only in this fact, it does not readily chrysalize, but remains in a liquid condition. It still is a sweetening sugar although its sweetening power is not quite so great as in the cane sugar. Some estimate its sweetening power as compared with chrysalizing sugar in the proportion of 3 to 5, but in my opinion it runs from 3 to 4. In reference to the Canada refining, I have no further responsibility about it. I supposed it was my own sugar that was referred to, but as it was Mr. Molson's, I have nothing to say about it.

Mr. Bunting.—I believe it was your own.

Mr. Drummond.—I have analyzed samples of Scotch sugar which showed only 75 per cent, but I did not in the least infer that that low test was due to adulteration.

TUESDAY, March 14th, 1876.

Mr. ALEXANDER GUNN was called and examined as follows:—

By the Chairman :—

410. Where do you reside?—Kingston.

411. In what business are you engaged?—Wholesale Grocery.

412. Have you been engaged in the importation of sugars?—Yes.

413. What length of time?—Since 1854. We always did the same sort of business.

414. Where do you import your sugars from?—Sometimes from Cuba, sometimes Porto Rico, sometimes from New York or Boston, wherever they happen to be the cheapest, sometimes from England.

415. The place then from which you import your sugars depends entirely upon the markets?—Yes.

416. Do you import largely from the West India Islands?—Not very largely. The market there is often higher than in New York.

417. Do you know what the Canadian duties on the different grades of sugars are at the present time?—Yes, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem* and one cent per pound specific. On 13 and under to 9 the specific is $\frac{3}{4}$ cent. On 9 and under, it is half a cent. On cane juice or molasses it is $\frac{3}{4}$, together with the 25 per cent *ad valorem* duty.

418. What regulates the price of sugar in the Canadian, New York and Liverpool markets?—I think these markets run very much to the other. There is not much difference between them, though England is the largest market in the world for sugar. Last year it received 820,000 tons.

419. Was that mostly raw or refined?—Mostly raw.

420. Do you know what quantity of refined sugar was imported there last year? I have not got the returns, but I can get them before I go.

421. How do the duties—taking the average prices of the sugars on the several varieties—when reduced to the *ad valorem* range, compare?—I have got a statement here I made out, showing the returns for the last six months, to 31st December, 1875. The grades above 13, the Custom House returns shew that the weight of the grades entered into Canada for that period was 32,838,061 pounds. The value of it was \$1,607,799. The average cost per pound was \$4.90. The total duty per lb. was 2.22½. The specific duty of one cent and 25 per cent. *ad valorem* gives \$2,22½ per 100 lbs. The two together made 45.41, the duty per centum on the value. The weight of the sugar imported from number 9 to 13 was 12,851,665 lbs., the total value being \$497,736. The cost per lb. 3½. The specific duty ¼ cent and 25 *ad valorem*, making \$1.71 cents per 100 lbs. and the duty per centum on the value is 44.35. The weight of sugar imported below No. 9 was 13,681,294 lbs. The value \$442,093. The cost per lb was 3.23, in round figures 3½ cents. The duty or that was ½ cent specific and 25 per cent *ad valorem*, the two duties combined making 1.31 per 100 lbs, or 40.39 duty per centum on value. Of the next grade, melado, the weight was 2,487,132, and cane juice 1,127,421. The two paid the same duty, combined together. They cost about the same as the grades below No. 9, though they should have cost higher. I don't know how this is. These returns are taken from the Custom House returns. These two grades cost 3.26 or 3½, and if you put a duty of ¾ cent specific and 25 per cent *ad valorem*, that is \$1.18 cents per 100 lbs or 36 per centum on the value, 36.54 on the fractions

422. Then the lower grades of sugar pay a lower absolute *ad valorem* duty than the higher grades; according to these returns for the last six months?—Yes.

423. Are these returns made up since the Order in Council of 10th April last?—Yes, these are from July to January.

424. Then there are the last six months of 1875?—Yes.

425. Would you think, Mr. Gunn, that the present rate of duties on raw sugar discriminates against the refiners of sugar?—No; I don't think so. As far as we can ascertain the quarter of a cent they got reduced last year, we think, gave them a protection.

426. Are you aware how the basis of the calculations of the Treasury Department of the United States, in reference to the drawback or the remission of duties, on the quantity of sugar re-exported, was arrived at?—As far as we know it was arrived at in this way. The old drawback was \$3 per 100 lbs. less 10 per cent. Then they advanced the duty 25 per cent. On melado they advanced it from 1.50 to 1.87; for the next grade they made it to 2.25, and from 9 to 13 from 2.25 to 2.81½. At the same time they increased the drawback from \$3 to \$3.75, deducting 1 per cent. instead of 10 per cent. That United States drawback was changed afterwards. There were a good many complaints about it.

By Mr. Platt:—

427. Was that in favor of the refiner?—It was said to be in favor of the refiners of New York, though they claimed that it was not. They claimed that they first got what they had paid.

428. What is your opinion?—I never thought they got more than they paid. They always claimed that the 10 per cent was against them. Afterwards that 10 per cent made a difference of 33½ in their favor. Instead of taking off 10 per cent. they took off 1 per cent, which at the time appeared against our refiners. The average price for six months on United States hard grades was 5½ in New York, which gives 33½ per 100 lbs. The excess per centum of drawback was equal to 6.28. But by the Order in Council, 10th April, 1875, the duty was reduced on grades from 13 exclusively and downwards, 25 cents per 100 lbs. which is equal to a rebate on Nos. 9 to 13, on the above values of 6.45 per centum in favor of the refiner here. On the next grade No. 9, 3½ cents in favour of the refiners here, was 7.63 per 100 lbs. The average price of United States hard or refined grades is 5½ cents, and they pay a duty equal to 43.61; melado and cane juice pays 36.54; below No. 9, 40.39; from 9 to 13, 44.35; and all grades above 13, 45.41—which shows that hard grades pay a higher duty than refining grades.

429. Are these percentages that you are alluding to under the Canadian tariff?—Yes, sir.

430. Are you aware of the quantity of refined sugar that is obtained from 100 lbs raw sugar—say from under No. 9?—No. We cannot say, except from what you see from the experiments of experts. The returns were made by the best men to be found in the States. They were a long time making them, and they arrived at what is supposed to be correct returns. These experts reported to the United States Government, and in that way the drawback was arrived at.

431. That would be exactly equivalent to the duty on 100 lbs. of raw, if this is a correct analysis?—Yes, it comes to exactly the same—that is, the 3 comes to \$2.80.

432. Now, suppose you take the product of 100 lbs. raw material, what would be the difference under the Canadian tariff in the amount of duty received, at the average price you have them?—The duty on 70 lbs. refined sugar at $5\frac{3}{4}$ cents, is \$1.94. The duty on the yellow is 26 cents, and the duty on the molasses is 12 cents; that would be \$2.32 in all.

433. What would be the duty on the raw?—From 7 to 10, the average price would be \$3.25—that would be 1.31.

434. Are you quite sure you are right as to the duty on molasses or syrup?—There is the $11\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., or syrup—that is about a gallon. The average duty we paid on syrup was 14 to 15 cents. I have put it down at 12.

By Mr. Dymond :—

435. That is 1.01 cents advantage to the refiners at that rate?—Yes, Sir, apparently.

By Mr. Platt :—

436. That is, taking the United States returns as the basis?—Yes.

By the Chairman :—

437. Then, in order to receive a drawback of \$3.05, he would require 18 lbs. more?—Yes.

438. And if you take the lower grades it would require still more?—Yes.

439. Will you calculate how much it would take to get 55 cents more on the products of 100 lbs?—It would take about $16\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. more refined to give \$3.00.

440. Now, if the American refiner gets 55 cents more, what quantities must he obtain from 100 lbs. of raw sugar. He must obtain more than 85 lbs. of refined white, $13\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. inferior quality, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of syrup?—I cannot tell you how they make out that they get that 55 cents.

441. Would it not require $15\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. more of the hard sugar?—Yes.

442. That would make more than 109 lbs. of refined from 100 lbs. of raw?—Yes. There is a statement of Mr. Drummond's in regard to the cost of fair refined in New York. He states that the price of fair refined in New York was $7\frac{3}{4}$ cents, per lb., and that at the same time the price of crusted sugar was $10\frac{1}{2}$ cts. That is $7\frac{3}{4}$ cts. American currency, and taking from that $2\frac{1}{2}$ cent. discount for four months, and a discount of $14\frac{1}{2}$ cents for gold, would leave the price \$6.29 gold, per 100 lbs. The price of refined was $10\frac{1}{2}$ cents, American currency. This, at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount, is 10.45, and the $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium would leave it at \$9.12, gold. That would show 2.83 gold, allowed for refining in the United States, if there were no waste. By taking the price of raw and the price of refined I arrive at this result: To bring that sugar in here it would cost \$5.66 in bond, and the duty would be \$2.41. The freight and all combined would be \$3.37. Fair refining would cost, laid down from Cuba, by latest reports, \$5.37; that would show a difference of three cents for refining in Canada, against 2.83 on the other side, or the latest values we have, being a difference in favor of Canada.

443. Do you know anything about the quantity of saccharine matter in the different grades? Have you had them analyzed?—No; I have not. I have, however, samples of the different grades I can show you, from Liverpool and other places.

444. Do you consider the present tariff is against continuing the sugar trade with the West Indies?—No, I do not think so.

By Mr. Platt :—

445. What is your reason for not thinking so?—We cannot always get sugar as cheap from the West Indies as from other places.

446. Do you think it is the drawback the Americans get has compelled our refiners to shut up their establishments in this country?—I do not think so.

447. What reason do you give for our refineries shutting up in Montreal and Halifax?—I have always thought that they got their raw material in so much cheaper than the refined that they ought to be able to manufacture it.

448. You do not think you are competent to give evidence on the matter?—I have got my own opinion on the subject. I think that when we have to pay \$2.30 for our refined sugar and bring in our raw for about one-half, that that ought to be protection enough.

449. Do you understand what the drawback is in the United States?—Yes.

450. You think that it does not give them a preference over the Canadian refiner?—I cannot see that it does.

451. What reasons can you give that these men in the United States can import sufiars into England and Scotland, pay all charges, and sell their sugar there?—That has only been done within the last year. I think that is owing to the depression of the trade in the United States. I do not think it will last.

452. Is it not expensive to export sugar that distance?—No, you can send that sugar very often from New York for half what it it would cost from the West Indies. They carry sugars to fill up a load sometimes.

By Mr. Dymond:—

453. The wholesale trade is very little more than commission, is it?—A bare commission, and often, owing to the condition of the market, it is a very small commission.

By Mr. Workman:—

454. You are an importer of sugar?—Yes, sir.

455. Therefore you are not prepared to say anything in regard to the cost of refining?—No, I cannot say anything about refining, except by comparison.

456. If the drawback allowed by the United States Government to exporters is \$3.60, how do you make it out that the refiners here can compete with that drawback?—These are the prices I made up, and I base my opinion on that ground?

By Mr. Dymond:—

457. There has been over production of sugars in the United States in common with other manufactures?—Yes.

458. That might account for the still depressed rates?—That appeared to me to be the reason last year.

459. Have you been buying refined sugars largely in the United States?—Yes

By Mr. Workman:—

460. Do you buy any refined sugar in Canada now?—Not much. I suppose the trade between Canada and the United States has not depressed, but is very active. There has been a good deal of it within the last year.

461. Why do you buy from the United States?—Because we buy it there cheaper than we could anywhere else.

462. I suppose you are aware that there is no duty on sugar in England and Scotland?—Yes.

463. I suppose you are aware that the competition with the United States has closed up several large refineries in Greenock and other parts of Great Britain?—I know some of them have been closed; and some in the United States have been closed, owing to the depression in trade.

464. Do you know what quantity of refined sugar has been shipped to Great Britain from the United States?—It would be called a small percentage in proportion to the imports of Great Britain.

465. Do you know the quantity?—I do not.

466. Do you know the value?—I estimate it would not exceed \$3,000,000.

467. I was under the impression that it was \$7,000,000—I do not think it was.

468. But then \$3,000,000 is a considerable amount to export to Great Britain in the face of England's free-trade policy. How do you account for it, when the cost of carriage, freight, insurance, &c., is very light there? Now what do you consider would be the cost of freight to Great Britain?—One and sixpence per hundred-

weight, which is equal to 35 cents. The commission is one per cent. on this side, and one per cent. on the other side. The town and dock dues in Liverpool would be one and a quarter per cent. more, and then there is the insurance, which would be about one-half per cent. That makes it about four per cent. already.

469. What would be the total amount of these charges?—They would be about two and sixpence sterling per hundred on the sugar.

470. Notwithstanding that they export largely from England and Scotland?—Not largely.

By Mr. Dymond :—

471. Is that exportation to Great Britain still going on?—Not so largely as it was; but there is still a little going on.

By Mr. Workman :—

472. Money is cheaper in England than in the United States?—Last year there was not much difference between London and New York.

473. What would be the discount on banker's bills in London now?—Three per cent. I think you can get money on call at New York for the same. On mercantile paper it would be about five or six per cent. "Gold edge" will sell in New York for five per cent. now.

474. Well then, according to your own statement, there is a direct loss of two and sixpence sterling per hundred-weight. That would be equal to five per cent?—Four or five per cent.

475. There is a direct loss?—It may be a loss or gain. These sugars are shipped to the market the same as anything else.

476. But you will admit that American sugars are in the market at Greenock?—Yes; but the imports from the United States would be a mere bagatelle. I do not think the exportations from New York would make any difference in the market?

477. Would not that \$3,000,000 tend to depress the market?—No; it could not depress such a large market.

478. But you admit the sugar trade is very much depressed. Now, would not that \$3,000,000 of sugar tend to depress an already glutted market further?—If it was thrown on the market in one lot, but it was not.

479. Well, you admit that the cost of exporting refined sugar from New York and carrying it to Great Britain, and the charges add five per cent. to the cost?—Yes; it would cost from four to five per cent. to send sugar there.

480. And yet, in the face of that, this export is still going on?—Yes; but not so largely. Prices are approximating.

481. Do you not think that it is in consequence of the large drawback allowed by the United States Government at present on the exportation of refined sugar, that that trade is continued?—I do not.

482. Will you tell us any other reason that would induce a New York refiner to export his produce to Great Britain?—He exports it to every part of the world where he can sell it.

By Mr. Platt :—

483. To lose money?—Sometimes the American refiners lose money to realize the cost of manufacture.

By Mr. Workman :—

484. Then he is still exporting it at a loss to bring it into competition with the refined sugars of Belgium, France and Great Britain?—He sells it for whatever he can get for it, and will take the market price, profit or loss.

By Mr. Platt :—

485. Is it usual for manufacturers to continue any export trade of that kind when they find they are losing money?—No; they will not continue it any longer than they can help.

By Mr. Workman :—

486. Before the American Government allowed a drawback, was there much refined sugar exported from the United States to Great Britain?—I don't think they then exported any of consequence.

487. They did not export previous to this drawback?—I think there was some exportation in 1874.

By Mr. Dymond :—

488. You think the quantity exported last year was about \$3,000,000; what proportion did that bear to the total manufacture in New York last year?—About five per cent., as near as I can estimate.

489. You think \$3,000,000 was not more than five per cent. of the product?—No.

490. Can you tell the quantity of sugar imported into Great Britain last year?—The total amount imported into Great Britain last year from 1st January to 31st December, 1875, was 796,083 tons.

By Mr. Platt :—

491. That does not include refined sugars?—Yes; all kinds.

By Mr. Dymond :—

492. Then you say that the exports of the United States refined sugar was not more than five per cent. of the total manufacture of refined sugar in the United States, and the imports of refined sugar in England not more than $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the whole import; and your opinion is that that amount scattered over the year would not affect the market?—I think not.

493. What percentage would that be on the whole import?—About $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

494. Is it not possible that owing to the fluctuations of the sugar market that sugar might have been sold at a profit in Great Britain?—It is possible; I believe some of it paid the commission.

495. You say the exports last year were not so large as they had been?—Yes.

496. It is not an unusual thing for the manufacturer to be subject to a loss on his product?—That frequently happens.

497. Did you know the trade ever to be glutted, as it was in the United States during the past year?—I never knew it to be so dull.

498. It was owing to the market being glutted?—Yes.

499. Do you know what quantity of sugar was imported into England, the first month of this year, from the United States?—No; we have not got the returns; we sent for them but have not received them.

500. Did you observe the monthly importations into England last year from the United States of refined sugars?—No; I did not keep any trace of them.

501. Can you tell at what period the importation of American sugars was the largest?—Yes, immediately after the change in the duty, they commenced shipping and continued during the season.

502. Do you know what it was the previous year?—From the statement that appeared in the papers it was a very small quantity. I do not know whether it referred to the whole year or not.

503. Do you know when the importations from the United States to England began?—I never heard of any going before 1874; because the manufacturers claimed that they had not sufficient drawback, that they did not get what they paid.

By Mr. Workman :—

504. There is no doubt that the export has been stimulated by this large drawback?—Partly—yes.

By Mr. Platt :—

505. How is it you bought sugar in New York rather than in Cuba or the West Indies?—Sugars are sent to the consignees by the planters who draw against it, and when the consignees get it they sell it to get their advance back for whatever they can get for it.

By the Chairman :—

506. New York is a sort of distributing point for the West Indies?—It is the largest single port in the world. Of course there are large ports in England, but I think New York, for a single port, is the largest receiving port in the world for sugars.

By Mr. Dymond :—

507. That of course is more or less advantageous to the refiner at that point?—Yes.

508. That has had the result of increasing the trade in refining there?—Yes; it has built up a great many refineries there.

509. These refineries are located in New York?—Yes.

By Mr. Workman :—

510. Well, I suppose it is found owing to the high value of property that it is very expensive to construct these buildings?—Property is very high there.

511. And the construction of a large sugar refinery would cost much more at New York than at Greenock?—I think it would.

512. What is the comparative cost of property and labor in the United States and Scotland?—I should think there would be a great difference. In constructing buildings they sometimes go outside the town and get better places.

513. Labor, of course, is cheaper in Scotland than in the United States?—Yes.

514. Some of the largest refineries failed there last year?—Yes.

515. Do you know to what extent the refineries in Boston failed in 1875?—I did not hear of any in Boston, but I heard of two or three in New York. The largest failure took place at Baltimore.

By Mr. Dymond :—

516. Then the refining trade in New York has been during the last year extremely depressed?—Very much so.

By the Chairman :—

517. How do the failures of last year compare with those of former years? Have they been greater in the United States, so far as you know?—I don't remember of any failures before.

518. Then the failures have taken place since they have had the larger drawbacks?—Yes.

519. Would you infer that the drawback was as large as represented?—From the information I could gather, I have never considered the drawback more than what the American refiners were entitled to.

520. Then they stand on the same footing as the English refiners?—Yes; that is as far as exports are concerned, not so far as imports are concerned.

By Mr. Workman :—

521. Yet they continue to export at a loss of 5 per cent?—I don't know whether they export at a loss or a gain. Still they export a little.

522. You admitted it cost 5 per cent. to export from New York to Great Britain, and yet the trade goes on?—Yes.

523. You are aware that the New York refiners are exporting to almost every country in the world?—Yes.

524. Last year they even exported to sugar producing countries?—Yes; in some instances.

525. They exported, I believe, to Cuba, South America, China, also to Buenos Ayres and the River Platte. I believe that the export to South America is larger than their other exports?—Yes; for the size of the population.

526. These exports were exceptionally large this past year from New York?—Yes.

527. And it was last year that the large drawback came into force?—Yes; it was established last year, somewhere about March or April.

528. Would you suppose that the large exportations from the States were from necessity or by the stimulus given by increased drawback?—I think it was their necessity to realize and to get them out of the way. If you bought any sugar you had to take it away at once. We have bought it and have had then to take it away immediately. The sellers would not allow it to remain there a week.

By Mr. Workman :—

529. Has not the direct importation of sugar from the West Indies through the St. Lawrence, nearly ceased?—I think there was as much last year as former years; I don't think there is much difference. I have not got the returns.

530. Do you know anything about the adulteration of refined sugars?—I don't know anything about it.

531. You have heard the complaint of people that it was not so strong as it used to be?—I think the fairest way would be for the Government to test these sugars by a regular chemist.

532. Do you think that if there were no drawback at all and no Government interference in the matter, that the United States would be able to manufacture sugar and send it to Great Britain?—I think it was an exceptional thing last year; and during the depression they would be just as likely to ship it as not.

533. Was not the trade equally depressed in Great Britain?—Yes.

534. Would not the produce sell at a sacrifice as readily in New York?—They don't seem to do it. They hold their prices higher there.

535. Is it not within your knowledge that a large quantity of sugar went from New York to France?—No, sir; I don't know of it.

By the Chairman:—

536. Are you aware to what extent the Belgium refined sugars were imported into England last year?—I don't know.

537. Are you aware what quantity of refined sugars can be made from 100 lbs raw?—From two correspondents in New York, I learn that out of 100 lbs raw sugar, No. 10, the refiner got in one case 55 lbs. hard sugar, 28 lbs. yellow sugar, 12 lbs. syrup and 5 lbs. waste, and in the other case, 55 lbs. hard, 20 lbs. soft white and 10 lbs. yellow, the balance being waste or syrup.

MONTREAL, April 28th, 1875.

REPORT from Dr. J. Baker Edwards, Ph. D. D.C.L., F.C.S., Professor of Chemistry, and Microscopy, on samples of sugar received from J. W. Duncombe, Esq., of Quebec, for Mr. David McKay, Customs Appraiser, Montreal, for Analysis and Report to the Honorable the Minister of Customs, Ottawa.

Number.		Number.	Per cent. Excisable Sugar or Sucrose.	Per cent. Fruit Sugar or Glucose.	Extractive Ash and Moisture.
1	Java Sugar, Standard.....	13	96.25	1.10	2.65
2	Cuba Sugar.....	13	90.50	3.50	6.00
3	Demerara Centrifugal.....	14	97.00	1.10	1.90
4	Scotch refined.....	15	86.00	6.25	7.75
5	Montreal refined.....	15	86.00	6.20	7.80
6	do.....	16	86.50	6.00	7.50
7	do.....	17	86.75	5.50	7.75
8	do.....	19	87.00	5.50	7.50
9	Scotch refined.....	20	89.50	5.50	5.00

REMARKS—The crystallizable cane sugar or Dextrose, indicated in the first column, is determined by Solcitt's Polariscopes, which is a very delicate and exact instrument, and which determines the commercial value of the sugar, irrespective of its color. It is, however, subject to some modification in mixtures of cane and grape or fruit sugars as the presence of the latter to the extent of 5 per cent. or upwards contradicts the polarization of the cane sugar as Lacose.

In the samples of the refined sugars Nos. 5 to 9—therefore Nos. 5 and 6 would more correctly read 88 per cent. and 88.50 of cane sugar and Nos. 7, 8 and 9—88.75, 89.75 and 91.50 respectively.

The difference between the amount of fruit or grape sugar in the raw and refined samples is incident to the process of refining and independent of color—cane sugar being converted into grape sugar during the process to the extent of about 3 or 4 per cent., in addition to that contained in the raw sugar. If foreign refined sugar comes into the market in competition with home manufacture it would only be fair to add 5 per cent. to the Polariscope indication for cane sugar either converted into Grape Sugar or concealed by the effect of this conversion.

The second column is determined directly by Fehling's standard solution of sodio tartrate of copper, which is an exact process, but one requiring considerable time and skilled manipulation, and is not available for prompt determinations.

The third column is shown by difference the actual amount of moisture in the samples of "refined" averaging 5 per cent. but rapidly losing weight upon exposure to the air. In this respect the samples returned herewith have suffered some drying during manipulation.

It would have added to the completeness and value of this report if I had been able to compare the qualities of English, Scotch, American and Montreal refined sugars of corresponding grades.

The qualities of the Nos. 15 Scotch and Montreal happen to correspond very closely, but it does not follow that other grades would show the same coincidence, the difference between 8 and 9, Montreal 19 and Scotch 20 being very considerable.

The above, however, are the only grades procurable in the Montreal market at the present time in a fit state for a comparative analysis.

In conclusion, I am of opinion that the Polariscope would afford a more accurate test of the intrinsic value of imported sugars than the test of color now in use; but it would require skilful manipulation and a considerable amount of time for accurate determinations of a large number of samples.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed), J. BAKER EDWARDS, Ph. D., F.C.S.,
Professor of Chemistry.

The Hon ISAAC BURPEE,
Minister of Customs, Ottawa.

SATURDAY, March 11, 1875.

Mr. Dymond submitted a letter which he had received from Mr. W. H. Howland, of Toronto. It was read as follows :—

TORONTO, March 6, 1876.

"DEAR SIR,—I have been suddenly called to go to Philadelphia to-morrow morning, and in my haste omitted to bring from my office some figures I had prepared for you. However, you will find in to-day's *Mail* a portion of them, showing an import of about 4,500 tons by the late Mr. Chisholm.

"In 1867 the late Mr. T. C. Chisholm imported, by the propeller *Her Majesty*, three cargoes of Nova Scotia coal, two of which were delivered in Toronto and one in Hamilton. The steamer's capacity was about 560 tons, but owing to the insufficient depth of the St. Lawrence canals she had to discharge a part of each cargo at Montreal, carrying only about 400 tons to Toronto. She was too long to pass the Welland canal locks, and consequently never went above Lake Ontario. In 1868 she brought five cargoes of Nova Scotia coal to Toronto, and in 1869 five more; but on her sixth trip of the latter year she was wrecked in the Bay of Chaleur, and her career came to an end. Nobody was found enterprising enough to secure another vessel and continue the trade thus commenced, which, therefore, came to an untimely end with the vessel."

I imported in 1871, as nearly as I can remember, about 2,100 tons in the following vessels: *Heather Belle*, *Antelope*, *Orion*—to W. M. Foster, to Freeman H. Todman. I sold the coal, all excepting one cargo, to Mr. Dwan, a large coal dealer here, and got \$5.30 per ton of 2,000 pounds for it. The same dealer now offers 50 cents over the best American coal for more of it. You will naturally ask why not bring more of it up, and the answer is that the American competition is so close for such articles, all free, that we can send, as a downward cargo, that we cannot risk it.

To send a vessel down we have to provide a cargo of a value of \$15,000 to \$20,000 to bring up a cargo of coal worth, say, \$2,200 here. Not being sure of our market for the downward cargo, owing to the competition already noticed, we dare not at present adventure. I may say, however, that on the six cargoes sent down by us we just got our own money back, while we made a profit of about \$1.30 per ton on the coal.

The coal cost as follows:—Price at Pictou, \$2.25 per 2,240 pounds, equals per 2,000 pounds say \$2, less 15 per cent. for cash, 30 cts. equals \$1.70; and I think prices are now about the same, if not lower. You will readily see that there is a good margin for profit, provided we can have a safe market for such large cargoes as are required to be sent from here to effect the chartering of the vessel.

I have possibly more faith in the future of the Intercolonial Railway than the majority of people. Taking some figures roughly, and assuming the net cost of coal at Spring Hill not to exceed Pictou as I have quoted, the Intercolonial might have good freights to-day in hauling flour from here and coal from Spring Hill. Take \$80 per car as the average freight on flour down from Toronto to Halifax, and allow \$36 per ton for coal up, assuming average distance at 1,200 miles, $80 + 36 = \$116$, which is nearly one cent per ton per mile for the two trips. Now, this is more than any railway in the United States or Canada is earning. In fact, the majority of these railways are not netting over five-eighths of a cent per mile. I should value Nova Scotia coal of the quality of the Acadian mines at \$5.25 here to-day; retail price, say \$6.25 as against \$6 for Briar Hill (American.)

Now, I do not think the small amount of duty required to enable the trade to run easily, could be called protection. It is, I am sure, clear to all, that intimate trade between the Provinces is of great value, politically as well as commercially; and I do not hesitate to state that a duty of 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 50 cents per ton on coal, would, in two years, produce an enormous traffic among the Provinces, and ensure, at the end of that time, as cheap coal and flour, through the natural competition, as the present one-sided free trade is considered to do at present. I am speaking from the facts, when I state that owing to the superior situation of the American markets of Boston, New York and Baltimore (from whence cargoes can be drawn in from four days to a week, according to weather, while 15 to 30 days is the time from Ontario), we are actually obliged to sell cheaper than the Americans to have any chance at all in our own home market. It may be said that, in spite of all disadvantages, the bulk of the supply for the Lower Provinces comes from Ontario, and why?—Because we poor devils have no other market on this side of the Atlantic; and if we do not sell to our own people, we must ship our stuff 3,000 miles away, and take very serious risks of markets. Rather than do this, we are glad to be permitted to undersell the Americans; and if the majority of the House will permit, in considering this free trade, we will only be thankful that you do not go further and put a duty on Canadian flour entering the Lower Provinces, so as to prevent there being any possibility of foreigners thinking that we are so ignorant of the first principles of free trade as to legislate in favor of our own country.

(Signed),

W. H. HOWLAND.

FLOUR INTEREST.

SATURDAY, March 11th, 1876.

Mr. WILLIAM LUKES, of Newmarket, called and examined.

By Mr. Dymond:—

1. Have you any other mill besides that at Newmarket at present?—No.
2. You are a member of the Miller's Association?—Yes.
3. Of how many members does that body consist?—I could not say, it is a new organization.
4. How long established?—It has been organized one year.
5. Please state what its objects are?—To look after the interests of the Trade.
6. Have you the rules of the Association?—No, I have not.
7. Its object is to look after the trade interests of its members?—Yes, trade interests. There will also be Fire and Life Insurance in connection with the Association, but that is not organized yet.
8. What is its real object?—To look after the interests of the milling trade.
9. Its trade interests?—The trade and manufacturing interest.
10. The effect of fiscal duties, or in the absence of them upon this trade?—That is one of its objects.
11. Also railway and freight charges?—Yes.
12. It is a Trade Union in fact?—I don't understand what is properly defined by a Trade Union.
13. Are the members of the Association bound to submit to its rules with regard to the mode of carrying on business?—There are by-laws and a constitution.
14. With regard to carrying on your business yourself?—Not in regard to prices of buying and selling.
15. That is regulated by the open market?—By open competition.
16. Can you state what led to the Association being established?—I think it was this: our interests were in a poor state, and other individuals were looking after their interests by forming Associations.
17. Was there any particular grievance that led you to form your Association one year ago?—Yes.
18. What was that?—That we considered as millers we are under some disadvantage, because we could not enter the American market, but American millers have free access to our markets.
19. How long have you been under that disadvantage?—I think since the Reciprocity Treaty was abrogated. I think every operation with the United States particularly closed at that time.
20. How long have you been in the trade?—In Canada 24 years.
21. What quantity of wheat do you buy for milling purposes; do you grind wheat exclusively?—Exclusively wheat; that is, when I say exclusively, I don't want it to be understood that I don't grind a little chop for food for my own use. I only manufacture wheat flour for market.
22. What quantity are you capable of manufacturing per month or year?—For the last four years I have been capable of manufacturing 50,000 or 60,000 barrels per year.
23. At Newmarket?—No.
24. I am speaking of the Newmarket establishment running now?—Its capacity is 200 barrels per day, if I had the opportunity of running it to its full capacity.

25. At Newmarket?—Yes, sometimes it is above and sometimes under 200 barrels.

26. About what is the rate of production?—Last year 24,000 or 25,000 barrels at the Newmarket Mill.

27. That would be about what proportion of its capacity?—Not half its capacity.

28. Seventy to eighty barrels a day?—I presume something near to that quantity.

29. What has been your purchase of the raw material?—I could not tell you the production, for a less quantity of some grades of wheat will make a barrel of flour than of other grades. Probably in round numbers the quantity will be $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, or 4 bushels and 25 lbs. per barrel.

30. What has been the average price of flour during that period?—I am not prepared to state. I have not got the figures of the average price of flour for one year.

31. Can you give us the *maximum* price?—No; it has fluctuated \$1 to \$1.50 per barrel.

32. What has been the highest price?—I could tell you nearly for the last three months. I could not charge my memory with a years average of prices.

33. Give us it as near as you can?—Do you mean at the mill, near where the wheat was produced, or at Toronto.

34. I mean the price at which you sold the product; what has been the average price of wheat per bushel?—About 90 cents.

35. What was the average selling price of flour?—Unfortunately we cannot make the price what we would like it to be. We have to take what we can get. It would probably be \$3.95.

By Mr. Platt:—

36. At the mill?—Yes.

By Mr. Dymond:—

37. Your selling price was about \$3.95?—Yes.

By Mr. Workman:—

38. Does it not vary every month?—Yes; it varies every day.

By Mr. Dymond:—

39. You have a pretty large capital invested?—My property, I presume, cost me from \$20,000 to \$25,000.

40. The mill and plant?—I mean the mill and the ground necessary to carry on the business—real estate, mill machinery and material. That does not include capital to carry on the business.

By Mr. Platt:—

41. That is plant and property?—Yes.

By Mr. Dymond:—

42. What amount of available capital, besides that invested in mill and plant, is necessary to carry on the business?—From the position which I occupy it can be done with a small amount of capital, from the fact that grain can be obtained at the door, and after being ground in the mill can be shipped on the cars immediately. Consequently, I have not to carry large stocks. The available capital used in my business is probably from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

43. Is the wheat you use all home grown?—It has been during the last four years.

44. Have you purchased foreign wheat for your Newmarket mill?—I have.

45. What has led you to lately purchase home-grown wheat exclusively?—By carefully watching the Chicago market, where there is what you might call gambling in grain, we would sometimes find the prices unprecedentedly low, and would buy a cargo or two to mill; but I prefer buying it at the mill door. We have not lately been able to get grain from Chicago because the prices would not admit of it.

46. Is Canada wheat superior to the Western States product?—Bakers say not. There are many kinds of wheat grown in Canada and the United States, and some bakers prefer one variety and some another.

47. Is your locality a fine wheat-growing district?—Yes, very fine.

48. By what do you regulate the price of wheat you buy?—We regulate the price by home consumption—that is, the first market I can reach is Toronto, and by building up a trade there for 20 years I have a home market.

49. I ask by what do you regulate the price you pay for your wheat?—That depends on what we can get for our flour; we regulate it by what we can get for the article manufactured. I am not a regulator of prices, from the fact that there are shippers in the market for the export trade.

50. Is it not a fact that shippers regulate the price of wheat?—No; sometimes we drive them all out of the market; there were only eleven cars shipped from Newmarket last year, and this year two-thirds has been shipped for export.

51. How do you manage to drive them out of the market?—If we can make a good profit on flour we can prevent any shipper buying in the inland market.

52. Is it not a fact that the rates at Liverpool practically regulate the price of wheat and bread stuffs on their continent?—There is a variety of opinion as to that; sometimes no doubt it does, sometimes not. I think supply and demand regulate the prices more than any Englishman or Canadian.

53. Has your trade been more than usually depressed during the last two or three years?—It has for four years been unusually depressed.

54. Will you state to what you ascribe that depression?—I ascribe the depression to the relative high price of wheat. We have a very limited market at home for flour; and if we manufacture wheat into flour and send it to England, three months elapse before we get the returns closing the transaction and enabling us to know where we are.

55. You allege that the price of wheat is one cause of the depression in the milling trade?—Yes.

56. Give me another cause of the depression?—The home market is limited in consequence of the number of mills, and the competition even in Ontario. The competition is excessively keen, and we grind if we can only make half of our necessary expenses, which must be paid.

57. Have you any other reason for the depression?—We are laboring here under a very serious disadvantage from discriminatory railway freight and shipments.

By Mr. Platt :—

58. Does American manufactured flour depress our trade?—We think so.

59. To what extent?—The Trade and Navigation Returns show that during one year there were 467,786 barrels of flour imported, valued at \$2,462,618.

60. That comes in duty free?—Yes.

By Mr. Sinclair :—

61. Was that stated as coming through in bond?—It is imported, the Blue Book says "imported into Canada for home consumption."

By the Chairman :—

62. How much into Ontario?—This statement is given in language which millers, as millers, scarcely understand. You will have to take what is in the Blue Book: Flour of wheat and rye into Ontario, 37,791 barrels; flour and meal of all other kinds, 10,542 barrels. I should say that the imports from the United States into Ontario means the quantity received at the first port of call where it is entered. Nine-tenths of it will go through Ontario to Montreal, although entered as imported into Ontario for home consumption, it is not consumed here.

By Mr. Dymond :—

63. Thirty-seven thousand barrels were, however, imported into Ontario?—It is stated in language I don't understand; I don't understand what is meant by "flour and meal of all other kinds." I can understand "flour of wheat and rye."

64. Thirty-seven thousand barrels are imported into Ontario from the United States in one year?—It does not say from the States. A little comes from Great Britain, according to the Blue Book.

65. Of flour?—Yes, flour of wheat and rye from Great Britain into Ontario, 699 barrels, of the value of \$5,702; flour and meal of all other kinds, 27 barrels of the value of \$162.

66. The total imports of flour, of wheat and rye into Ontario, in one year, was 3,700 odd barrels?—Yes.

67. Have you practically any competition in Ontario with American flour?—Previous to my coming down here I learned that one hundred barrels had been imported into Toronto from Chicago. The Blue Book does not say so.

68. Of that 37,000 barrels it is probable that a large amount remained in Ontario. Would it not mostly be sent to Montreal for shipment?—It certainly would not remain in the centre of Ontario, I think. If it remained it would be sent to districts somewhere West, or otherwise to the Ottawa Valley.

69. As a miller, in a large way of business, you would not regard the importation of 30,000 odd barrels into Ontario, and distributed here or elsewhere as really affecting your trade in Ontario?—I think 37,000 barrels coming into Ontario for actual consumption is a very serious thing.

70. Do you know what the whole consumption of flour is in Ontario?—If you can tell me the number of inhabitants I might estimate it.

71. Two millions in round numbers?—For the purpose of statistics the consumption is generally little, at one barrel of flour per each individual a year.

72. Then you consider that if the proportion of 37,000 barrels out of a total consumption of two million barrels were to remain in Ontario it would be a serious thing?—I think it would, from the fact that the farming population in Ontario is exceedingly large, and they grind their flour in grist mills. If you deduct the farming population from the whole number of people in the Province, the 37,000 barrels imported come into competition with my trade with the balance of the population.

73. Has the number of mills in Ontario increased during the past few years?—I don't think so; I am not aware of it. I think there have been more persons who would like to dispose of their mills than of those who would like to buy.

74. You speak of home competition as one cause of depression. What do you mean?—The milling capacity of Ontario is much in excess of the demands of our home market, and we cannot manufacture for export.

75. The manufacture has not decreased during the past few years?—I presume I do as much as four or five years ago.

76. If the home market has not decreased and competition has increased, must not more persons have gone into the trade?—I don't think that is necessary. If there was an export market for my flour to-day I would not think so much of the home market for I would send it away. When the competition is strong in the home market we cut down to the lowest prices. I have never seen an excessive profit obtained on the manufacture of flour from the fact of much severe competition.

77. It has been suggested that a duty might be placed on cereals in the interest of the agriculturist; would that further the interest of your trade?—I think so.

78. Would it practically affect the price of trade in this country?—For manufacture, yes.

79. Yes?—Yes; it would seriously affect the price of wheat I buy.

80. It would raise the price of wheat?—Yes.

81. Suppose an import duty were imposed on foreign wheat, would it have any effect on your trade?—I think so; foreign wheat would not be imported, and we would supply our home market; Ontario would have the opportunity of milling that quantity of wheat which we now import manufactured.

82. If the market is free you are better able to manufacture foreign wheat than if foreign wheat were excluded by a duty?—American wheat is imported for milling, and it supersedes so much Ontario wheat which is exported to Great Britain.

83. The placing of a foreign duty on wheat would then effect your trade?—I think so.

84. I don't mean you as an individual trader?—I think it would effect the trade of nineteen-twentieths or forty-nine-fiftieths of the members of the Association.

By the Chairman:—

85. Would the effect of a duty be injurious or beneficial?—My impression is that the trade would on the whole be benefitted by an import duty on wheat.

86. If so, why do millers import foreign wheat?—There are some millers on the line of the canal who can obtain nothing else; they can unload wheat from the canal on the floors of their mills, and can load vessels with the flour.

87. What would be the effect on those mills of an import duty?—They would grind in bond and ship direct to a foreign market.

By Mr. Dymond :—

88. Practically, it would not effect your trade?—Yes; I think so; from the fact that those manufacturers who are manufacturing almost exclusively American would get the opportunity of manufacturing a proportion of the supply for the home market.

By Mr. Sinclair :—

89. Do you mean you would manufacture more American wheat with a duty on it than now, when it is free?—There are a few mills in the Dominion who manufacture American wheat for the home market, but they would not manufacture one bushel less, because they would manufacture it for export.

90. If they bonded it, it would have an effect on the trade?—It would give us an opportunity of supplying home consumption with the home article, where we are now supplying home consumption with a foreign article.

91. They are doing so now?—Yes.

92. Do not those mills grind almost exclusively for export?—If the export demand will allow them, they do as you say; but if there is no export market then they bring the foreign article into competition with the home-grown article.

93. If the imposition of a duty is going to be an advantage who would pay the duty; of course the cost of flour is going to be increased 25c. per barrel?—I don't assume that position.

94. Must it not necessarily be the fact?—I think it might under particular circumstances, but the impression is that the price of the export article rules the whole. I don't entirely concur in that opinion. I say supply and demand rule the price.

By the Chairman :—

95. You say you have paid about 90c. per bushel for wheat during the year?—I said during three months.

96. What has been paid for exported wheat during the same time; has it been more or less?—That has been about the price for wheat shipped.

97. You ship wheat instead of flouring it when you think it more profitable?—Of course. I never shipped wheat out of my own mills except from necessity, when I could not manufacture it, except once in twenty years.

98. Did you ever find it more profitable to ship the wheat than the flour?—It is to-day, for it is a positive loss to manufacture wheat into flour for export.

99. What are the prices of wheat and flour?—92c. wheat and \$3.95 flour.

100. Would that not pay for flouring?—It would be a loss of 30c. per barrel.

101. I understood you to say that one of your difficulties was the inequality in railway freights; will you state in what way that affects you injuriously?—From the facts that there are preferential rates of freight given to individuals; not only so, but preferential shipments are given to individuals. This is not only applicable to the home market, but shipments are given to foreigners in preference to us.

102. Is there any distinction made between one mill and another over the same line of railway?—Yes.

103. I mean local?—Yes, there are.

104. Can you give an instance of that?—I can state this: my operations of necessity closed at Port Hope, where I was manufacturing 25,000 barrels a year from the fact that preference shipments were given to Toronto from which point shipments could be made eastward at 25c. per barrel less than I was paying from Port Hope. I found this out by learning from my customers in the Maritime Provinces that they could obtain my flour at cheaper rates than I shipped it from agents west of Port Hope. I knew I had not offered the flour for less, and I found it arose from the difference in the amount paid for freight; the charge was the same to begin with but from Toronto a drawback of 25c. per barrel was allowed on flour.

105. So a shipper from Port Hope was at a disadvantage of 25 cents per barrel as compared with a Toronto shipper?—At that time. I don't wish it to be inferred that this is continually the case, but I may give you another illustration: Although I ceased doing business in Port Hope, I saw this week, millers there who could not get cars, and at the same time the Station-house was filled with cars containing flour brought from the Western States.

106. I understand that, in your opinion, our Canadian market is not governed by the Liverpool market?—Not exactly; I don't know so, in my experience of twenty years.

107. Have you known the price of wheat falling in Canada, while it was rising at Liverpool?—I have.

108. To what extent?—That depends on the amount of stock carried in this and other countries. I have known it advance 5 cents here, while it was stationary at Liverpool.

109. Was there a full supply of wheat, or a deficiency?—It was entirely from a speculative feeling; whatever the prospect might have been, whether from weather, crops, short supplies or disturbance in Europe. These affected prices very considerably.

110. Where did you look for a market for the wheat you bought at that increased price?—I took for my market in Toronto, and the Province of Ontario, and as a last resort, I go to England.

111. At that particular time, where did you look for a market?—During the Prussian war there was a speculative demand in this country.

112. When it was supposed the war would continue?—There was a speculative market.

113. Was wheat falling in price?—It advanced more in proportion here than in England.

By Mr. Dymond :—

114. It was a purely speculative proceeding?—Yes.

By Mr. Platt :—

115. That is continually going on?—Ours is always a speculative business.

By Mr. Dymond :—

116. Do you ship to the Maritime Provinces?—Yes.

By the Chairman :—

117. Have you considered how many barrels of flour are required to supply the Canadian market, leaving out the farmers?—No, I don't know that.

118. Do you know the capacity of the mills used for other than farmers purposes in Canada?—No.

119. How many barrels per annum can the Ontario mills manufacture?—I could not tell you what proportion are flouring mills and what grist mills.

120. I understand that while you could have produced 60,000 barrels last year, you only produced 24,000 barrels?—Yes, and that has been about the quantity, yearly, during the last few years.

121. Supposing all the mills in Ontario were run to their full capacity, would they not do something more than supply the home market?—Yes, we must find an outside market for a large proportion. We have the capacity to manufacture four times as much as is required for the home market, if we could get the raw material.

122. Do all the millowners of Ontario belong to your Association?—No.

123. What per centage of them?—I could not tell you.

124. You state that Canadian wheat in the estimation of some, is inferior to American?—There are certain classes and grades of wheat grown in Ontario which we consider superior to the American. There are grades of American spring wheat superior to ours. I said our wheat was considered inferior from a baker's standpoint. For domestic purposes our consumers would as soon use our flour as any foreign article.

125. What does your section produce—fall or spring wheat?—About half of each in our section.

126. Which do you use for flouring?—Both.

127. What kind of wheat do you import from Chicago, when you import any?—Spring wheat.

128. Is it not all spring wheat from the West?—No, about nineteen-twentieths of the wheat imported into Ontario is spring wheat.

129. Does flour made from it do as well for shipment as that made from fall wheat?—That will depend on the kind of grain from which the flour is made—whether it is suitable for the home market or exportation.

130. Is not flour made from spring wheat more liable to spoil than flour made from winter wheat?—Not at all. It depends upon how it is harvested. If the fall wheat is harvested in a dry condition and the spring wheat in damp, moist weather one would be better than the other.

131-2. Does not spring wheat flour absorb moisture to a greater extent than fall wheat flour?—It is necessarily drier.

133. Supposing they are equally dry?—I am not a practical baker, some bakers however prefer one to the other; every baker prefers that which gives him the greater number of pounds of bread to a barrel of flour. Preference is now given to hard Chicago spring wheat flour, this year in particular.

By Mr. Dymond :—

134. Do you ship to the Maritime Provinces?—I never shipped on consignments, only on orders. I had sent it there on orders.

135. How long is it since you commenced sending flour to the Maritime Provinces?—I don't think I have sent any for one or two months.

136. Has your trade sprung up during the last few years?—Since Confederation.

137. Since which time you have been shipping flour to the Maritime Provinces? Yes, very largely; that is to Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

138. Do you mean to Montreal for the Provinces?—No, I don't ship from Montreal, but direct from Toronto.

139. How do you send it down?—Sometimes by water sometimes by rail. In summer we get freight to better advantage by water.

140. Do you ship on specific terms as to prices, or do you take the chance of the markets?—I never ship on consignment, only on a square purchase—a purchase at a price agreed upon between buyer and seller.

141. Can you give us an idea of your trade with the Maritime Province during the last two years?—During the last two years scarcely anything, and to the extent of 5,000 barrels.

142. Previous to that it was large?—Yes.

143. Do these come in competition with American flour?—Yes.

144. How do your prices range against theirs?—I suppose when our flour reaches there the price is about the same as that charged by the American's for the same grades. I have no means of coming to any other conclusion.

145. Must not the American flour on an average be taken from a line west of Chicago to the Maritime Province market?—No, it comes very largely from Detroit.

146. Where is that grown?—In Michigan.

By Mr. Dymond :—

147. Geographically has the American miller in the Maritime Province market any advantage over you?—I should think not, speaking geographically they are further away from the market.

By the Chairman :—

148. If the rates of freight were the same, you would have considerable advantage over the American miller?—Yes, if the charge were *pro rata* our flour could be carried to that market at less money than theirs.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

149. The Millers' Association asks for a duty on American grain, and that it is to benefit the millers. The imposition of that additional duty would increase the price?—We desire it specially to give us the home market

150 Now if you were given entire possession of the home market, would that increase or diminish the price?—That would depend on circumstances. If I am supplying a man with 100 barrels on which I make only 5 cents profit, this consumption is 200 barrels, and if I can supply him with the other 100 barrels I make another 5 cents for practically the same cost of manufacture, and the loss would be to the American miller who had previously furnished part of the supply.

151. Then the duty would be paid by the American miller and not by the consumer?—I presume American flour would come in and pay duty if but excluded. It might.

152. You desire to exclude American flour and grain?—It is to give us the benefit of our own market.

By Mr. Dymond:—

153. You say your shipment to the Maritime Provinces are now very small,—why so small?—From the fact that they do not pay. I cultivate a nearer home market.

154. Why are the prices so low in the Maritime Provinces at the present time?—There may be flour there on consignment or large stocks. I don't know what is the cause. There is a speculative feeling among the buyers of the Maritime Provinces at present

155. Is it not the introduction of American flour which has checked the prices?—No doubt it has had the tendency to check the prices.

156. If you are to exclude American flour your prices would be higher there?—We would get a higher price relatively for the value of the wheat.

157. You would get a higher price for your flour?—That is the supposition; we would have the market whether at higher prices or not.

By the Chairman:—

158. At the present prices you cannot afford to send wheat to the Maritime Provinces?—I cannot afford to grind one barrel of flour to send away there.

159. It would be no advantage to you to market wheat at the present prices?—I presume, notwithstanding the opinions of some, it probably might affect prices to a certain extent. I don't think it would affect prices beyond giving us a fair price for milling. There is so much competition in Ontario that the price would not be beyond its legitimate value.

160. Can the American miller sell in the Western States flour at less cost than you can?—He can do it.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

161. In winter time how do you ship to the Maritime Provinces?—By the Grand Trunk Railway.

162. Through the United States?—Yes.

163. Is that much obstruction to trade?—No, it only involves making out an invoice of the quantity and value, nothing is paid.

By the Chairman:—

164. No Consul's certificate is required?—No.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

165. The Millers' Association says the charges, trouble and delays involved in bonding grain and flour from Canadian growth or manufacture, form a grave impediment to trade between the inland and sea-board Provinces of the Dominion. Is that true?—I cannot answer that question as definitely as Mr. Goldie, who has shipped largely that way. I cannot tell what is the experience of shippers operating from between Ontario through to New York, but I can vouch for myself, and my shipments have only involved an extra shipping bill in each case.

By the Chairman:—

166. So far as your experience goes the only trouble you were put to in sending flour to the Maritime Provinces by way of Portland, was to make out an extra shipping bill?—Yes.

By Mr. Platt:—

167. You don't know anything about delays?—The faults of any delays lies more with the railways than with any obstruction.

By Mr. Dymond:—

168. Apart from the present rates, you have no difficulty as to time in laying down your flour in the Maritime Provinces; it is delivered in a reasonable time?—There were preferential shipments as well as prices. One man gets a preference for his shipments over another.

169. But after it has been once shipped you have had no difficulty in having it laid down at its destination at a given date?—I have had a good deal of trouble, and sometimes a sale has been cancelled on account of cars being delayed.

By the Chairman:—

170. All those complaints are against the railways and shipowners?—I am not speaking of the carrying trade by water, only by land.

By Mr. Dymond:—

171. You speak of the Grand Trunk Railway?—Yes.

172. Have you considered what duty you desire to see imposed on flour and wheat in order to carry out the policy of yourself and your friends?—I am a member of the Manufacturers' Association of Ontario, and a representative of the Board of Trade, by whom a resolution was passed stating that equal duties should be imposed on all foreign produce of the farm, the forest and the mine, and manufactures thereof which the country where these articles are produced impose on similar articles when produced in Canada. That was the unanimous resolution of the manufacturers of Ontario, and I concur in it.

173. What is the duty levied by the Americans on flour?—Twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.

174. That would average about one dollar per barrel?—They have a discriminating tariff in favor of their millers, 20 per cent. on flour and 20 cents a bushel on wheat.

175. What duty would you propose?—A reciprocal tariff.

176. That is what you ask?—Yes, I ask for that as a representative of the Manufacturers and Millers' Association.

177. If we were to place a duty of \$1.50 per barrel on American flour entering the Maritime Provinces, you would be able to charge \$1.50 more for your flour?—I don't say that. I don't think I should be able to get \$7.50 per barrel for flour when it is only \$5.00 in the American market.

178. Your price would rise in proportion?—There is a corresponding value between the wheat purchasers in the American markets and in the Canadian market.

By the Chairman:—

179. What makes that corresponding value?—I mean that if speculation was high in Chicago, for instance, it has a corresponding effect in Ontario.

180. Would not the competition in Ontario be the same after a duty of 20 per cent. was put on imported flour?—Competition would be the same on one side as the other. In Ontario I never saw the time when it had that effect. I have milled under a tariff and without a tariff.

181. Have you ever seen the time when there was a duty of 20 cents a bushel on wheat from the United States?—No.

182. Would prices in Canada and the United States remain the same, if your policy were adopted?—I presume so to a certain extent.

183. What is it that operates to make prices in Canada and the United States the same, notwithstanding the hostile tariff?—I presume what regulate prices are supply and demand and a speculative feeling.

184. Where is this demand that is operating in the two countries in the same way, viz.: keeping prices down?—There is a demand wherever there is consumption, and the question is whether there are more manufacturers to supply the consumption than there is demand.

By Mr. Dymond:—

185. You could not sell in the Maritime Provinces, because the prices were too low?—Yes.

186. You stated also that the American importation had a tendency to keep down prices there?—That is my impression.

187. You propose, therefore to protect yourself and enable you to get a better price by imposing a moderate duty on American importations?—That is my opinion.

188. And you have suggested a duty of \$1.00 or \$1.50 per barrel?—I said 20 per cent., a reciprocal tariff.

189. Does the price of a barrel of flour in the States not sometimes rise to \$7.00?—The quotations are from \$5 to \$10 to-day in the States.

190. Under a reciprocal tariff it might be \$1.50 per barrel?—It might be.

191. Have you any idea of the number of barrels of flour consumed annually in the Maritime Provinces?—I presume one barrel per head.

192. The population is about 700,000 or 800,000 people?—I suppose so. I saw lately an account of 400,000 barrels of American flour being sent into Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.

193. The effect of placing a duty on flour would be to raise the price in the Maritime Provinces?—When the price is below a producing rate there is a positive loss, and our exportation is to obtain some return for our labour and capital.

By Mr. Platt:—

194. Supposing there were 20 per cent. duty levied on American flour and wheat, don't you think there would be competition enough in Ontario to keep the price of flour at the very lowest profit?—I do.

195. It would raise the price scarcely 5 cents a barrel.

196. The competition is so strong that the millers cannot unite or combine on the purchase of wheat for 24 hours.

By Mr. Sinclair:—

197. You say you cannot export flour with profit to the Maritime Provinces on account of the American competition. Why does not the competition keep down the price of American wheat in the Maritime Province market?—The speculation is running on Canada wheat, and it is now prohibitory as far as milling goes.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

198. You think the duty would cure the speculation?—We are seeking for it, but we do not know what the result will be.

By Mr. Dymond:—

199. Could you not manufacture much more than now, if you had a demand for your flour?—Certainly.

200. Then if there was no American competition in the Maritime Provinces market, you would supply its place by home competition?—That is the proposition.

201. Then what benefit would result if there was the same competition between yourselves, as between yourselves and the Americans?—None, if we manufactured too much; we would compete among ourselves.

By Mr. Workman:—

202. But the farmer would get a better price for his wheat?—Yes.

203. You have frequently known the price of wheat in Chicago or Milwaukee higher than in Glasgow or Liverpool at the same time?—I don't think it would pay to ship a cargo of wheat to-day. It is a speculative feeling that is keeping up prices and acting to our detriment in Canada.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

204. If the prices are higher there than in Liverpool, that speculative feeling acts on the farmer?—The price of wheat is higher in Chicago to-day than in Ontario.

By Mr. Dymond:—

205. Is the American flour imported into the Maritime Provinces of the same grade as Ontario flour?—The American flour is not subjected to an inspection either when imported or over there. They make a grade to suit a particular market. Our good flour is being competed against by an inferior flour imported into the Maritime Provinces.

206. You have no market in the West Indies or South America?—None at all.

207. Your flour would require a particular mode of preparation for those markets?—The expense would be such that the operation would not pay; it was tried some ten years ago.

By the Chairman :—

208. Your flour is not subjected to compulsory inspection?—No; there is an Inspector Law by which it is provided that if the buyer wants it inspected he can say it shall be inspected. It is not compulsory.

209. It is a matter of contract between buyer and seller?—Exactly.

210. The buyers of American flour could insist on the same thing?—No; I never heard of the inspection of American flour in this country.

211. If it was a matter of contract, the purchaser would not accept it unless inspected?—I presume the Canadian purchaser has some idea of the article he is going to get, but I am not aware of any inspection.

212. They would both stand on the same terms; no inspection would be made unless both parties were willing?—There need not be inspection if the contract says "inspection compulsory," but if it is omitted the seller is compelled to have it inspected.

213. You are not sure that foreign flour is not inspected?—I think it is not. At a meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade a motion was brought forward to make the inspection compulsory. It is at present a matter between buyer and seller.

By Mr. Dymond :—

214. Barrel by barrel, you don't know the average difference in value between American and Canadian flour in the Maritime Provinces?—Our grades are not the same as their grades. The American manufacturers supply special grades for special markets in their own States.

215. Do you think that is one reason why they control the markets of the Maritime Provinces?—Yes.

216. They manufacture a flour which suits that market?—Yes.

217. As a matter of fact the Maritime Provinces are being supplied with flour from the United States?—Yes.

218. At rates below what you can afford to supply them?—Yes.

219. If the prices were increased by the imposition of a duty the consumer would lose to the extent you would gain?—The present price of wheat prohibits the manufacture of wheat into flour to-day at any profit.

220. If the American millers were excluded from the Maritime Provinces' market by a high tariff, the people of those Provinces would be compelled to purchase from you, would they not?—They would get their supplies from the Dominion, either from Quebec or Ontario.

221. You would not supply them at the present prices?—I would not.

222. Then they would have to give higher prices?—If they did not give higher prices, I must obtain the wheat at a lower price.

223. You are not prohibited by any inspection law from manufacturing any grade you please?—No.

224. You could manufacture a grade to suit the Maritime Provinces market? No; there are different grades required for the Maritime Provinces.

225. Why could you not manufacture a particular grade?—From the fact that I am under the necessity of manufacturing a certain percentage of a very superior grade which must bring me a corresponding value with the American superior flour which they manufacture and sell. If we had the United States market to-day we would be pleased.

226. Then that which would cure all your grievances, as far as legislation could cure them, would be reciprocity?—I don't know; that would be all we would ask. I would, as a miller, rather have the United States market than any tariff or duties.

227-28. If the United States market were opened to you, you could fairly compete with the millers of the States?—Yes; there are grades of flour manufactured in the United States at one or two dollars a barrel higher than in Canada. They have educated their people to use a very superior article which they are making from their spring wheat, which is giving better satisfaction than any flour they can make from fall wheat; as much as fifty or seventy-five per cent is of that superior grade. They have got the home market for the manufactured article on which, under the price of

wheat which they are paying in the Chicago market, they are making a handsome profit. If they have to sell the balance, the lower grades, at less than cost, they still obtain sufficient from the superior grades to allow them to sell those lower grades at what they can get. They are obliged to find a market for them, and they are finding it largely in Canada. I had a miller in my employ for eleven years, and from necessity of circumstances he went to Detroit. I know from practical experience that those lower grades of American flour are coming into competition with our manufacture.

229. Is there anything to prevent you from manufacturing flour in the same way?—There is not if I can get the wheat. What they use is what is called Minnesota Spring Wheat.

230. Placing a duty on imported flour and wheat will not help you to get that particular class of wheat?—I can manufacture anything the American miller can if I have the necessary wheat and machinery; but they have educated the people up to buying a superior grade of flour, and paying a high price for it, while our people will not pay two dollars per barrel for a superior article.

By the Chairman:—

231. The American people are paying part of the price of the flour furnished to the Maritime Provinces, which goes into the pockets of the American miller?—They are getting a handsome profit on that grade which the American people are buying.

232. Then, they are selling the higher grades for more than they are worth to the American people, and the inferior grades for less than their value?—I don't suppose so, because the people are willing to pay the price.

By Mr. Dymond.

233. Don't you know that flour of a very superior grade is manufactured in Galt for the Boston market?—No.

234. Is it not flour which fetches a very high price?—Yes. It is called Haxall Flour. There was an attempt made at Waterloo to manufacture it, but I have not heard that it was a success. I understood the miller closed his mill a few weeks ago.

235. You don't know anything personally about it?—I have seen the flour, but the quantity does not amount to twenty barrels a day.

Mr. JAMES GOLDIE called and examined:

Witness:—

The milling interest is in a very depressed condition and is gradually getting worse for the change in the manner of milling in the United States, which throws a large quantity of flour on this market.

By Mr. Dymond:—

236. To what do you ascribe the depression in the market?—From the throwing of a large quantity of inferior grades of flour into the market.

237. Who manufacture the inferior grades?—By the new process of manufacturing flour, American millers can make a large percentage of a very superior class; and having their own home market, they are able to dispose of it at high prices relatively to other grades, and the lower grades they are able to sell at a comparatively low price. A good many of these lower grades which go into the Maritime Provinces are what we have to compete against. The only way anyone can manufacture flour in Ontario and live out of the business is to make special grades to suit a particular trade he may have.

238. Are you not doing that?—I have been doing it for the past two years.

By the Chairman:—

239. Where do you find a market for your manufactured article?—Very largely in the Maritime Provinces.

By Mr. Dymond:—

240. What are your shipments annually?—Five thousand barrels per month.

241. Is that of a low grade of flour?—No; a very fair grade. I make it particularly to suit them, to suit the wants of my customers.

By the Chairman :—

242. Are you aware whether the superior grades manufactured in the United States are manufactured in any mill in Canada?—Yes; I do my self; but owing to the fact that there is such a small market here for that grade, it does not pay to do it—that is, to manufacture it in that way. Our people won't pay the higher price in proportion to that charged for the inferior grades.

By Mr. Platt :—

243. The duty imposed enables the American millers to command their own prices for the best quality of flour?—We cannot pay a duty amounting to \$1.25 and \$1.40 per barrel for export to the United States.

244. Therefore, they get more profit on that quantity than on the other class of flour which they send to the Maritime Provinces?—They make the profit on the better class.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

245. Is that not to the advantage of the poor people of the Maritime Provinces? It may or may not be so.

By the Chairman :—

246. You say that by the Americans having exclusive control of their flour market, owing to prohibitory duties, they can ask a high price for the superior varieties of fine flour?—I don't think it would make much difference if our flour was admitted. I am not prepared to say that they can ask a higher price for that reason; but there is such a large mass of the people who will pay a high price for the high grades of flour that the millers have an almost unlimited market for it.

247. These high grades are manufactured at considerable profit, looking at the present high price of wheat?—Generally speaking.

248. The competitions among American millers has not brought down the prices there to a minimum on the fine varieties?—There is probably more competition among the millers on that grade than any other.

By Mr. Carmichael :

249. Is your name to this petition of the Millers' Association?—Yes.

250. The statement it contains is correct?—Yes.

251. It states that the charges involved in bonding grain is a great impediment to trade?—Yes.

252. That is your personal experience?—Yes.

253. It forms a great impediment to trade?—Yes, I think so; I think Mr. Luke has not had as much experience as myself on this matter. Some time ago I tried to ship to the Maritime Provinces by way of Boston; sent flour there for sale to meet the wants of a class of customers coming there with fishing vessels and taking small quantities in return; but I found the custom house charges were so excessive I was bound to quit it. Every car-load had to be entered at the custom house and so much was charged upon it; it had afterwards to be cleared and bonds given when expired, and these bonds had to be cancelled in the Province before the American Consul.

254. That formed a considerable impediment to your trade?—Yes; if I was sending it direct it was not so much trouble, but still there is expense.

By Mr. Dymond :—

255. You have manufactured wheat in bond?—I have.

256. Would not that be exceedingly desirable where it is partly a foreign and partly a home trade?—Of course it would be more troublesome.

257. Unless you were to bond your wheat, you would be enabled to use foreign wheat; you must either have a bonding system for wheat manufactured or you cannot take the foreign wheat, supposing we put a duty on it?—Not if there is a duty upon it.

By Mr. Platt :—

258. When you ship to Boston you have the expense of storage and re-shipping, but when Mr. Luke gets an order from the Lower Provinces he has no such expense, his shipments being direct?—Yes; I have extra expenses, but there are expenses upon it, even with Mr. Luke's method of shipment.

By Mr. Dymond:—

259. Your trade by Boston with the Maritime Provinces would be practicable but for these restrictions?—Yes; it would depend upon the freight. It was the manner in which the railways regulated their freights that led me to adopt the plan I have mentioned.

260. But you could compete successfully with American millers, assuming that those impediments were not in the way?—There would still be a difference; the people there wanted a certain grade of flour at a certain price.

261. Was yours a lighter grade than the Americans'?—Yes; generally speaking, it would suit them better to get it at the same price.

262. What amount of capital have you in your mill?—I have invested about \$70,000.

263. Including the floating capital?—No; that is the fixed capital.

264. Have you any knowledge of the difference of wages and expense of manufacturing flour in this country and the United States?—I don't know; some years ago the wages were higher in the United States, but there is not much difference now.

By the Chairman:—

265. As a matter of fact, if you are grinding in bond, away from the canals and in the interior, you could not conveniently carry on milling at all?—I don't think there would be any profit in it, for it would cost too much to bring wheat by rail, generally speaking; it may do once in a long while. You can best conduct the business alongside the canals where there is water communication.

266. Is there anything further you wish to state to the Committee?—I don't think so; not knowing I had to come before the Committee, I have nothing in the way of statistics prepared.

By Mr. Dymond:—

267. How many millers are members of your Association?—I could not tell exactly, for they are joining every few days, there have been quite a number of additions lately.

268. Will they number 200 or 300?—Not quite three hundred are connected with us yet, but there will be that number soon.

By the Chairman:—

269. Have you any idea of the number of flouring mills in Ontario?—From 1,000 to 1,200, but a portion of them do not do flouring for export.

270. Have you any idea of the quantity of flour they could manufacture if worked to their full capacity?—I could not say.

271. The Association has not taken steps to enquire into that matter?—No; the Association is in its infancy.

By Mr. Platt:—

272. Taking the same qualities of wheat, is not the price a little less in Chicago, than where you buy it in your neighbourhood?—Considering the price in money, it is generally.

273. So that would enable the American millers to compete with you in the Maritime Provinces?—Yes; the great fluctuation of gold makes it worse for us.

By the Chairman:—

274. You speak of the superior quality of American flour, is that made from any wheat?—Yes; from any wheat, but more particularly from hard Minnesota spring wheat, it makes the finest flour of any variety.

275. But it is made from all varieties?—Yes; there are a good many mills manufacturing it here, but from the limited demand for that grade of flour, they have to mix it among the lower grades.

By Mr. Platt:—

276. If you had free trade with the United States would you not be able to get wheat in this country from which you could make as good flour as the United States? Generally speaking, in some grade we would; I would undertake to compete with all the world if we had the United States market to send it to.

By the Chairman :—

277. What effect would reciprocity in wheat and flour with the United States have?—I would not like to say.

278. You think that would be the best thing which could be had?—Of course we would not ask any favours.

By Mr. Platt :—

279. At the time you had reciprocity did you not manufacture very largely for the United States?—Yes; very largely, and since that, even since paying the duty, I had a large trade—10,000, 15,000 or 20,000 barrels a year.

CARRYING TRADE.

FRIDAY, March 17th, 1876.

Mr. C. J. BRYDGES, called and examined :

By the Chairman :—

1. We have had certain statements made to us by members of the Millers' Association that one of their difficulties in sending Canadian flour to the Maritime Provinces on equal terms with American Millers, was that there were discriminations in favour of the American freight shipped through by the Grand Trunk Railway, and that they were placed at a disadvantage in this respect. Can you give us any information with regard to it?—Do you mean as to the present rate of freights?

2. Yes?—Generally I may say that the rates through Canada have been reducing for several years, though not to the same extent that the through rates on American railways have been reduced. I believe at the present time the rates from Chicago to Western points are lower than they ever have been before. The present rate for flour from Chicago and New York is, I believe, 80 cents per barrel, American currency, on all lines of railway, including those of which Canadian railways are a portion, and 40 cents per hundred pounds for grain and heavy articles. The rates that are being charged from the principal places in Canada, as far as I know, are 70 cents to St. John and 80 cents to Halifax per barrel, not including the cost of insurance at Portland. These rates are in gold. I don't believe there is any discrimination with the object of diverting trade from Canadian ports of shipment, but there is no doubt that the excessive low rates which are at present charged on American railways has the effect of making the rates in Canada appear comparatively high, although absolutely very low; that is with regard to the cost of transportation, and any probable profit on the operation. I have known the rate from Chicago to New York to be as high as \$2.50 per barrel, and they have been steadily declining during my experience of Canadian railways for twenty years, with occasional spasms of revival, particularly during the American war.

By Mr. Dymond :—

3. Are these rates to St. John and Halifax from Montreal?—From Toronto, Guelph, Paris, and Brantford; the principal milling points in fact.

By the Chairman :—

4. It was stated to us the other day that the rate from Toronto eastward had been 25 cents per barrel less than from Port Hope. Do you know any reason why that was the case?—I don't know any reason why it should be so. I never knew of such a case. The Toronto rate had always governed the rates for distances this side of Toronto; Port Hope and other places have been charged as much as Toronto, but I never knew of their being charged more.

5. At these rates would Western Canada shippers be placed at a disadvantage as compared with American shippers?—I think not. Any flour shipped from Chicago and New York for the Maritime Provinces, after paying 80 cents per barrel, and all charges in New York, has to pay the cost of transport from New York to Halifax or St. John, or whatever port it is going to.

By Mr. Dymond :—

6. Does this flour mostly find its way by rail to the Lower Provinces ?—It varies a good deal. It depends somewhat on the rates of freight that happen to be current at New York and Boston ; but the great bulk of the flour that goes in there, taking one year with another, is from Canada. A great deal goes in by way of the Gulf in summer, and to Pictou and Shediac.

By the Chairman :—

7. How do the charges by water compare with those by rail ?—They have been exceedingly various. It is almost impossible to fix a standard. They have taken flour from Montreal to Pictou and charged 50 cents and 60 cents a barrel, and I know they have carried it as low as 25 cents. That of course is without insurance.

By Mr. Dymond :—

8. Would fifty cents or sixty cents be a maximum price ?—Yes.

9. That would be 70 cents or 80 cents to Halifax ?—About 20 cents a barrel on to Halifax.

10. Then there is no practical advantage in sending by water ?—Except when the lines get into a condition of competition, and reduce the rates, as they do occasionally. To these rates has to be added the cost of insurance.

By the Chairman :—

11. That would be more than the rate by rail, which you said was 80 cents from Montreal—Boats bring it down from Toronto to Montreal at 20 cents per barrel.

By Mr. Charlton :—

12. What is the insurance ?—It varies ; on an average it will range from six to ten cents per barrel, according to the season of the year.

By Mr. Dymond :—

13. A barrel of flour shipped originally from Chicago, by the time it reached St. John, or Halifax, would have no advantage over a barrel shipped from Western Canada ?—I think it would cost more.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

14. Does not the great volume of flour for the Maritime Provinces go by the Gulf in the summer time ?—No doubt.

15. They find it practically cheaper to carry flour by water than by rail ?—They have carried goods, especially during last summer, by water at lower rates than they were carried from Montreal to Portland by rail, and from there by water ; but the rates last year were very exceptional and very low. There were two or three lines competing, and they brought down the prices.

By the Chairman :—

16. Will the Intercolonial be a cheaper route than from Montreal to Portland by rail, and thence by water ?—No ; I don't think the Intercolonial can carry anything at less than the rates I have mentioned. The distance from Toronto to Halifax will be 1180 miles. I don't think it will be possible to do that distance for less than 70 cents to 80 cents per barrel, and that will not do more than cover the bare cost. Of course there will be this advantage—there will be no handling. Flour will be put in cars at the miller's door, and landed at the point of destination, and there will be no insurance or bonding charges.

(The evidence of Mr. Lukes, regarding the cost of transporting flour from Port Hope compared with Toronto, was here read.)

By the Chairman :—

17. Are you are aware of anything of that sort ?—My experience is that it is not the case. The usual way to make a tariff of rates is to group a number of stations together, and not make a separate rate for each station. The rate from Toronto, for instance, will apply for a considerable distance east and west of that city.

18. Mr. Lukes speaks in his evidence of preferential rates to individuals on the Grand Trunk, and mentions that while the rates from Toronto and Port Hope were the same, shippers from the former place were allowed a drawback of 25 cents per barrel. Have you any knowledge of that ?—No, I never knew such a case. The

rate from each station is fixed and applies to every one shipping from it. It is a rate for a station, not for an individual.

By Mr. Dymond :—

19. Would there be any reduction suppose a very large contract was made by any one in Toronto to ship many car loads?—It would be possible, but I never knew such a case.

By the Chairman :—

20. Now that the Intercolonial Railway is completed, would it not be in the interest of the Grand Trunk Railway to decline receiving freights of flour from Chicago at low rates, when the market could be supplied from Ontario?—Yes; but the traffic that goes from Chicago to New York is not for the Lower Provinces alone. It is an enormous business for European shipment, and consumption in New York and the State of New York, and if the Grand Trunk or Great Western were to decline to carry the traffic at the rates current, they would lose the business. There are other railways between Chicago and New York which would take it. The American railways practically fix the rates, the Canadian railways having no control over that matter.

21. When they carry Chicago flour to Portland or Halifax, is it not to the exclusion of Canadian flour over the same railways to the Maritime Provinces?—No flour that I am aware of is ever carried from Chicago over the Grand Trunk to Portland for shipment to Halifax. In my time there never was a through bill of lading of that sort. I don't believe there has been any such since.

By Mr. Dymond :—

22. The amount of flour shipped direct from Chicago to the Maritime Provinces is so small that it need not be taken into account in any argument?—There may have been a few cases. I should not like to say there have been no direct shipments from Chicago to Halifax or St. John. Bills of lading are issued from Chicago to Liverpool, through New York and Portland, but I have no recollection of ever having issued a through bill of lading to St. John or Halifax.

23. How would the rates from Chicago to Liverpool compare with those from Toronto to Liverpool?—They would be higher from Chicago than from Toronto.

24. By how much?—It would be very difficult to give an average of that. The rates from Chicago sometimes fluctuate very materially indeed, and depend a good deal upon the rate of freight from New York to Liverpool. The Grand Trunk has got arrangements with certain steamers at Portland, and they have not got the competing rates as in New York, where several lines are running, and even eight or ten steamers are leaving New York weekly.

25. Would the charges from Toronto to Liverpool invariably be less than from Chicago?—I could not say invariably, but generally.

26. There has been an allegation made that a contract could be made at a less rate from Chicago to Liverpool than from Toronto to Liverpool?—In some cases that, I dare say, has been done. Occasionally they get into a great fight in the United States about rates, and they carry practically for nothing for two or three weeks, and particular cases might be adduced to show that there were absolutely lower rates quoted on particular days from Chicago to Liverpool than from Toronto. But it is not the rule.

By Mr. Dymond :—

27. In a letter written by Mr. W. S. Howland he says :—"I have probably more faith in the future of the Intercolonial Railway than the majority of people. Taking the same figures roughly, and assuming the net cost of coal at Spring Hill not to exceed Pictou as I have quoted, the Intercolonial might have good freights to-day in barrel flour from here and coal from Spring Hill. Take \$80 per car as the average freight of flour down from Toronto to Halifax, and allow \$2.36 or \$3 per ton for coal up, assuming the average distance at 1200 miles, $80 \times 36 = \$116$, which is nearly one cent per ton per mile for the two trips. Now this is more than any railway in either the States or Canada is earning. In fact the majority of these railways are not netting over five-eighths of a cent per mile?"—He has evidently fallen into an error

in his calculation, because taking the figures at \$80 one way, and \$36 the other, they make \$116, and the distance there and back, if it is 1200 miles one way, must be 2,400. I cannot see how he can make the rate out one-half cent per mile. There is another question which Mr. Howland has not considered. You cannot carry flour and coal in the same cars. Under the system adopted in loading coal at the pit's mouth, you could not get it into a box car to start with. First, you must bring the coal to the pit's mouth, then pass it over screens, and instead of, as is now done, putting it into open waggons with a mechanical arrangement, by which it is let out when it gets to its destination, you would have to put it on platforms, and by hand labour, shovel it into the box cars, and when it arrived at its destination it would have to be shovelled out. It is impossible to carry coal profitably, except in large quantities, in the same way as it is carried all over the world, in cars adapted for the purpose, getting rid entirely of manual labour and doing everything mechanically. All the mines in Nova Scotia are arranged so that when the coal comes up the slope or shaft, and is brought to the surface, it is dumped from the cars that bring it from the mine over a screen, from which it passes into the open cars, which are then taken to their destination. On the Intercolonial, we have provided at all the principal stations, coal drops, as in the United States and England. The cars are run up an inclined plane, the bottom of each car is opened by a lever, and the coal drops out mechanically, no handling being required.

28. Would it be possible to carry freight at those rates?—I doubt it. You mean simply the cost without a question of profit.

29. Would it cost more to carry it?—It certainly would cost that. I can illustrate it in this way. The distance from Spring Hill, the nearest coal field to Canada, is 440 miles from Rivière du Loup by the Intercolonial. From Rivière du Loup to Montreal is 284 miles; these distances added together give 724 miles as the distance from Montreal to our nearest coal field at present open. A train loaded at Spring Hill, in those waggons I have referred, and which are the cheapest way of carrying a large amount of dead weight, will haul 250 tons of coal at the outside. All the experience we have had all over this continent goes to show that on the lowest average the cost is one dollar per mile for every train run over the different railways. Freight trains really cost more because they are heavier and have more appliances about them than passenger trains. But taking the cost at one dollar per mile, it would cost absolutely \$724 to take a train from Spring Hill to Montreal, and you would get for that 250 tons. It would, therefore, require very nearly \$3 per ton to cover actual cost of carriage to Montreal. That is the closest possible calculation, without considering any question of profit or any of those risks which are incident to a large traffic; and then you have to consider that you have to take the cars back empty. That would be rather less than half a cent per mile. I don't believe coal could be carried from Spring Hill to Montreal, without incurring loss, for less than \$3 per ton, and to Toronto for not less than \$5 per ton. The Grand Trunk has made a contract for their coal supply, 30,000 tons, for \$4.50 per ton from Pictou, delivered on the wharf at Montreal with wharfage paid. I communicated with the Grand Trunk authorities when I understood they were about to make a contract, to see if the experiment could not be made of bringing coal from Spring Hill over the Intercolonial in order to try how it worked. On going into calculation I found that they had contracted at \$4.50 per ton for the delivery of coal at Montreal, to which must be added 20 cents per ton cost of handling it from the wharf to their yard, making the price \$4.70 delivered in their yard. I communicated with Spring Hill and asked at what price they could deliver 10,000 tons on board our cars at the Junction and they told me the best they could do was \$2 per ton. Therefore, the coal would only have got from Spring Hill to Montreal on the same terms that the Grand Trunk have contracted at—\$2.70, which in my judgment, is less than the absolute cost, without taking into account the cost of returning the empty waggons.

30. The coal for which the Grand Trunk have contracted will be brought by water?—Yes.

By Mr. Charlton:—

31. What is the maximum grade on the Intercolonial?—1 in 100.

32. How many loaded cars can be hauled in a train?—Two hundred and fifty tons is the outside load for a train.

33. Twenty-five cars?—They hold five tons, nearly six tons. These cars into which we put six tons of coal, don't weigh over three and a quarter tons, whereas, if you use box cars, as Mr. Howland suggests, weighing about nine tons, you can only put ten tons into each of these.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

34. Mr. Howland, judging by his letter, imagines you can carry the same quantity of flour down that you can carry coal up?—That is impossible; the quantity of coal brought up would be very much greater than any down cargo.

35. Must not the coal trade be carried on with wagons especially made to carry coal and be returned empty?—Yes; it is the universal custom.

By the Chairman:—

36. When you say \$3 per ton would be barely sufficient to pay expenses, do you intend it to include the cost of taking the cars back to the pit?—I say exclusive of that cost.

37. The cars could not be used for any other purpose than carrying coal?—No.

38. So the cost of returning the cars to the coal mine must be included?—The cost of returning the empty cars we usually assume at about one-half the cost of hauling them loaded. That would bring the cost to about \$4.50 per ton. I, however, think that would be probably rather high.

39. It would be \$7.50 per ton to Toronto?—Yes.

40. Do you regard the railway charges prohibitory as regards Nova Scotia coal coming to Toronto?—I do.

By Mr. Charlton:—

41. You said just now that that rate would be rather high, how much too high?—Speaking for the Intercolonial, I would be prepared to carry through to Montreal on the basis of \$4 per ton. The Grand Trunk would look at the subject in a different way than I am prepared to do in utilizing a public railway without reference to profit.

By the Chairman:—

42. Would \$4 per ton cover the expense?—I think it would.

43. Would it keep the cars in repair?—Yes; when I spoke of \$1 per mile, I include all the expenses to which the railway is subjected.

By Mr. Dymond:—

44. From the construction of the Intercolonial you could carry cheaper than the Grand Trunk could carry between Rivière du Loup and Montreal?—The Intercolonial is able to carry at the lowest possible rate owing to the excellence of the railway; there is no doubt about that.

By the Chairman:—

45. What is coal worth at the coal fields?—I am buying it for the Intercolonial at \$2 per ton delivered on our cars.

By Mr. Platt:—

46. Where?—Pictou and Spring Hill.

By Mr. Dymond:—

47. Could the road make a sacrifice on coal freights in order to obtain more freights?—I don't think there would be any object in doing so.

48. Would it not be profitable to do so, if you could create upward freights?—I would not like to recommend anybody to carry coal upon railways at less than the actual cost.

49. As a railway man you would not enter into a speculation of that kind?—Certainly not.

50. Do you know the cost of freight by sea as compared with that by rail?—\$4.50 is the price I charged at Montreal by water from Pictou. The cost of the coal is \$2 put on board of a vessel.

By the Chairman :—

51. Taking the cost on board at \$2 per ton, for what could it be delivered at Toronto if the same rates were charged west of Montreal as to that point?—I should think not less than \$6 per ton.

52. Including the price of the coal?—No.

53. Then the price, inclusive, would be \$8 in Toronto?—Yes. I don't think it is possible to carry Nova Scotia coal west of Montreal.

54. What return cargoes could be had from Nova Scotia, supposing the people were supplied with flour by rail from Toronto?—There is nothing but coal, that I am aware of.

By Mr. Charlton :—

55. Your experience in the use of coal will enable you to state what are the comparative qualities of Nova Scotia coal and that obtained from the Ohio mines?—The quality of coal you get in the Western States is very varied : some is excellent, and some is not. The best coal received in Toronto comes from Cleveland and Erie, and it is much better than the Nova Scotian coal in my opinion. But there is a good deal of coal which comes from points a couple of hundred miles from Buffalo, which is not better than Nova Scotia coal, and perhaps not so good. We are using on the Intercolonial coal obtained from Pictou and Spring Hill, and with very satisfactory results. I think Briar Hill coal, and coal from the same locality is better than Pictou coal. I consider it better myself, but there are other classes of coal that I don't consider as good as Pictou. There is more sulphur in them.

By Mr. Dymond :—

56. As far as Montreal Nova Scotia coal will compete favorably with American coal?—Yes.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

57. How does Sydney or Cape Breton coal compare with Pictou?—I should myself prefer Pictou.

By Mr. Dymond :—

58. How do the prices of coal compare with those for American coal in Toronto?—I don't think the price is much different in the two cities. Of course, Montreal has to get into communication with the anthracite coal fields by railway. We cannot yet tell what effect it will have on prices.

By Mr. Charlton :—

59. Is that the new line west of Lake Champlain?—Yes.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

60. According to your opinion in order to send Nova Scotia coal to Toronto or points west of Montreal, a very large tax would have to be imposed on anthracite coal from the United States?—Anthracite coal is largely used in Montreal now ; it comes in during the summer by water. Now that railways have brought Montreal in connection with the anthracite coal fields, it will come in day by day as it is wanted, as coal goes to St. John and Halifax ; and instead of large stocks being held, it will be brought in as required for consumption from week to week.

61. If we put a tax on anthracite coal, that would have a more direct effect on the Nova Scotia product than to place a duty on bituminous coal?—If you put a duty on anthracite coal it would only increase the price, because for the purposes for which anthracite coal is used, you could not use bituminous coal. It would be very expensive in Montreal to use bituminous coal for all house purposes.

By the Chairman :—

62. What tax would be necessary on coal to displace United States coal from the Ontario market, and introduce Nova Scotian coal?—I don't know. That is a political rather than a railway question. If coal was going to be carried from Nova Scotia to Toronto, the true plan to adopt would be to establish some yard, to which all the dealers could have access, and put an inclined plane in the centre, and let the coal out of the cars by mechanical arrangements. You would thus save wharfage and everything except drawage from the yard to the consumer's house. If it was carried by water you would have to pay wharfage and the cost of getting it out of the ship.

63. Would not that go far towards equalizing the difference in freight?—I don't know what the wharfage charges are in Toronto. I don't suppose you could get it out of the vessel in Toronto, including wharfage charges, under forty cents a ton. In Montreal the wharfage is 12½ cents a ton.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

64. The owner of the cargo pays the wharfage?—That is a matter of arrangement.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

MONDAY, 13th March, 1876.

Mr. PETER ALFRED CROSBY called and examined:

By the Chairman:—

1. You are engaged in the Dominion Type Foundry?—Yes.
2. Where is your establishment?—In Montreal.
3. How long has your establishment existed?—It has existed since 1830. The present Company have been proprietors of it since 1873.
4. Are you carrying on an extensive business?—We do a pretty fair business.
5. What is the amount of capital invested in plant?—The total amount of capital of the Company is \$100,000. The larger proportion of it is paid up.
6. How many hands do you employ?—Between 90 and 100. We have now 92 I think.
7. What is the value of the raw material that you use for the year?—I think we must use a good deal. I can tell you by adding it up.
8. Do you know the value of the type you turn out yearly with that number of hands?—We produce about \$50,000 or \$60,000 worth of type.
9. That is the absolute value of the type?—Yes.
10. That would be about \$800 to each hand?—Yes, something like that.
11. Do you have to pay a high price for labour?—The prices are almost the same in Canada as are paid in the United States by American Type Founders there.
12. What would be the average per man?—The average wages per man would be \$11 or \$12 per week.
13. Do you remember what amount you paid out last year for wages?—I think our wages last year amounted to about \$35,000.
14. What material do you use in your business?—Antimony, lead and tin.
15. Where do you obtain your raw material?—Well, generally from the merchants of Montreal. We import very little.
16. Where do the merchants obtain it?—Well, the antimony that is used comes generally from Germany.
17. And the lead?—The lead we buy in Montreal.
18. Is it imported from Europe or the United States?—I don't know. I know we don't use any of Canadian production.
19. What is the reason?—I don't know that there is any sold. If any were offered us to buy, we would gladly buy it. The lead is the largest article used in the production of type.
20. How does the price of raw material in Canada compare with the price in the United States?—I believe they are the same, because if it is imported for us from New York, we find we have to pay a gold price for it.
21. Tin and antimony are not American productions, are they?—No; but they come through from New York to us.
22. Do you know what tariff is upon tin?—No, it comes through in bond to us.

By Mr. Workman:—

23. You use block tin?—Yes.

By Mr. Platt:—

24. Do you pay any duty on that here?—No; these are considered raw materials, and come in free under our tariff.

By the Chairman:—

25. Then there are no raw materials you use in making type which pays a duty under our tariff?—No.

26. What countries are you called upon to compete with?—Principally with the English market.

27. The type that competes with yours is brought from England principally?—Yes, with the Roman type.

28. Large quantities of this type are made in Scotland?—Yes; London also.

29. How does the cost of labour there compare with its cost here?—I believe it is one-half less.

30. Have you compared the current price of the raw material in Scotland and England with the current prices of similar material in Montreal?—I have not compared them.

31. Are your hands paid by the piece?—Yes.

32. What per centage of the value of type is the wages? You produce, you say, \$60,000 a year, and to produce that you employ about 90 or 100 persons. What would be the average for the year?—Last year, which was our largest year, I think the cost of production would be from seventy to ninety persons.

33. What would be the average wages of the whole of the hands?—\$450 throughout the year.

By Mr. Platt:—

34. How many boys have you got engaged?—Not many; but there are about fifty girls.

35. The girls will be one-half of the employees in your establishment?—Yes, and some of them get \$6 a week.

By the Chairman:—

36. Then you paid \$23,400 as wages last year?—I didn't put down the office hands.

37. How much would that be more?—That comes to about \$10,000 more.

38. What are these engaged upon?—Well, there is a messenger, book-keeper, traveller, invoice clerk, storekeeper, and the clerk we call shipping clerk.

39. That would be \$33,400?—Yes, it comes to about \$35,000.

40. What is the deterioration of your plant?—The production of type is one of the most expensive businesses that can be engaged in. For instance, if we produce a font of type to-day we have to select a new face, and that requires ninety matrices, and each matrice cost \$1.50. This gives a cost of \$125 to produce a new font of type. If it is newspaper type, that is type used in setting up newspapers; brier, long premier, bourgeois, &c., 250 matrices are required at a cost of \$1.50 a piece. A font of job type costs \$135 to produce it, and we might not sell a font of that at all.

41. Now, in the ordinary course of your business what would be the yearly cost of keeping it in order?—Well, the plant we have it would not cost a very high sum to keep it in order for the year. You cannot very well destroy it, but when it gets out of fashion it is dead stock.

42. Apart from that item the deterioration of your plant is not large?—No; but of course there are other articles we also use. There are moulds for founding the type, and these are very expensive; and we also import casting machines. On the moulds we have to pay a duty of 17½ per cent.

By Mr. Workman:—

43. It is only recently you have been paying a duty on machinery imported into Canada?—We have to pay a duty on every article in the foundry. We have not been under any free list. All our machines are subject to duty.

44. I think the rule until recently was that articles not produced in Canada, and not upon either taxable lists, upon application to the Minister of Customs, and the fact being shewn, that the duty would be remitted?—I believe we did apply at one

time for a remission of duties, and we received a reply that our letter would be taken into consideration, and that was the end of it.

By the Chairman :—

45. When was this application made?—I don't know whether it was made on casting machines. I know it was made on other articles. I think it was last June that the application was made.

46. What difference would it make in your business if you were to receive your machinery free from duty?—Well, our plant is worth \$36,000, and 17½ per cent duty off would make a considerable difference.

47. Now in producing \$60,000 worth of type, which you say is your yearly production, what would be the value of the raw material?—I said I would figure it up.

48. How do the prices of type compare say in England, Scotland and Canada?—Our prices are the same. American prices are higher.

49. Suppose now you were supplying the whole Canadian market, what amount would you produce yearly?—I estimate \$100,000 worth of type would supply the whole of the Canadian market.

50. Would a protective tariff of 17½ per cent exclude foreign type?—No, it would not. There are certain fancy kinds of American type which are not made in Canada, but which would find their way into our market.

51. And you are supplying at the rate you have manufactured for the past year, a little more than half of the Canadian market?—We produced that much; I don't say we sold it. We are obliged to keep a stock on hand.

52. Have you a wholesale warehouse?—No, we don't sell by wholesale.

53. Do you keep a store?—Yes, we keep a warehouse. We keep a sufficient supply, so that when an order is sent we can ship it right off.

By Mr. Platt :—

54. It is a wider market rather than higher prices you are seeking?—We are not seeking higher prices. In fact we pledge ourselves that we will not increase our prices. You see we are altogether excluded from the American market, the duty of 25 per cent. gold preventing our sending stuff to the United States.

By Mr. Dymond.

55. It is not the American producers you are competing with so much as the English and Scotch?—Yes, we have a large American market we could send to if it were not for the high tariff. We have had offers to supply several of the border States with type.

56. You are not aware that anything could be done here that would obtain the American market for you except reciprocity?—No, nothing except reciprocity.

57. What duty is put upon type coming into Canada?—Five per cent.

58. Do you know why it is five per cent., and on other manufactures seventeen and a-half per cent?—I suppose it is because type is the printer's raw material.

59. How can you justify this being classed as raw material?—I don't know. I speak as a practical printer that type is one of the most expensive articles to produce; and how they can regard it as raw material, I cannot understand.

60. Type is one of the exceptions that pays 5 per cent. duty, and you have asked the Government, have you not, to put it on the unenumerated list?—Yes; on the unenumerated list of 17½ per cent.

61. Have you had any favourable reply?—Not so far. I believe from what I have heard that the Government admitted our application as a just one, but on account of the policy declared at this Session, it is impossible to make a change in the tariff.

62. Would 17½ per cent. exclude foreign type?—It would not. It would not exclude it, but it would place us on a better footing.

By Mr. Workman :—

63. I suppose as a manufacturer you would be satisfied to carry on your business on the same basis as other manufacturers?—That is what our Company claim.

By the Chairman :—

64. What effect would the imposition of this duty have on the production of newspapers and books?—It would not affect them at all.

By Mr. Dymond:—

65. What is brevier per pound?—44 cents; and 55 American currency. We also do a large business in presses and ink and they are admitted free.

66. Are there not printing manufactories in Canada?—There are no manufactories now.

67. You do a business in importing presses and ink, you say?—Yes.

68. From where?—England and the United States.

69. How do the prices of type made in New York compare with the prices of type in Scotland?—They are higher.

By the Chairman:—

70. I find in looking over the Trade and Navigation Returns for the last seven years that the importation of type into Canada from Great Britain, from the 30th June, 1869, until 30th June, 1875, amounted to \$175,000, and the amount from the United States for the same period was \$93,000?—The type from England was Roman type and that from the United States was job type.

71. Is it Roman type you manufacture?—Yes; we manufacture forty faces of that, and nearly a hundred faces of job letter. We are continually adding to our matrices. All printed material have to pay a duty except type, such as cases, reglets, cabinets, shooting sticks—everything pays a duty of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

By Mr. Dymond:—

72. You would desire no duty to be placed on ink and presses?—It is perfectly immaterial to us.

73. Are there no manufacturers in this country?—No; not that I am aware of; but there was one, the Joseph Hall Works, which I understand has now stopped.

74. There is an ink manufactory in this country?—Yes; there is.

By the Chairman:—

75. Suppose you had your raw material admitted free from duty, to what extent would that benefit your business?—It would not benefit us a great deal.

76. Then if we raise the duty from 5 per cent. to 25 per cent. it would make no difference in your charges?—No; not in the least. It would enable us to produce more. There is no other type foundry in British North America.

77. Would you have to enlarge your establishment to supply the whole Canadian market?—No, but we would have to work on full time. The men have not been able to work full time up to the present.

By Mr. Platt:—

78. What time are they working?—Three-quarter time.

79. That is their loss?—It is ours at the same time.

By Mr. Dymond:—

80. You think that $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. would give you, practically, the exclusive market?—No, I don't know about the exclusive control of the market, but we would be better able to compete with the English market.

81. Then it is against England you desire protection?—Yes, in news type, because they can produce it at far less cost than we can.

82. The English manufacturers can manufacture cheaper than you can?—Yes.

83. And you want a duty put on so that you can get a profit on all?—Yes.

84. You want to put on a duty in order to create you a business?—Yes but not our business more than other businesses.

By Mr. Baby:—

85. The importer from England gets a larger profit than you do?—Yes.

By Mr. Dymond:—

86. Do you know that English founders have reduced their prices largely?—They may have done so, but their price lists are about the same.

87. Do you know that the prices of type have fallen?—It depends upon the font you buy.

88. Do you know that the type founder will supply a large newspaper at the smallest margin of profit?—Some will do so, but I don't believe the majority will. I don't believe that the Type Founders' Association vary their prices.

89. Are Miller & Richards members of that Association?—I cannot say.
90. Are Figgins' members of that Association?—I don't know.
91. Do you know that type has been sold at almost cost price to large newspapers?
—I have heard so.
92. Is it not the case to some extent in Canada?—I have seen it tried in Montreal.
93. Then, in fact, a newspaper proprietor can purchase his type in England for a small margin over its cost?—I will not say a small margin; I believe they get it at a moderate margin.
94. You think if you had the exclusive trade you would not be tempted to charge any more?—We would not.
95. You said you were willing to guarantee that you would not charge any more?—In the petition we sent in, signed by a large number of printers of Canada, we guaranteed that.
96. Of whom does your Company consist?—Merchants of Montreal.
97. What is the number of them?—About seventy.
98. Are the shares marketable?—I suppose so.
99. So any person may become a member of your Company if he choose?—Any-one who wants to transfer his stock may do it.
100. How do you know that to-morrow there may not be an entirely new Company?—I doubt it.
101. Why?—The President of the Company is the largest shareholder in it.
102. Who is he?—Mr. Muir, who is also President of the Canada Shipping Company.
103. Is he in any business of any kind?—No, only in that respect.
104. Can you tell me any other merchants in Montreal on the Directorate?—There is Alexander Buntin, the paper manufacturer.
105. Does he guarantee to supply type at that price for all time to come?—I could not say.
106. That, in fact, if we give you a duty which has the effect of excluding foreign type, we have only the promise of the present management that the prices would not be raised to-morrow?—Yes; I think they are gentlemen whose word can be taken.
- By Mr. Baby :—*
107. There is nothing to prevent other people coming into the business?—No.
108. Should it become profitable, there is nothing to prevent other gentlemen from carrying on the same business?—Not at all.
- By the Chairman :—*
109. I understand you to say that if you had control of the entire Canadian market you would not require an increase to your capital?—No, because we have ample plant.
110. Supposing you were working at full time, and were supplying the whole Canadian market, how many hands would you employ?—We would employ about 25 more.
- By Mr. Platt :—*
111. Do you know what dividend you declared last year?—We declared a dividend of ten per cent. last year.
- By Mr. Baby :—*
112. Suppose that this foundry ceased, and there was no other in existence in Canada, do you think the English manufacturers would increase their prices if they had no competition in your business?—I believe they would.
- By Mr. Carmichael :—*
113. Are there more type foundries than one in England?—Yes; quite a number.
114. And they do work for all the world?—They work for England and the Colonies.
115. What makes you believe that they would increase their prices?—Because having the whole market of Canada they would take advantage of it.

116. Would there not be sufficient competition in England to keep the prices low?—It is a most expensive thing to open even a type agency.

By Mr. Dymond:—

117. What firms have agencies here?—Miller & Richards and Stevenson, Black & Co.

118. Where do the *Globe*, *Mail* and *Herald* get their type from?—The *Globe* and *Mail* get theirs from England; I believe the *Globe* gets it direct.

119. Did the type-founders petition the Legislature?—The type foundry did, and the largest printing houses in Canada signed it—such as Lovell and McLean, Roger & Co., and others.

120. Did the newspapers sign it?—The *Globe* and *Mail* did not.

121. Who signed it?—The *Gazette*, *Star*, *National*, *Minerve* and *Bien Public*, Montreal. These papers signed our petition, because they believed it to be a just one.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

122. Then the effect of putting a duty on type would be to put the whole trade in the hands of one Company absolutely?—No more than a $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duty puts the trade in other goods and manufactures solely in the hands of Canadian manufacturers.

By the Chairman:—

123. In addition to the high duty, is not the freight an important consideration?—Freight does not amount to much, the goods are heavy, but they occupy only a small space. The freight is regulated by measurement.

124. You say other newspapers signed your petition. Have they been good patrons heretofore?—I think most of them have been.

125. Have any Toronto papers signed your petition?—No, I did not go to Toronto.

By Mr. Dymond:—

126. Are there great varieties in the quality of type?—Yes, some type founders stand higher in the estimation of the public than do others.

By the Chairman:—

127. Is there much difference in the durability of type made in the different establishments?—Yes, some Type Founders in England will make a good quality, and there are others who make a very good quality of type.

By Mr. Dymond:—

128. Do you make more than one quality?—We guarantee the type made to be equal to any you can import.

129. You make only one quality?—Yes, of hard metal.

By the Chairman:—

130. Is not hard metal more durable than the other?—Yes. We have been told by the printers in the country, to whom we have supplied type, that they are suffering in the hard times, and are not able to get their subscriptions from the farmers.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

131. You have been three years in operation?—Yes.

132. But this year you declared a dividend of ten per cent.?—This was the first dividend we declared—this was last year. They have not declared one this year. I don't know that they will. I may also remark that the lease of our building expires on the 1st May, and it is seriously contemplated amongst the Directors whether it would not be advisable to establish a building at Rouse's Point.

By Mr. Dymond:—

133. What was the result of that contemplation?—They have not come to a decision yet.

134. You will have to send your goods into Canada by paying a duty of five per cent.?—Yes, and at the same time have the American trade.

By Mr. Dymond:—

135. If you did that and another Type Foundry started here you would not complain if we were to charge $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.?—Not at all.

136. If you got 17½ per cent. you would be satisfied?—Yes; the gentlemen at the head of the concern look at it as an injustice. If all goods were admitted into Canada at 17½ per cent. we would not complain; but we are the only manufacturers who have to put up with the five per cent., and we have a right to complain.

By the Chairman :—

137. You pay the same wages as are paid in the States?—Yes.

138. You don't know whether you pay higher for your material?—I think they get that lower than we do.

139. So in point of fact you could manufacture cheaper in the United States than in Canada?—Yes.

140. Then you would have a market for forty millions of people?—Yes.

141. Would not that be sufficient inducement to go, whatever might be the result?—That would not be exhibiting a national feeling.

142. Then it is from pure patriotism that you remain in Montreal, instead of going to Rouse's Point?—I presume so.

143. How long has it been since the wages in the United States have been as low as they are in your foundry?—As low! I think they're pretty high.

144. How long is it since the wages have been the same as in Canada?—I can only speak from the time we have been in Canada.

145. Have they been the same during the whole of that time?—Yes.

146. When did you declare your last dividend?—Last June.

147. Is that the accumulated profits of three years, or was it that the business had been more profitable last year than during previous years?—I suppose it has been more profitable during last year.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THURSDAY, 16th, March 1876.

Mr. G. BOIVIN called and examined :

By the Chairman :—

1. What business are you engaged in?—In the boot and shoe trade.

2. In Montreal?—Yes.

3. When did you first engage in the business?—In 1859.

4. Are you carrying on the trade extensively?—Well, my business amounts to from \$100,000 to \$300,000 per year.

5. How many hands do you employ in your business?—They just number 150.

6. How much capital do you consider is invested in the business?—I have a short statement here which may answer your question.

7. What number of manufacturing firms are engaged in your branch of business in Montreal?—Fifty manufacturing firms; besides over one hundred small firms engaged in making custom work.

8. What capital is invested and used, including banking capital, proximately?—About (\$4,000,000) four million of dollars.

9. The number of operatives employed?—About eight thousand men (8,000); about five thousand women (5,000); about one thousand children (1,000); in all about fourteen thousand (14,000);

10. Amount of wages paid annually?—About two millions eight hundred thousand dollars (\$2,800,000).

11. Amount of gross annual product?—About ten millions seven hundred thousand dollars (\$10,700,000.). The 14,000 operatives represent the number employed in 1874, that is before the depression in business. At present a great number are without employment. I have also prepared a list of the fifty boot and shoe wholesale manufacturers of Montreal which I present.

12. What do you consider is the value of the labor of one man for the year in your business?—You have the statement there.

13. Your own business amounts to \$100,000 yearly?—From \$100,000 to \$300,000 or \$400,000 three or four years ago.

14. How many hands do you employ?—About 200. The amount of goods sold was not produced by me; a considerable portion was purchased, rubber goods and some lines which I did not make. The product of 150 men will give about \$100,000 worth of goods a year. When I say the number of hands it includes men, women and children. It might be, however, a little different with other manufacturers. I use a good many apprentices in my establishment, and they come a little cheaper than regular labor. They are generally taken for two or three years.

15. That would give about \$750 as the product of each hand per year?—Yes.

16. What would be the proportion of men, women and children where 150 hands are employed?—I have not got those details. We consider that in Montreal 14,000 people are employed in the boot and shoe trade alone.

17. Are there any boots and shoes imported into this country similar to those made in this country?—There are a few. I cannot give you the statistics, but I know a few are imported. I believe the Americans are able to compete with us in the higher class lines. When we speak of stogas, brogans, and women's split-backs, the common kinds of work, they are not able to compete with us, as we have the raw material here, and they can be made cheaper here than in the United States. In those lines we are not afraid of them, but in all the finer work we cannot compete with them at the present time.

18. What kinds of goods are imported into this country at the present time?—They are women's slippers and children's shoes.

19. What price do you pay for those shoes?—We buy some of them at fourteen cents a pair.

20. Do you make the same varieties as are imported?—We are making something better, but they do not look so nice. The consumers like pretty goods, and something new, and those goods come into competition with ours.

21. Do you know to what extent these goods are imported?—I think it has not been very large, because last fall I met five or six travellers from the United States with those goods. They wanted us to buy their goods, but as we had too much of a stock already on hand, we were not anxious to get them. We found we had enough risk already for what our customers were able to buy. The American travellers were afraid that, owing to the dull times, their goods would go to pay the Canada merchants, if the necessity arose. That is one reason why they have not imported much here. In a good many lines they are able to send their goods here.

22. Where are those goods made—in France or the United States?—A portion of women's and children's from England, fancy boots from the United States, and ball boots from France.

23. Where do you get the material from which those classes are made?—From England, France, Germany and America.

24. Do you get it as cheap in the United States as in Europe?—Some lines of raw material we obtain cheaper from the United States than from other countries.

25. What duty do you have to pay on the raw material?—On the larger portion 17½ per cent., and the rest 10 per cent.

26. What duty do the Americans have to pay on the same goods when they import them?—There is a great variation, sometimes 10, 20, 30, 40, 45, and 50 per cent.; it is so arranged there that they put a duty on the goods in proportion to the labour. That is what protects them so well.

27. On the goods on which you pay 17½ per cent., what duty do they pay?—If I had the American tariff here I could tell you.

28. You are not aware?—No.

29. Do you use the same kind of machinery that they use in the United States for the manufacture of boots and shoes?—About the same machinery.

30. Where are your machines made?—The largest part in the United States,

and the balance in this country. Several factories were started in Montreal to make machines, but some of them have had to shut up in consequence of the competition of the Americans. I was one of a company for the manufacture of McKay's sole sewing machine.

31. The machinery employed is made in the United States, and this country?—Yes.

By Mr. Platt :—

32. McKay's sewing machine is used?—Yes. The machine was first made in the United States, and we wanted to make the machine here. The patent belonged to the McKay Company, and they charged from 1c to 10c per pair for using the machine. I went over to buy a machine, and the manager of the company said they were willing to sell me one, if I would sign a document. I refused to sign any document, saying that all I was willing to do was to pay \$500 for the machine, and obtain a receipt. He then said he could not let me have a machine. I said I would get one built. We formed a company in Montreal to build the machine, and sell it in this country.

By the Chairman :—

33. Was it patented in this country?—No, it was patented in the United States ten or fifteen years ago. We began to make the machine and fixed the price at \$400. When the McKay Company found we were making the machines they cut down their price to \$160. When we found they were determined to ruin us, we met and determined to go to Boston. We did so, and I met the manager and asked him if there was any way of dealing with him. He said: "There are two courses of dealing with you, the first is to buy you out, and the second is to kill you." I asked him which he would prefer. He said: "It is a matter of dollars and cents." I said if that was the alternative, I should prefer that they bought us out, and I would make out an inventory. The McKay Company put their machines cheaper and cheaper, and we had to close our factory.

34. The reduction in the price of the machines was an advantage to the trade?—No, it was against the trade.

35. Against the trade in Canada?—Yes, it was against the interest of Canada; it was some advantage for the time to persons wanting a machine, but we have to look a little further, as we hope this country will manufacture some more boots and shoes. When the Americans have closed competing enterprises in other countries they have put the price higher than before.

36. We are speaking of the present condition of the boot and shoe trade, not what it may be some years hence?—I say it is my interest to give this answer, because here is my position. I will not spend one cent in my factory before I know how I stand. The McKay machine consists of 580 pieces, costing from 5 cents to \$5 each. If those pieces are made in Canada we buy them at a great deal less price and with less trouble. If they are not I have to keep a stock of from \$100 to \$300 worth; otherwise if you run a factory and one of the pieces break, you have to telegraph to the United States, and stop the factory two or three days until the piece arrives, I say that it is a great injury to us. If the pieces were made in this country the same as with other machines, it would be an encouragement to me in my industry.

37. Suppose you keep the pieces on hand, what amount of capital is locked up in that way?—It would depend on the number of machines, for a few machines from \$150 to \$300.

38. Are you obliged to keep a stock on hand in your establishment?—There are still some in the market for sale. The American Company was obliged to put a store in Montreal to fight us. To-day they have a stock on hand, and they supply us with all we want; but it is because they were forced by us to come to Montreal.

39. So you are not obliged to keep a stock of pieces at the present time?—Not just now.

40. You say you employ 150 hands, men, women and children together. What is the aggregate amount of wages a year?—I have given the answer *en role*, \$2,800,000 to 14,000 people.

41. In the manufacture of boots and shoes, what per centage of the value do you consider as labour?—I could not answer that without working out the calculation. I have not got it in my head.

42. Is labour higher or lower with you than it is in the United States?—It is in one way lower, and another way higher here. We find the American workmen will receive more wages than here, but they produce a good deal more. That is what I used to do when I was in the States myself.

43. Why do they produce more, have they better machinery?—No; but by working on specialities, one man only doing one kind of work, he becomes more expert and produces more, and the work has a superior finish and looks better.

44. Why is that?—If a man is making one kind of work he sets the machine to suit it, but if he has to change it a dozen times a day to do the other kinds of work, it cannot be so regular.

45. Is there not very much greater waste of material where they make only one kind of work?—No, the matter is arranged. A manufacturer of men's and women's boots, sells his cuttings for their full value to a maker of children's goods, and so loses nothing.

46. Then we are to understand that in the United States one manufacturer buys the cuttings of another?—Yes, a manufacturer of children's goods buys the cuttings from a maker of men's and women's goods. They have got a new system during the last three or four years by which they buy sole leather by the pound, instead of in hides. Here, we are buying sole leather in the hides, and we have to get machinery to cut it to make it ready to put in boots. There is a factory in Lynn, Mass., where the sole leather is cut up and sold at so much per pound, so that you know exactly how much it costs you. In that way you have not got to obtain and keep machines you don't want; and that is an advantage which the Americans have over us.

47. Do you know the total value of the export of boots and shoes from the United States to all parts of the world?—They have only commenced to export boots and shoes during the last one or two years. They are just starting to export those goods.

48. Do you know what were their exports in 1860?—I don't know; but it would not be much.

49. Do you know that they exported more then than now?—I don't know; I could not answer the question.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

50. You say you pay $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duty on the material imported for the manufacture of boots and shoes; what do you pay on sole leather?—On sole leather, silk, lastings and some kinds of binding which we used to get in free, we now pay 10 per cent. The raw material on which we used to pay 15 per cent we now pay $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

51. What do you pay on dressed leather?— $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

By Mr. Baby:—

52. Did your trade suffer much by the imposition of the duty on raw material?—That was one of the principal causes of the manufacturers not making money lately.

53. That was imposed two years ago?—No, one year ago.

54. If those articles were again put on the free list would it not be a great encouragement to manufacturers?—It would be something, but it would not be enough. The tariff is wrongly made. The tariff must be made so as to give protection in proportion to the labor on the goods made by the factories. In the way it is made here there is just as much duty on the raw material as on goods ready made. There is no protection on the labor; and that is what we complain of. I am not the only man that makes this complaint. The shoe and leather merchants met on 22nd June last year and passed the following resolutions:

"Moved by Mr. G. Boivin, seconded by E. F. Ames, and Resolved:—The above members of the Shoe and Leather Association and others in the trade desire to urge on the Federal Government to grant us an incidental protection equal to the United States tariff against us on all kinds of boots and shoes of whatever material they

may be made, and that petitions be forthwith drawn up for signature to be presented to the Honorable the Minister of Finance."

"Moved by Mr. Rolland, seconded by Mr. Pelletier and Resolved:—That Messrs. Boivin, Mullarky, McLaren and Murphy be a Committee to draw up such Petitions and obtain signatures, and present them."

55. Numbers of the manufacturers in Canada commenced with a very small amount of capital?—Yes; I was one of those who began with nothing.

56. Is it not a fact that at the present day these same parties have large capital?—That is a secret of the trade.

57. That capital was made in the boot and shoe trade?—Some in the boot and shoe trade and some in other speculations. I made mine in both ways.

58. But was not the greater portion made in the boot and shoe trade?—Well; I suppose so. I don't know the private affairs of anybody.

59. If those engaged in a certain industry say their business is not profitable and invite the interference of Parliament, we have a right to know the facts?—I say there has been more money lost in boots and shoes than what has been made. I will be able to furnish proof of it in a few days. Take the capital invested and you will find there has been more money lost than gained in that line of business.

60. From this paper handed in it appears that the capital invested in Montreal in the boot and shoe trade is about four millions of dollars?—Two and half million dollars is about the capital we have among the fifty factories, and the balance is money we obtain from the banks.

61. Is it not a fact that the capital has been made in the trade?—I cannot say it is a fact: I don't know. I have made some money with boots and shoes, and some with something else.

By Mr. Platt:—

62. Do you say you commenced business without anything?—Yes.

By Mr. Workman:—

63. There are other people who commenced with a good capital?—Yes; but I only speak for myself.

By Mr. Baby:—

64. You mean to say you commenced life with nothing, but when you launched into the higher trade, as a wholesale boot and shoe manufacturer, you began with some capital?—Yes; I began with patching boots.

65. State to the Committee if, when you launched into the wholesale manufacturing, you had capital or not?—Yes; I had when I first started in the wholesale trade. I took a partner; we had about \$10,000 or \$12,000 and started a factory. I had made my share by repairing boots, and selling by retail.

By the Chairman:—

66. Do you think there has been a single year since the boot and shoe manufacturing by machinery commenced in Montreal, that the capital invested did not pay a dividend of 10 per cent. per year?—Yes.

67. Since 1860?—It does not pay 1 per cent. a year; 4½ per cent. has been my largest profit; I think that very good. I never made 5 per cent. profit. This year I have lost money with my factory. My capital is not any less because I have made some outside speculations which have covered my loss in the boot and shoe trade.

68. What I refer to is not the amount of profit made on the goods produced in the factory, but the yearly profit on the capital invested?—During the last two or three years I have not made much.

By Mr. Workman:—

69. Is it not a fact that a greater number of failures than usual have taken place in the boot and shoe trade this year?—An awful amount of money was lost.

70. By wholesale manufacturers of boots and shoes?—If you give me two or three days I will give you the names and the amount of money lost.

By Mr. Dymond:—

71. There are fifty names of wholesale manufacturers; will you state if any of them have failed?—They would not be there if they had.

72. These are survivors?—Yes.

72. Were there more than fifty wholesale manufacturers in Montreal a year ago?—Yes.

73. How many?—Those failures took place in Quebec, St. Hyacinthe and other places. The largest were in Montreal, but in proportion to the population they were less than at other places.

74. You have given us a list of fifty manufacturers in Montreal; these have all stood their ground; they have not failed?—Some might have failed and made a private compromise. There are certainly some there who have compromised.

By the Chairman:—

75. Can you tell us what was the value of the raw material used in your factory during a year?—I could not answer that, because two or three cents on a pair of boots make a great difference. I will have to refer to my books to give those particulars.

76. We have here the amount paid for wages and the value of the manufactured product, but not of the value of the raw material used in that product?—If you think that information will be of use, I will make a note of it and send you the information.

The Chairman:—

Yes; it would be of value.

77. Are there many boots and shoes manufactured in the country besides those made in Montreal?—Yes; there are many in Quebec, St. Hyacinthe and in Upper Canada.

78. Those will not equal the number in Montreal alone?—I cannot say.

79. Do you know the extent of the trade at Hamilton and other parts of the country?—There is a good deal of trade at many points. I could not give you the proportion at the different places.

80. You have no Association by which you could tell?—No; Montreal has an Association—the Shoe and Leather Association—but we have no connection with any others.

81. As a matter of fact the boot and shoe manufacturers of Canada are supplying the home market almost exclusively?—The largest part of the goods we make.

By Mr. Charlton:—

82. Do you import from the United States?—We import raw material from there.

83. Do you not import manufactured goods from the United States?—We have imported a few thousand dollars worth and it has paid us well, but I will not import any more, because I find I have enough risk with my customers.

By the Chairman:—

84. You think they can manufacture boots and shoes cheaper in the United States than they can here?—The cost of labour is cheaper than here. In some lines, such as stogas, brogans and women's split-backs, they cannot make them cheaper than we do; but in the finer work we cannot compete with them.

85. They can undersell you in the finer articles?—Yes.

86. Do you export many of your boots and shoes?—I have tried but never succeeded, the high duties shut us out of the American market.

87. Do you ship to the West Indies and South America?—No, but we have tried to do so; we have no accommodation to do the business. We brought the matter before the Association at Montreal, and we paid \$300 in order to get samples of what the people there are using.

By Mr. Platt:—

88. Where are they getting their boots and shoes?—I think from the United States.

By Mr. Workman:—

89. There were some large failures in the boot and shoe trade in Quebec this year?—Yes.

90. And at St. Hyacinthe?—Yes.

By the Chairman:—

91. Do you know any boot and shoe manufacturer in Montreal who commenced business with a large capital?—I never thought of that; I cannot say.

By Mr. Platt :—

92. Did not Mr. Robert Childs commence with a large capital?—He commenced in 1854; I don't know whether he had a large capital or not, but he lost a pile of money.

93. They are poor men now?—Yes; they are both in the States.

By the Chairman :—

94. As a general thing, have not those who are engaged in the business in Montreal made their capital in the business?—I could not say that; I don't know.

By Mr. Platt :—

95. You don't know when a man commences business how much money he has got?—No.

By Mr. Charlton :—

96. What duty do the manufacturers engaged in the business in Montreal consider is necessary?—About 15 per cent. more than that on the raw material. If the raw material were free, 15 per cent. would be enough.

97. What is the duty on the raw material?—10 and 17½ per cent.; 15½ per cent. added to the 17½ per cent. would make the duty 32½ per cent.

98. That is considered essential to the prosperity of the trade?—Yes.

By Mr. Dymond :—

99. You had a higher duty when you commenced business than now?—No; the American war was the best duty we had. They could not fight us because they were in a war themselves.

100. Was not the duty of 25 per cent. on boots and shoes when you commenced business?—I don't know. I did not suffer, and so I did not study my position.

101. You do not know the duty on American goods up to 1866?—I do not know. I did not study the tariff. The next time I put my money in business I will study the tariff.

102. You say the American war acted as a protection to your industry?—Yes; any amount of protection to us.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

103. Of course the increase of duty would not increase the cost?—It would have the effect of increasing the cost.

By Mr. Dymond :—

104. The Americans, you say, in certain descriptions of goods, have advanced during the last few years—have improved their goods as against you during the last few years?—Yes.

105. During the period you were protected you had no particular inducement to improve your goods. You could sell all the goods you made without regard to foreign competition?—Yes.

106. There was no particular inducement to keep pace with any improvements going?—There was enough competition among us to force us to study our branch of business. When you consider there are about 100 wholesale manufacturers in the Dominion, some result must come from the competition among them.

107. Is it not a fact that Canadian goods are a plainer style than those imported from the United States?—Yes. They have more stylish goods than are manufactured here.

108. That is their character?—They are more advanced than we are. Every man who has a high position in an American factory knows his business, and the different styles, while not one among ten of our foremen is able to make a pattern.

109. Cannot you engage foremen from the United States?—We don't find it a paying business, because they want very high wages.

110. Do they want higher wages from you than they receive in the States?—Of course.

111. Why?—If you force a man to leave his country you must pay him for doing so.

112. Do you not know that the boot and shoe trade has been depressed in the United States as well as here?—In the States they work only during nine months of

the year. They don't keep any stocks, and don't work unless on orders; that has been so for many years past. If I take the report of the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, it shows they have been very successful indeed.

113. There have been numerous failures in the trade in the United States during the last two years?—Yes.

114. Some hands were thrown out of work in consequence?—Yes.

115. Have there been applications from men on the other side for employment in your factories?—Some of the commoner hands came to this country one year and a half ago, and made application for work; but we had enough hands. Some found work and some did not.

116. What are the wages of a foreman of skill and experience in an American factory?—I know how much we are paying here, but I don't know how much they are paying there.

117. What are the wages paid to a foreman here?—\$18 per week.

118. What is the difference between the wages you have to pay and those they have to pay?—I could not say.

119. Would not another \$10 a week induce an American foreman to come here if you gave him permanent employment?—If an unmarried man it might; but it would not pay a married man to remove his family.

120. For \$500 or \$600 a year additional you could obtain a foreman who would teach your men the American style and finish?—I don't know what they are receiving in the United States, and so I could not say whether that would be sufficient or not.

121. You say that a good many fancy goods come from France?—Yes.

122. Have you made any attempt to imitate them here?—I have no chance to do so, for to imitate it I would have to import the raw material, and have to pay 17½ per cent. on it. Therefore I have not attempted it.

123. Because you could get the manufactured goods in for 17½ per cent?—Yes.

124. They are ladies goods?—Mainly ladies goods, kid boots and slippers.

125. Are you acquainted with the trade in England?—Not much.

126. Don't you know that they very successfully imitate French goods there?—I think they have done something in that way, but they are suffering from the importation of goods into that country.

127. Don't you know there are numerous manufacturers of French women's goods in England?—I know the French are exporting a large quantity of their goods all over the world.

128. But don't you know there are immense manufactures of these goods in England?—I don't know.

129. You could import their goods?—Yes.

130. At 10 per cent.?—At 17½ per cent.

131. The material used for light and colored boots is French?—Yes, nearly all finer goods are French goods.

132. The raw material is French?—Yes.

133. Then you can import it at 17½ per cent.?—Yes.

134. You would have a protection of 17½ per cent. against the French manufactured goods?—That is 17½ per cent. on boots and shoes, the same as on the raw material.

135. Then the difference in the cost of raw material from France and the manufactured article as represented by the duty would be probably from 5 to 10 per cent.?—No, it would not be so.

136. As between the duty on the raw material and the duty on imported goods, what would be your disadvantage?—Well, it would be the difference between the duty on the raw material and the goods ready made. If the boots were worth \$1 and the raw material cost 75 cents, it would be 17½ on 25c.

137. The manufacture of children's goods in England is what is called chamber work, is it not?—I don't know.

138. Is it not done by people in their own homes, women and children?—I don't know.

139. Is not the cheapness of children's goods in England due to the enormous supplies of waste material on other kinds of goods?—They don't come here because they are cheaper, but because they are new in the market.

140. When you get new styles of goods do you imitate them?—Yes; as much as we are able.

141. When you can get the raw material you can make them as cheaply?—We cannot always make them to advantage. When we have to import the raw material we cannot imitate them, but when we have the raw material we can do so.

142. Is the trade in Montreal due to the large quantity of cheap labour—women's and children's labour?—Labour in Quebec is cheaper than in Montreal, and in Upper Canada it is dearer. We pay about the middle price.

143. Are not the women and children largely employed there?—Yes.

144. They would work nearly as cheaply as any other population in the world? They are doing all they can, but as we have not organized, as in other countries, we cannot produce as much goods as they do.

145. With regard to many classes of goods they are made almost entirely by machinery?—Yes; in some of them the largest proportion of the work is done by machinery.

146. Then the tendency of machinery is to equalize the cost everywhere?—I don't exactly understand you.

147. You have not the difference of wages to any large extent where you manufacture almost exclusively by machinery?—The first labour on a pair of boots is to cut and trim them; after that they go to the sewing machine where the hand must be; when it is ready to go to the laster, it is again hand labour; after that they go to the pegging machine and pass through a certain number of machines, but there is again hand labour with it. The largest part of the work on boots is still done by hand.

148. What is the price of boots and shoes in Canada now as compared with 10 or 15 years ago?—One way and another it is cheaper.

149. Is it cheaper in proportion to the great improvement in manufacturing?—We have found by using machinery that we reduce the cost of manufacturing.

150. You have considerably reduced the cost of the labour?—Yes.

151. Now if a pair of boots cost you \$2 to manufacture 10 or 15 years ago before machinery was in general use, what would be the cost now; what proportion of saving would there be obtained by the use of machines?—I shall have to refer to my books to tell you that. Sometimes there would just be a fraction of a cent for one part of the labour, and the amount is so small I could not answer the question.

152. By dividing the work and putting it through machines, you save a large proportion of the cost of hand labour?—Yes.

By Mr. Baby:—

153. Is not the price reduced?—Yes.

By Mr. Dymond:—

154. Do you save one half of the cost of the labour?—In some cases there is no reduction because we still make boots by hand.

155. You say you have had some difficulty with regard to obtaining machines here on the same terms as the Americans; was not the McKay machine patented in the United States?—Yes.

156. And you were using here another man's patent?—I was using his machine; we attempted to manufacture his machine.

157. Did you pay a royalty?—No.

158. You were using his patent to make your machine?—Yes.

By Mr. Platt:—

159. Have you to compete with Penitentiary manufactured goods sent into this country. I understand a large amount was made in American Penitentiaries; are you aware they are imported into this country?—I am not aware of it.

By Mr. Dymond :—

160. The American manufacturer would have to pay a royalty for using the machine?—Yes.

161. How much?—From 1 to 10 cents per pair.

162. If you could use the machine without paying a royalty, it acts as a protection to you of from 1 to 10 cents per pair?—That is true.

163. What was the average royalty on boots made on that machine?—About one cent. a pair is about the largest proportion for boots made on that machine. There has also been invented another machine to take the place of that, and likewise to sew the sole.

164. What would be the value of the work on which you pay one cent. per pair?—The average would be one dollar per pair.

165. Then that would be the cheaper description of goods you are speaking of?—It is taking boots worth 50 cents, \$1 and \$1.50; nearly all women's and children's work.

166. The boots are retailed at what price?—It depends in what town or village they are sold. In the City of Montreal it takes 10 per cent. profit, while in villages 30 and 40 per cent.

167. You say you have had trouble in getting parts of the machine, which consists of 580 pieces?—We have not trouble now, but we have had trouble. We have been making them, and we have got the American Company to establish a store in Montreal and now they keep these parts.

168. Now, do they supply you with these machines and pieces at the same rate as in the United States?—They are supplied by both parties, but the Canadian firm has just closed up.

169. But you are able to obtain from the American manufacturer all you require in the shape of parts, at the same rate as American manufacturers?—We have been doing so hitherto.

By the Chairman :—

170. Boot and shoe manufacturers in the United States are not makers of that machine?—No, it is a company.

171. Well, the boot and shoe manufacturers have no control over that company in any way?—No.

172. They furnish these machines to parties in various parts of the United States?—Yes; they rent these machines.

173. So that the manufacturers in the United States have no advantage over you with regard to that machine?—No.

By Mr. Dymond :—

174. You say in the United States one manufacturer buys the cuttings from another?—Yes.

175. Don't you use up your own cuttings here?—Yes.

176. You have labour for all descriptions of work?—Yes.

177. You say the United States never sold leather ready cut to you?—Yes.

178. Don't you know that it has been the case for thirty years past?—No.

179. You have not done anything in the export trade?—No.

180. Do you know there is an enormous market for women's and children's light boots and shoes in South America and the West Indies?—I was told so. We have tried to study that question, but we did not come to any satisfactory conclusion.

181. But you have not made any bold experiment?—No, I have subscribed with the rest to get samples, and I made a study of the matter, as one of the Leather Association of Montreal.

182. Up to this time there had been very small importations of boots and shoes from the United States?—I think the amount was not a very large one, but I have not got the statistics.

183. You don't know the amount mentioned in the Trade and Navigation Returns?—No, I have not seen these statistics yet.

184. Do you know it is not more than a quarter of a million dollars a year?

I think it is pretty hard to tell the value of goods imported from the United States.

185. You would be able to tell within \$100,000 or \$200,000?—I suppose so.

186. You stated, I think, that your business ranged from \$100,000 to \$300,000 a year, and part of that business was as a merchant?—Yes, sir.

187. What is the largest amount you have manufactured in one year?—The average is about \$100,000.

188. You stated that that was the lowest amount you manufactured. Can you give the figures from \$100,000 to \$300,000?—Yes.

189. Have you purchased these goods from Canadian manufacturers?—Yes, some boots and shoes. The largest amount was leather goods from the Montreal Leather Company. That sometimes amounted to as much as \$80,000 a year.

190. You were before a Committee two years ago. Do you know what you were manufacturing at that time?—For about five years it has been at the rate of \$100,000 a year.

191. Is it during this year?—That is the average. Last year there was a great reduction.

By the Chairman :—

192. Do you manufacture less in quantity?—Yes.

By Mr. Dymond :—

193. Was your business as merchant or dealer less this year?—Yes.

194. Was that reduction owing to the demand in the country being smaller than last year, or was it owing to the general depression of business?—It was due to that.

195. Did you not find last year that no American importations seriously came into competition with you?—It has affected us. The American travellers come into this country, and offered their goods at a low price, and we were forced to cut our prices down in order to compete with them.

196. That would not affect the quantity you manufacture?—Well, the quantity would affect it for a good many reasons.

197. One reason being the one you have given, and another the general depression and dullness of trade?—Yes.

198. The want of purchasing power on the part of the community?—We have been suffering from various reasons.

199. Where is your business chiefly; in Quebec or Ontario?—It is about equally divided.

200. Have you any travellers?—Since I have been in business I have used travellers three or four times. This year I was forced to send a traveller to get a little work.

By Mr. Charlton :—

201. You made a statement which is an important one, and the Committee would like to hear your reasons, that is that an increase of duty would reduce the price of your work?—I know it is an important question and and in illustration I will just refer one of you gentleman to what you are buying to-day. It will have the effect of reducing the price of our goods I am satisfied. I have looked with great care for articles that have received protection and that sell higher now than before they received protection and I could not find any. I find every article that has received protection sells cheaper than before it had protection. I have offered a friend of mine \$100 to bring me five articles higher under the tariff than before, for his discovery. In my line we used to buy women's prunella's at \$1.75 in the States, and to-day I would be very glad to take a large order for 60 cents; that is a large reduction. If you go into the iron business and take the first thing a man requires on coming into this country, the axe, you will find there has been a large reduction there. Some years ago they were \$1.75 and to-day they are selling at \$1 and 80 cents.

By Mr. Workman :—

202. And some are selling at \$9 a dozen, that is 75 cents?—Yes, sir; Now if you will take the article of clothing, if the purchaser will take a Canadian tweed he

will be able to get it for 80 cents a yard and if he takes an imported quality he will have to pay \$1.20, or more.

By Mr. Charlton :—

203. If the \$500,000 worth of boots and shoes imported into this country were divided amongst the manufacturers of Canada, would the increase of trade be a sufficient advantage to enable you to reduce your prices?—If that were divided among us it would give us \$5,000 worth of additional work each.

204. How many manufacturing factories are there in the country?—I suppose there are about 100 boot and shoe factories in this country. I know that would not be a great affair, but when you have only five cents, and you take one off, it leaves you only four. There is another point in favor of protection, and I think it a most important point. I say protection is needed. It is a question of life and death for a new country. A proper tariff will have the effect of raising wages, and a rise in wages will bring emigration here.

205. Now with regard to the duties on raw material and manufactured work, which you say are the same, what would be the value of the raw material in a pair of boots. Take for instance a pair of boots worth \$2.25?—I could not exactly say.

206. How much protection do you really have on imported work?—Say the labour is one quarter the cost on a pair of boots costing a dollar. The protection would be $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on 25 cents. But I will give you an accurate statement.

By Mr. Dymond :—

207. What do you pay for the labour in a pair of boots costing \$1.50 in a store?—In such boots there is more or less labour. There is very little labour in machine work.

208. It is the machine that reduces the price of labour to a minimum?—Yes.

By Mr. Charlton :—

209. In importing skilled labour do you find that you invariably have to pay higher for it than is paid in the place from which you bring it?—I have never imported any labour. I have had in my employ some people from other countries, but as I did not bring them here they had to accept my terms.

By the Chairman :—

210. Then you have always found a supply in the Canadian market without being obliged to go abroad for labour?—Yes, sir.

211. You say that an increase of duties has never increased the price of the articles produced in this country?—I say, as a fact, that it has reduced the cost.

212. Then the tax on leather and other articles that you use has not affected the price of these articles to you?—With regard to the 10 per cent. duty on raw material we could not raise the price, and so we lost by it.

213. Has that duty of 10 per cent. affected the price of the goods?—Yes, it has affected them.

214. That seems to be a case in which the imposition of a duty has affected the price of the goods?—At the first point, yes; but if you look at it thoroughly you will find it is different.

215. Do you pay that 10 per cent. or is it a 10 per cent. loss to the producer of the article?—We pay the 10 per cent.

216. Then that 10 per cent. has increased the price to you?—Yes, in that case.

217. Now, supposing 10 per cent. were put on the boots imported into this country, would that affect the price of these imported boots?—It would allow me to make those boots in this country, in place of their being imported from other countries.

218. You are asking for 10 per cent. protection against the low priced goods coming into the country?—Yes, sir.

219. You say that the value of the goods manufactured in Montreal is \$10,700,000?—Yes.

220. And that your own product is \$100,000?—Yes.

221. Well, taking a quarter of a million as the value of the imported goods that would be manufactured in Montreal, and as you furnish 107th part of what is produced

in Montreal, that would give you \$2,000 additional work to do if you get your share of the importations?—Yes.

222. How much would that affect you. Would it enrich you much?—No, because the profit being only from three to four per cent. it would not make me so much better off.

223. Would you get any more on the \$100,000 than you got before?—Of course, the more we make the less it costs.

224. Can you sell them for more or less?—It is an advantage.

225. Would \$2,000 more work enrich you?—Well that is a little detail. I do not know how fine you want to find that out. I cannot give you a satisfactory answer in a small part like that.

226. I understand your position to be that if you could exclude American and English boots and shoes your business would be prosperous?—Yes; it would help us.

227. If you exclude the American, French and English trade you would produce \$102,000 worth of goods, instead of \$100,000. If you produce this extra \$2,000 could you produce the other \$100,000 for a deal less than you are now doing, and still make a profit?—It would be in proportion to the amount, but not more than that I know of.

228. What would be the advantage you would get on this \$2,000?—It would be from three to five per cent. on the amount.

By Mr. Workman :—

229. You have some knowledge of other manufacturers outside of the boot and shoe trade?—Yes.

230. Did the increase of the duty from 15 per cent. to 17½ per cent. increase the price of these manufactured articles to the consumer?—Not that I know of.

231. Two years ago the duties on imported articles were 15 per cent., to-day they are 17½ per cent. Did that increase of 2½ per cent. increase the price of these articles to the consumer in Canada, on goods manufactured in Canada?—No; it did not put the price up.

232. To what cause do you attribute the failures that have taken place?—Well, the principal cause was the change in the tariff when 10 per cent. was put on the raw material. There are a good many causes. The first cause is the change in the tariff. In my private industry it is the change of tariff. The second cause is—although it might not please the gentlemen in Parliament—I think that we have too many lawyers, doctors, and importers in Parliament. I think the other cause of the disadvantage is the fight that is going on between the red and blue parties. I think that has a prejudicial effect on the country.

By Mr. Dymond :—

233. Will you tell us the prices of the articles that have been affected by the doctors, lawyers and importers?—I think they do not know the wants of the country, and not knowing the wants of the country, they cannot work advantageously for the country.

234. What are the particular acts of the doctors and lawyers in Parliament that have seriously depressed the trade?—The question of the tariff is a question of life and death for the country. There are not sufficient practical men in Parliament who know the wants of the country. But I think some of them will not say what they know on the question. The effect of the lawyer, and the doctor is this:—Not being acquainted with the wants of the country, in a good many cases they do not give what the country wants. I say a tariff well made for a young country like this will be a great help to it. I see a good many people, who have spoken on this subject, do not say what they know regarding it. I know they are anxious to see the country going ahead, but they do not know they interests of the country.

By the Chairman :—

235. Would not a lawyer have just as good an opportunity of knowing what would be in the interest of the cotton or woollen trades as a man engaged in, say the boot and shoe business?—If you get men in Parliament engaged in the cotton and woollen trade they will tell you all about it.

236. Then each particular man connected with a particular industry is to make

the tariff in regard to that industry?—They would give you information on the subject.

237. You have made enquiries into the price of manufactured goods, and you found the prices had not been raised since the tariff was raised to $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent?—No, sir; they have not been increased.

238. Have you ascertained whether the price of other goods than those charged $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. has been increased?—In the case of our machinery we did not put the price up.

239. Do you know whether imported goods have been lower than usual during the last year? Has there not been a general shrinkage in values?—Goods have been a few cents less during the last year than they were before.

By Mr. Dymond :—

240. Was there an over-production and an over-importation previous to 1874?—It might be so in some lines.

241. You said that a Canadian tweed could be bought for 80 cents which is really better than cloth imported, which will cost \$1.20?—Yes.

242. Then, of course, Canadian tweeds want no protection against that cloth?—They want protection against imported goods. The education of the people is such that they do not know what is to their interest.

243. Then you are to impose a duty in order to enforce the wearing of Canadian tweeds?—I suppose so.

244. Then we, by legislation, are to regulate the taste and habits of the people?—It is for you to study that.

245. But with a view to giving it effect by legislation?—I think it is your duty.

By the Chairman :—

246. Do you prefer the Canadian to the foreign manufacture?—I ought to.

247. Do you?—In some cases, yes. I do not use any raw material that is not manufactured in Canada if I can help it, and I do not push the goods made from the raw material that come from other countries.

248. You use cotton and elastic in your manufacture, do you?—Yes.

249. Do you import all this?—Some of it is made in this country, some is imported.

250. Do you pay more for these in consequence of the increase in the tariff?—I pay less for elastic, because it is made in this country.

251. The increase of the tariff did not increase the price to you?—It did not have any effect on the manufacture of elastic.

252. Do you count leather manufactured goods?—Yes.

253. The imposition of duties, then, upon the cotton, elastic web and leather has in no way affected your profits?—I think I pay more for my goods.

254. If you pay more for your goods, then the duty must have increased the price?—Yes, it increased the price of the raw material.

255. But what is raw material to you is the manufactured goods of other industries?—I suppose so; but we don't pay more when they are manufactured in this country.

By Mr. Dymond :—

256. Have you done any trade with the Maritime Provinces?—Yes; since the last two years.

257. What amount of business have you done?—Very little in amount. I have sent a traveller down there twice. The first time he brought back a few thousand dollars worth of orders; but he has just got back from another journey, on which he did not take any orders at all.

258. The trade is as dull there as elsewhere?—Yes.

259. There has been a large business done by the Lower Provinces with the older Provinces since confederation?—Yes; I do not know anything previous to two years ago.

260. What per centage of the cost of boots and shoes is labour, and what material?—I beg to submit the following statement:—Opening indifferently my

"Cost Price Book," I find that on a women's prunella machine-secured Balmoral, costing \$1.00, labour costs about $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{2825}{10000}$ (correct fraction); on a men's coarse-pegged boot, costing \$1.80, labour goes in for about $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{18833}{10000}$ (correct fraction); on a men's pegged working shoe, costing \$1.05, labour costs about $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1722}{10000}$ (correct fraction); on a boy's buff-pegged congress, costing \$1.01, labour costs about $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{28888}{10000}$ (correct fraction); on a women's pebble-pegged Balmoral, costing \$1.00, labour costs about $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{16666}{10000}$ (correct fraction). I must add that I manufacture about one hundred and fifty lines, and do not think that in two different lines I can find the same per centage of material and labour.

MONDAY, 20th March, 1876.

Mr. MULLARKY, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, Montreal, was called and examined as follows:

By Mr. Dymond:—

261. You have been in business how long?—I have been in business since 1857 in Montreal.

262. About 19 or 20 years?—Yes, sir.

263. When you commenced business was it as a capitalist?—I commenced business not as a capitalist.

264. Did you commence in the wholesale business?—I will just tell you the history of that, and it will prove a source of great information for the Committee. In 1857 there was a general depression in the United States, and all the banks there suspended specie payment. I was foreman in a shoe factory in Massachusetts at that time, and had travelled through Canada a few months previously with samples of boots and shoes, for three or four houses in Massachusetts. I had sold a good many American goods through the country, and my employer seemed to have an idea that I was a very good salesman. One day my employer said to me: "Mullarky, 'I think it would be desirable if you would go down to Montreal and open up a 'branch store there for my manufactory, and you will open it in the name of 'Mullarky, and my name will not appear at all.'" The branch store was opened, and in 1857 I sold in the vicinity of \$80,000 worth of boots and shoes and some leathers. I sent down the gold for the boots and shoes I had sold, to my employer. Almost all the manufacturers in Davers, Mass., failed that year, and my employer must have failed had it not been for this sum of money. These goods were sold at a loss of from 5 to 15 per cent., but it enabled him to continue his business while others suspended, and in March, 1858, my employer said: "Everything is now going along flourishingly 'and you had better take this business yourself. I have got enough to do at home. 'I have more than made up the loss in establishing this business here, by sustaining 'my credit at home.'" I said: "I have no money," and he replied: "You can pay 'me when you are ready."

265. That is the origin of your start in Montreal?—Yes; but I will give you a little more information if you will permit me. At that time very few shoes were made in Canada, and there was very little done in leather. Then I got agencies for the various kinds of leather used in the manufacture of boots and shoes, for Massachusetts houses.

266. Did you begin to manufacture about that time?—In 1858 or 1859 in a very small way.

267. What is the amount of capital you have now invested in your business?—About \$108,000.

268. Is that all?—Yes, sir.

269. I ask that question because I see that two years ago you stated before a Committee of this House that you had \$200,000 invested in your business?—I was then interested in three businesses, now I am alone by myself.

270. How many hands do you employ?—Two years ago I employed about 400 or 450. To-day I employ about 300.

271. What is the average wages paid to these persons?—The average wages two or three years ago was \$3.50 to \$4 each, and now it will be from \$2.50 to \$3 each. We have reduced the wages with the hard times. I paid out two or three years ago \$150,000 for wages.

By Mr. Charlton:—

272. How much last year?—\$75,000.

By Mr. Dymond:—

273. What is the amount of your product for the year?—Our sales three years ago amounted to \$460,000.

274. What have they been doing the past year?—A little short of \$300,000.

275. Then you consider three years ago to have been a period of unusual prosperity?—Yes.

276. And you consider 1875 to have been a period of unusual depression?—Yes, very much so.

277. Then the difference between these periods was about \$150,000 or \$160,000. Somewhere about that.

278. And of that \$75,000 was saved to you by the reduction in wages?—You must bear in mind that the number of people employed is over 100 less.

279. But the actual reduction in wages you stated as having been \$75,000?—The reduction in the quantity paid out, not the reduction in the wages paid to the people.

280. And the difference in your business was \$150,000?—Yes; about that.

281. What class of goods do you chiefly make?—Staple goods.

282. Do you mean men's, women's or children's?—Men's, women's and children's. I do not go into the fancy branch, or very little, if any.

283. In these staple goods have you any foreign competition?—Very little.

284. Then as far as you are concerned you have no desire for protection?—No direct desire for my own interest. A trifling competition, however, has a very bad effect on the market generally. If a small quantity of staple goods is brought into the market, and sold at less than cost, it has a tendency to depreciate the value of the larger quantity and give rise to what you may call a very unfair competition.

285. Do you have to reduce your prices in consequence of the American goods coming into competition with them?—When they come in competition with them. But there is very little competition in my line.

286. Have you any competition?—Yes, sir.

287. You say a small quantity of goods thrown on the market depreciates the price of the larger quantity?—Yes.

288. Have you had any instances in which you have had to reduce the price of your goods in consequence of American competition?—Yes; in a few instances west of Toronto and some up the Ottawa.

289. Do you ask for any remedy to protect you against that?—I think that Reciprocity in tariff on our manufactured goods with the United States would be very beneficial to the Dominion generally, and to myself particularly.

290. But you said just now you did not want protection. That would be protection?—Although the volume of imported goods is very small, even that small quantity has the effect of depreciating the value of the larger quantity, thereby doing us an injury such as I have illustrated. To-morrow another American might take it into his head to open a store in Montreal and sell \$80,000 worth of goods at a loss. That would depreciate the products of Canada generally. I would ask the Committee to guard against the repetition of occurrences of this kind.

291. Then Reciprocity of tariff you think would benefit you?—Yes.

292. Would you prefer a rise in our tariff or a reduction of the American tariff?—I do not care which it is.

293. Then you do not come here to ask for protection?—I come here to ask for Reciprocity of tariff with the United States. If they take their tariff away altogether I am perfectly willing that ours should be taken away. If they ask for a 35 per cent. duty, I want a 35 per cent. duty.

294. You stated just now that the effect of American goods being brought into Canada had deprecated the value of your goods above Toronto?—In a few instances.

295. Then the exclusion of American goods would enable you to maintain your ordinary prices?—Yes.

296. Then except in extraordinary cases* the fact of Americans sending in their goods has not given you any trouble?—No; not to myself.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

297. What is the difference between the cost of your raw material last year and say three years ago when your trade was prosperous?—Three years ago they perhaps cost from 5 to 10 per cent. less than last year.

298. If I understand you rightly you employ about 300 men, women and children?—Yes.

299. Have their wages become any lower?—Yes; a little.

By Mr. Dymond:—

300. Do I distinctly understand you to say that up to this point, with the few exceptions you have mentioned, you have not been prejudiced by American importations?—Not myself personally.

301. Two years ago a duty was put on some articles which you require as raw materials?—Yes, sir.

302. Did that affect your trade?—The duty placed on the raw materials would make them more expensive to us.

303. Are prunella, or silk and linen thread manufactured in this country?—Prunella is not manufactured here. Linen thread I don't think is, nor is silk thread manufactured in this country.

304. Elastic web I think is another article on which you pay an additional duty?—Yes.

305. There is a manufacturer of that article in this country?—Yes, there is an infant factory at which elastic web is manufactured.

306. Have you had to pay more for that article since the imposition of the additional duty?—We have had to pay the additional percentage on the imported article.

307. Do you buy the imported article, or do you buy the Canadian manufactured article?—I have bought some of both; the Canadian article is fully as cheap as that which we import, perhaps a little cheaper.

308. It is the same price as the imported article plus the duty?—Of course it would be naturally.

309. Then the imposition of a duty in this instance has increased the price of the material?—Yes; but if we had three such manufactories in Canada we would get it cheaper than that which we are importing.

310. Then the imposition of that duty has increased the price 10 per cent.?—Yes, and at the same time it has caused the springing up of an elastic web manufactory, which I have no objection to pay for.

311. Yes, but that money comes out of your pocket, does it not?—Yes. Competition in Canada would, however, cheapen the article.

312. Have you any market for your boots and shoes abroad?—I have sold some goods in South America, the first time at a profit, but the second time I lost money.

313. How did you send them?—From Montreal to Buenos Ayres by a sailing vessel.

314. Is there much trade done in your line between England and South American countries, and the West Indies?—Yes.

315. Not from the United States?—There is a limited trade between Cuba and the United States.

316. Would you be able with moderate facilities, do you think, to open up a large business with these countries?—Last year I sent samples of boots and shoes to England. I went to England myself partly to collect information. I knew the English manufacturers had exported largely to South America, boots and shoes. I had an idea that we could make boots and shoes as cheaply here as in England, that

is, in a certain line of goods. While in England I visited half a dozen of the principal manufactories, and perhaps the largest in the world was Turner, Brother, Hyde and Company, of Northampton. They employ 3,000 hands, and a great proportion of their production goes to the British Colonies, the Argentine Republic, and other South American countries. I could see that there were several lines made in England for this trade that I could manufacture as cheaply as they did. I found they imported our sole leather, and used it in their business. There is one important thing to which I wish to direct your attention. I would like the Committee before it rises to ascertain the quantity of sole, upper, enamel, split, and pebbled leather shipped from Canada to Great Britain, between June 1st, 1875, and March 1st, 1876.

317. What are your reasons for requesting us to get this information?—In 1858 I was agent in Canada for these leathers for manufacturers in the United States. A few years afterwards a duty was put on these leathers, and that gave a stimulus to the manufacturers of Canada. If you obtain the figures you will find we are now largely exporting an article which, before the duty was placed on it, we were compelled to import.

By the Chairman :—

318. Where is the raw material obtained from which these varieties are made?—A great portion of the raw material is got in Canada and South America. The raw material for pebble, split and enamel leathers is obtained in Canada and the Western States.

By Mr. Dymond :—

319. Then the large amount of the tanning business we are doing is greatly owing to our export trade?—At the present moment, yes; and that trade will, no doubt, increase. At the present time, in my opinion, the tanners are not making much money, the reasons for which opinion I will assign: There is a prejudice against our leather in England; but if you hold out as an inducement a 10 or 12 per cent. reduction upon the price of English leather, they will use it. I think within a few years that that prejudice will be removed, and that our tanners will get a remunerative profit in the English market.

320. There is no duty imposed on your leather going into the English market?—No; it is simply a local prejudice.

321. What kind of goods is it with which you say you can compete with England?—They are coarse staple goods, such as are made from split and sole leather. It is reasonable to be supposed that if the English manufacturers buy our leather, that we should be able to manufacture our own leather, and compete with them in foreign markets.

322. With regard to the wages paid there, did they correspond with yours?—No; the wages they pay are less than ours; but I am of opinion that our mechanics will produce a greater quantity of goods, and thereby make the wages pretty nearly equal.

323. Why do our mechanics produce a greater quantity?—I cannot exactly explain that to you, because it would be rather improper to make that information public.

324. Is not machinery largely used in your business?—Yes. To sustain my argument, I may say that I went into one factory at Leicester where they had ten cutters at work. The foreman who was very kind, and gave me all the information I desired. I asked him what was their weekly production. He told me; and from a comparison of that with the number of cutters I employed and the amount of work turned out, I was satisfied that my labour was as cheap, if not cheaper, than theirs.

325. Do your men work the same number of hours as the English operatives?—I presume so. Last year I sent a traveller over to England, with samples of boots and shoes. He travelled with them in England, Scotland and Ireland.

326. What was your experience?—My experience was the discovery that there were some lines I could sell there, but I must change my lasts and ties and some other things. I do not, however, consider that it would be worth my while to incur that expense for the present. But if we could get the foreign market so that I could devote my whole time and attention to getting up certain lines of goods and remodel-

ling my manufactory throughout, I believe I could manufacture for exportation, if we had facilities whereby we could reach the British West Indies and South America. As it takes three or four months for the goods to get there and wait for returns, it requires a great deal of capital.

327. But you are able to compete in some lines with the whole world?—I have not been all over the world and consequently cannot say.

328. You say you can make goods for exportation to England and the colonies?—In certain lines of goods I think I can compete with the British manufactures.

The Chairman :—

329. And with the United States?—Yes; in certain lines.

By Mr. Dymond :—

330. You are willing to compete with the United States if we have reciprocal trade with the United States?—Yes; I should be perfectly delighted with reciprocal trade.

331. Free trade then would suit you very well?—Or reciprocity in tariff. It is immaterial which.

332. But reciprocity would not give you the American market?—No; but it would prevent the Americans from repeating that which I did in 1857, that is, selling \$80,000 worth of boots and shoes at less than cost.

By Mr. Charlton :—

333. Then you object to their doing what you did?—Well I did it as the employé of an individual. I did my duty as faithfully as I knew how.

By Mr. Dymond :—

334. Machinery has been largely introduced in the manufacture of boots and shoes?—Yes, sir.

335. Has that considerably reduced the cost of production?—Yes, sir.

336. And it tends to equalize the cost of production in various countries?—Yes, sir.

337. Is your machinery manufactured here?—Just now there is a considerable portion of our machinery manufactured in this country.

338. Is the amount of machinery manufactured in this country increasing?—Yes, it has been increased a great deal during the last ten years.

339. Are those machines modelled on American patterns?—Yes; very few of these inventions are our own.

340. And the American manufacturers have to pay a royalty on those machines?—On some machines they have to pay a royalty for a certain number of years, after which of course they are free.

341. Are you paying any royalty on those you use?—No, sir.

342. You are free from that incubus?—Yes, we are free from any royalty.

343. You employ partly, largely the labor of women and children?—Yes, there are considerable of them employed.

344. And you have an abundant supply of that kind of labor?—Yes.

345. At the present moment there is more than sufficient cheap labor to be obtained?—Yes.

346. Mr. Bovin the other day spoke of the economy experienced in the States by the different manufacturers using different portions of the hides; do you have your soles ready cut or do you cut them from the hides?—We cut them out of the hides.

347. Do you use the remnants in your own business?—We must use them because we have no other way of disposing of them. In the United States one man will pretty much make womens' shoes, another man will make childrens' and another man will make mens'. If the man who cut womens' shoes cut all his sole leather into womens' boots he would cut to a great disadvantage. It is more economical to use the leather already cut into soles, but we have to use the whole hide.

348. Children's shoes are largely made by women are they not?—No they are made by men pretty much altogether.

349. That is the stronger classes?—No children's shoes are made by women in this country.

By the Chairman :—

350-1. The lighter kind of children's shoes are not manufactured in this country are they?—All are manufactured in this country with the exception of infants shoes which have sheepskin soles. There are, however, very few used in this country. They principally come from England, but a good many of them are made in the United States.

352-3. Then you are able to use the whole of your material without any actual waste?—Of course we try to economize as much as possible so as to have no waste.

By Mr. Platt :—

354-5. But it is not so cheap as buying your soles already cut?—I suppose if we bought them already cut as they do in Lynn, Mass., that the cost would be a little less than cutting them from the hides.

By Mr. Dymond :

356. They buy soles already cut in England, do they not?—They buy uppers, but not soles in any of the manufactories I was in.

By the Chairman :—

357. It is a matter of convenience for you to cut from the hides?—It is a matter of necessity, because there is no place in the country where we can get it otherwise.

358. There is no place where you can get the soles already cut?—No.

359. You manufacture different varieties and sizes in order to use the leather without waste?—Yes it is a matter of necessity also.

360. You said that the imposition of a duty on prunello, caused you to pay a higher price for it than formerly. Therefore the duty has affected the price in that particular?—We have to pay 10 per cent more for imported prunello, to-day, than we did formerly.

361. And what you buy at home has correspondingly increased in price?—Yes.

362. You said that if there were several manufacturers of elastic web in this country that the increase of duty would not have affected the price?—If there were three or four manufactories of elastic web in Canada, I feel confident I could buy it cheaper than I can to-day. My opinion is the same with regard to prunellos.

363. Do you know the quantity of elastic web manufactured in the country?—There is only one factory.

364. Do you know how many hands are employed at it?—I do not.

365. Do you know the value of the annual product in that line of business?—I do not. I have no idea whatever of that business.

366. You have no idea what capital would be required, or the number of men necessary to supply the Canadian market with elastic web?—I have no idea what number it requires.

367. Do you get your leather cheaper now than you did before the additional duty was placed on that article?—In 1869, we imported all our upper, sole, split, or pretty much all of it, and our buff and enamel leather from the United States. Now we can buy this same leather 10 per cent. cheaper in Canada than we can in the United States. That in my opinion was brought about by the protection that was afforded the leather manufacturers a few years ago which gave them a stimulus to start manufactories in the country. Now they can manufacture a little less than they can in the United States.

368. Then so far as they are concerned a protective duty can make no difference in their business?—With the leather manufacturers very little.

369. Is leather and bark less expensive than formerly?—No ; leather and bark is fully as expensive as it was in 1857 and 1858.

370. Then they could have manufactured as cheap then as to-day?—Yes. At that time I believe the duty on leather coming from the United States was five per cent. To-day, I believe on buff, pebble, enamel and patent leather the duty is 17½ and on sole leather it is 10 per cent. A few years ago the duty on some lines of leather was raised from ten per cent. to twenty per cent., and that gave a stimulus to the manufacture of leather in our own country.

371. That is they got a large profit, and a great many were induced to go into

business on that account?—There is no doubt that a large profit induced a good many to go into the business. Then we ceased to import, and got our leather at home, and now we can get it 60 per cent. cheaper in Canada than in the United States.

372. What is that decrease in price due to; a reduction in the price of raw material or in the price of labour?—The cost of labour may have increased, but the cost of hides varies according to the price in the market.

373. You spoke of your being in favour of free trade or reciprocity of tariffs with the United States?—Yes.

374. But reciprocity of tariffs would exclude you from the American market, and it would not give you a larger market than you have already?—In my opinion if we got that for five years, we would get a foreign market. It would stimulate the trade. There are at present more than sufficient boots and shoes made for the Dominion, in the Dominion, still if confidence were given to the manufacturers this surplus would find an outlet.

375. There are about \$300,000 worth of foreign boots and shoes imported into the Dominion from France, United States and England, and we have had it stated that yearly there are \$10,500,000 worth of boots and shoes made in Montreal?—I should like to know who made that statement. Any body who knows anything about the trade there knows that to be incorrect.

376. What would you suppose to be the quantity manufactured in Montreal?—There are about twenty manufacturers there large and small.

377. We had a list of fifty given us the other day?—I do not refer to retail shoe-makers about town; I am speaking of wholesale dealers. There are about twenty of them, and estimating the value of their business at from \$160,000 to \$200,000 a year each, I think it would be about right.

378. The census returns of 1871 show upwards of \$16,000,000 worth manufactured in the Dominion, and I understand Montreal produced one-half?—I don't think Montreal manufactures that much. I doubt whether it is more than \$4,000,000.

By Mr. Dymond:—

379. Wholesale and Retail that is?—I am speaking of wholesale only.

380. There is a good deal made at small manufactories?—Well, of course, but I never gave what is manufactured by retail manufacturers a thought.

By the Chairman:—

381. Assuming that Montreal manufactures one-half of the boots and shoes produced in the Dominion, and that the foreign importation is \$300,000, that would give Montreal \$150,000 worth additional trade if the foreign article were excluded. Now what difference would that additional trade in Montreal make to you?—You recollect that I have already said that a small quantity depreciates the larger quantity.

382. My question is how much more would you produce if you got your fair share of this \$150,000?—In my particular line it would make very little difference, but those who manufacture fine goods it would affect very materially.

383. How many firms have you manufacturing these fine boots?—Five or six. Two or three devote themselves exclusively to the manufacture of fine goods.

384. Do you admit that you are selling your goods at a lower figure in consequence of these importations?—I gave you an instance in which they come into direct competition with us.

385. To what extent do you suppose this importation affects you?—Very trifling.

386. Then if you shut them out it would add only in a trifling degree to your profits?—The effect of excluding the goods of the United States would be to inspire our capitalists with confidence and thereby induce them to put more money in the business.

387. And if you do not get a sufficient market at home you would try to get a market abroad?—I have tried for the last four years for a foreign market but as yet I have not succeeded. I would recommend the Government to subsidise a line of steamers whereby we may get direct communication with the West Indies and South America, and thereby get a foreign market for our manufactured goods.

388. What per centage does the price of the raw material in a pair of shoes bear to the price of the labor?—I could not tell you from memory.

By Mr. Platt :—

389. The American coarse goods do not come into competition with you?—No, it is the finer qualities of ladies' wear. I have myself this spring imported some American goods of the finer qualities, to the extent of three or four thousand dollars. I bought them perhaps as low as I could manufacture them, but they look a little neater than those we could have made. But they will not wear near as well as the Canadian make.

390. But they are a more saleable goods than Canadian goods?—Yes, sir.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

391. Do I understand you to say that in 1874, with the employment of about 450 hands, you produced something like \$460,000 or \$480,000 worth of goods?—Yes.

392. And this year, with some 300 hands, you produced \$300,000 worth of goods?—Yes.

393. In 1874 the amount paid to your employes was from \$350,000 to \$400,000?—Yes.

394. And in 1875 from \$250,000 to \$300,000?—Yes.

395. Has the price of the raw materials been reduced since 1874?—Up to about last May we paid as much as we did the previous years for leather; but when the depression became general, the price was reduced. The cost of labour during the latter part of 1875 became reduced, and I was able to get men for \$6 and \$7 a week whom I had before been paying \$8 and \$9 a week. By employing them at a slack period of the year I was paying money out for what I did not want.

396. So that there was a large reduction in the cost of labour?—Yes; as there is just now, and has been for the past few months.

397. Then you must have made a good deal of money by getting your labour and raw material at so much less cost last year than you did in 1874?—You must understand that this has only taken place within the last few months; and if you were to look over my balance sheet, showing the profit and loss, you would find there had been a great depreciation.

398. But you have made more money in 1875-6 than you did in 1874-5?—I beg your pardon, sir, this change has only taken place within the past four months, and we cannot ascertain until next January how this thing is going to come out. Another thing you must bear in mind is that if you employ labour at a low rate you are buying leather you do not want for some time to come, and losing the interest on your money.

By Mr. Workman :—

399. I think you stated that when a duty of 10 per cent. was placed on certain descriptions of leather that the leather was not increased in price, but rather decreased in consequence of competition?—Exactly so.

400. A ten per cent. prohibition placed on leather by the Parliament of Canada did not increase the price of that material to the consumer here in Canada?—It might have done so for a year or two; but a few years afterwards it had the effect of reducing the prices, and to-day we are buying this staple at from ten to fifteen per cent. less than we could before.

401. When the increase in the tariff from 15 to 17½ per cent. took place, did you put 2½ per cent. more on your boots and shoes?—No, sir; competition kept the prices down. If I mistake not, in 1858, I paid a duty of 10 per cent. on boots and shoes. A few years afterwards the duty was increased to 25 per cent., and I sold boots and shoes much cheaper when I paid a duty of 25 per cent. than when I paid a duty of 10 per cent. That I can swear to positively, because I imported under both tariffs.

By Mr. Charlton :—

402. I suppose the boot and shoe trade in the Dominion has been considerably prostrated by the panic?—Yes, sir.

403. Does not a smaller depression exist in the shoe trade of the United States at the present time?—I think the boot and shoe trade in the United States is recovering.

404. Since 1873 you cannot say that the boot and shoe trade of Canada has been more depressed than the same trade in the United States?—No; I think not.

405. You say that the class of goods imported from the United States are mostly fine goods?—Yes.

406. Do you know the extent of the importations?—I do not.

407. Your objection to these importations is that they interfere with your price?—They interfere very little with me individually, but they interfere very materially with the manufacturers of fine goods.

408. Is the importation of American boots and shoes an advantage to the consumer?—No; I will just illustrate to you that it is not. I have myself imported fine goods from Boston on which I paid a duty of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and other incidental expenses. I had to go to Boston to buy them, and my expenses had to be added to the other expenses. I, of course, required a profit on those goods, and that profit would have been just the same if I had manufactured them myself. Therefore, the consumer would have to pay a much larger price than if I had made these goods in Canada.

409. You say a duty would not add to the price of the goods here?—No, sir. If you were to put on a 50 per cent. duty, it would not add one per cent. to the cost of the article to the consumer.

410. Why, then, do you ask for a duty if it would not add to the price of the article?—I want reciprocity in tariffs for the reason that it gives confidence to the manufacturers generally, and induces them to go into the business with greater energy, and manufacture those fine lines of goods which are now brought here and sold at less than the cost of production in the United States. The goods are sold at a sacrifice to the dealer not to the consumer, and the profit goes into the dealer's pocket, not into the pocket of the consumer.

411. You want protection when the annual production of Canada is fifty-fold more than the importation: is not that a satisfactory state of the trade?—I do not say there is any great evil to complain of. All we object to is the sale of the fine qualities here at less than cost.

412. As the importations only amounted to one-fiftieth of the entire trade, your grievance is not a very great one?—Not very great, but a small quantity thrown on our market depreciates the larger quantity.

By the Chairman:—

413. But according to your own statement the prices have not depreciated?—The prices are not depreciated to the consumer but very little. But you must also bear in mind what I have said. If you buy an American shoe for \$1, and if you buy a Canadian made shoe looking exactly like the other for \$1.75, the Canadian shoe for \$1.75 is the cheapest looking to the consumer.

By Mr. Dymond:—

414. Did I understand you to tell Mr. Workman that boots and shoes were cheaper twenty years ago than now?—No, I did not. I said I sold boots and shoes cheaper with a duty of 25 per cent. than when it was 10 per cent.

By the Chairman:—

415. Do you know what quantity of goods like American goods are consumed in Canada. The value of the French, United States and English goods imported is somewhere about \$300,000. What quantity of those goods are manufactured here?—I should say there was altogether perhaps \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 of that same kind of goods.

416. So the Canadian manufacturer even in that kind of goods has to a great measure the Canadian market to himself?—To a very great extent.

417. Now I suppose your own business may be taken as a fair sample of the boot and shoe trade in Montreal. How much of the \$108,000 invested in your business is invested in plant?—Ten thousand dollars.

418. And the remainder is invested in available capital?—Yes; available capital for carrying on our business.

419. That \$10,000 and the available capital gives employment to about 300 persons?—Yes.

420. And they produce yearly an average of \$1,000 worth of boots and shoes?—Yes; according to those figures.

421. About 9 per cent of your capital is invested in the boot and shoe business as plant?—Yes; about that.

422. Now what is the wear and tear on that 9 per cent?—Ten per cent. per annum.

423. How much capital do you suppose is invested in plant and available capital for carrying on the boot and shoe trade in Montreal?—I have no idea what other people do in their business or what plant they carry except one house I am interested in, and the capital invested in plant there is only \$8,000.

424. What number of hands do they employ?—A little less than I do.

425. In regard to those engaged in the boot and shoe trade in Montreal, as far as you know generally, has all their capital been made in the business since they began manufacturing?—I should say pretty much so; at least so far as I am aware of.

426. They have produced the capital from the industry in which they are engaged?—Yes, they commenced in a small way, with small means, and they increased gradually to what they are to-day. That is my opinion.

427. And that under the existing tariff?—Not so much under the existing tariff as when we had a protection of 25 per cent.

428. When was that protection given?—I cannot say exactly. I know we had it for three or four years.

429. You have not had that protection since the repeal of the reciprocity treaty in 1865?—They lowered it then to fifteen per cent., and I thought it a very foolish idea.

430. Has not the boot and shoe trade increased largely since 1865?—There have been several small manufactories sprung up since that time.

431. Are you aware that the importation of foreign boots and shoes shows a large diminution?—I should suppose so.

432. And they have been driven out by the Canadian manufacturer under a low tariff?—They have been driven out, I suppose, because the Canadians are able to compete with them.

433. You use a great deal of machinery in carrying on the boot and shoe trade?—Yes.

434. Most of the machinery is American patent?—Yes, most of it was originally American patent.

435. Do the Americans using those machines have to pay a royalty?—Yes.

436. And you do not?—No.

437. You have that advantage?—Yes.

438. Do you know any business in Canada that has been as prosperous as the boot and shoe trade? Do you know any class of men who began with so little capital, and have become so wealthy as those in connection with the boot and shoe trade?—I have not studied that question, but I know there are a great many wealthy houses that commenced some years ago with little or no capital.

439. In what business?—Some in the importing business, some in the dry goods business have made fortunes in a very short time. There are hardware houses that have made fortunes in a very few years that commenced with a very little. There are also some parties that made fortunes in the crockery business.

440. Do you know any agriculturists in Canada who began with the same capital that any of these boot and shoe manufacturers began with and are so well off to-day?—I do not know of any. But you must bear in mind that although some of the men in the boot and shoe business commenced with \$10,000, they could get banking facilities to the extent of \$50,000. That gave him capital not all his own. Farmers do not require those banking facilities.

441. Well you paid the interest on the bank capital?—Certainly.

442. Your profits were over and above the interest paid on the bank capital?—Of course, or you could not make money.

443. Supposing you were to take that as a part of the capital of the boot and shoe trade do you not think it, in 1875, declared a dividend of 10 per cent?—presume so. If the business is managed as it ought to be managed it ought to pay that. But it must not be forgotten that there is no business in Montreal that has suffered so much by failures during the past ten years as the boot and shoe business.

444. But notwithstanding these failures the business has been a prosperous one?—Yes.

445. Do you know what quantity of boots and shoes are produced yearly to supply the Canadian market?—Some years ago I went into figures to ascertain whether the country produced too many goods or not, and at that time I estimated about \$3 for every man woman and child in the Dominion.

By Mr. Dymond:—

446. How long ago was that?—Four or five years ago. A good many new branches had sprung up and I wanted to find out how much we could all produce and how much we could consume.

By the Chairman:—

447. The estimate from the census returns would be nearly \$5 each?—I am of opinion that a good many manufacturers exaggerate a little.

448. The confidential returns we had made here show that the product of boots and shoes in Montreal for one year is worth \$10,700,000. Do you think that is an over estimate of the quantity produced?—I should hate to pay \$10,000,000 for all the boots and shoes manufactured in Montreal for one year. The boots and shoes made in my own factory will average in value, perhaps, about \$1.50 a pair all round. That is wholesale price. Now, on an average, the people will wear two pairs of boots a year; that will be \$3 each. If that is retailed out, it will, perhaps, come to a little more.

By Mr. Dymond:—

449. The failures in the boot and shoe trade have arisen, probably, from the credit that has been given by the wholesale houses to the retailers?—Not always; I know one or two houses that have failed, not from bad debts, but from bad management.

450. Taking your estimate of three dollars as the average wholesale price of the boots and shoes worn by each person in the Dominion, that would give \$12,000,000 as the value of the product required to supply the Dominion with boots and shoes. That would give employment to about 12,000 persons?—Yes.

By Mr. Charlton:—

451. The trade is reviving here as in the United States?—We are rushing things through just now to fill up our spring orders.

By the Chairman:—

452. We gather from your statement that the boot and shoe trade is in a fairly prosperous condition?—At the present moment, I presume it is; about as much so as any other industry in the country.

453. You spoke about your trade being with Buenos Ayres and South America?—What little I have done.

454. Is there any other country in South America that purchase boots and shoes largely from England and the United States?—If my information is correct, Brazil three years ago bought \$12,000,000 worth.

455. Where from?—From England alone, I think. Their boot and shoe trade is principally with England.

456. Do you know where Chili obtain their boots and shoes from?—They get a good deal of their goods from England, Germany and France; that is their fine goods. Their staple goods come principally from England.

457. Do you know how far the shoe trade on the Pacific has been supplied from California?—I could not say, because California imports largely from Boston and New York.

458. Have you looked into the question to ascertain the quantity and kinds of boots and shoes imported into the various West Indian Islands and South America?—No; but I can get the information.

The Chairman—That would be valuable.

By Mr. Charlton :—

459. Would the manufacturer desire a drawback from the Government on the raw material entering into the construction of work for exportation?—In so much of it as has been imported and actually paid a duty, but not on any portion of it produced in Canada.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, March 22nd, 1876.

Mr. F. T. Frost, called and examined :

By the Chairman :—

1. What business are you engaged in?—I am engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements, my firm being Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls, in the County of Lanark.

2. Are you carrying on business very extensively?—We have been in the habit of employing about 140 or 150 men for several years past. Just now we do not employ quite so many, on account of the depression in business.

3. How long has your business been established?—Our trade has been established 35 years, my father had it, and during the last twelve years, my brother, myself, and our partner, Mr. Wood, have had it.

4. What amount of capital do you consider is invested in plant?—We have \$150,000.

5. How much available capital do you consider is required to carry on your business?—Dollar for dollar, on account of the long credit we give in our business.

By Mr. Platt :—

6. That would be \$150,000 more?—We have \$150,000 of capital. Our business has averaged about \$200,000 a year; two years ago it went up to \$235,000. This year it touches about \$200,000.

By the Chairman :—

7. That is your annual business?—Yes.

8. Do you mean you have \$150,000 in plant?—No; in buildings and machinery, I suppose we have \$74,000 invested.

9. And about the same amount of available capital?—About the same amount, or a little more of available capital to carry on the business. We have 120 men just now. We had 150 up to last September; up to that month trade had been first rate, but it began to fall off a little in the fall. We did not get the usual amount of fall trade we had been in the habit of getting. I suppose that was due to the reluctance on the part of farmers to purchase. Of course the hard times had some effect. We let 25 or 30 of our men go. In our branch of business we manufacture Mowers, Reapers and Horse-rakes largely through the winter for the summer, commencing in the fall. A great deal of these goods are made in expectation of selling them in June, July, August and September.

10. How many hands have you had engaged during the last two or three years?—130 hands during the last five years.

11. What is the average value of the product you have turned out?—During five years we have turned out pretty nearly one million dollars worth of goods. I suppose \$850,000 or \$900,000 would about strike the amount of goods; I think it would reach \$1,000,000.

12. What do you consider the value of the annual product of each hand employed?—We consider now that each man ought to represent from \$1600 to \$1800.

There was a time, several years ago, when we could not produce over \$1000 per man ; but with improved machinery we can now turn out from 30 to 40 per cent. more.

13. What percentage of the cost of the work turned out, do you count as wages ?—For 1875 our wages amounted to \$44,000. That was for an average of 120 hands taking it all through the year. During the first eight months we had about 150 hands, but during the last four months the number was down to 100 at one time. In September the number was down to 90, but in October we increased when we began on stock for 1876.

14. Have you made any calculation of the annual purchase in Canada of agricultural implements such as you manufacture ?—I don't know that I could give you any very definite figures as to the amount. It is pretty large. I know we have a great deal of competition in our trade, although I cannot say our trade is overdone. It may, however, have been overdone in some few articles.

15. There has been an increasing demand amongst farmers for improved agricultural implements ?—I think so. We have been able to sell almost everything we have made.

16. What raw material do you use in your industry ?—Pig iron, steel, bar iron, and we have malleable castings. We buy the last named in the States, also all our knives for mowers and reapers. We find we get a better article in the States than in Canada, and we prefer to have the very best we can get. We have bought pretty largely in the United States ; quite a number of articles which enter into the manufacture of our machines.

17. I suppose a very large proportion of the material you purchase is pig iron ? Yes ; pig and bar iron. We use also a great deal of lumber in the manufacture of agricultural implements. We use a great deal of hardwood timber.

18. Where do you get it ?—We have our own mill, and get it right at our own place and on our own stream.

19. Where do you obtain your pig iron from ?—We have always got our pig iron from Montreal—Scotch pig. I may say for the two years, 1873 and 1874, we were enabled to buy iron in the United States, owing to the high price of Scotch pig.

20. Had the Scotch pig iron increased in price or had the American iron decreased ?—The American article had decreased and the Scotch increased.

21. What was the price of pig iron before 1874 ?—In 1872 it was \$22 and \$23 per ton. I think it is now \$2 per ton less than in 1872 ; but from 1873 to 1874 it went up to \$45 per ton ; we paid nearly double what we pay now.

22. What do you attribute that to ?—That was attributable to the increased demand for iron, especially railroad iron, on account of the tremendous amount of railroad building going on.

23. Has the price of pig iron fallen largely in the United States ?—Yes.

24. Do you know the present price ?—From \$20 to \$24 per ton, according to the grades. There are three or four grades of Scotch pig. The American iron cannot come into our market now owing to the price of Scotch pig ; we had not bought any for a year.

25. Why ?—Because the Americans cannot compete with the pig iron manufacturers in the old country ; pig iron is down now to its nominal figure. We cannot buy American pig iron now under \$28 per ton.

26. Why is it so dear ?—I suppose it is owing to the increased cost of manufacture in the United States.

27. They have lowered the coal, the iron ore and the time in the same vicinity ?—They have everything. They have never been able to bring pig iron into Canada except two years ago, and that was owing to the increased demand for iron in Scotland and England. During the past year, since the fall of prices, the Americans have been entirely shut out of our market.

28. To what do you attribute the inability of the American manufacturers to produce pig iron as cheaply as in Scotland ?—I presume, for one thing, the labour in the States is a great deal higher.

29. Do you know what percentage of the cost of pig iron the labour is?—I do not. I think in the States they have never been able to produce pig iron as cheaply as in the old country.

30. You use bar iron; where do you get that from?—From Montreal.

31. Where is it brought from?—All from Staffordshire.

32. Has that increased or diminished in price?—That increased with the general rise in the price of iron. It went up about 50 per cent., but it has now gone down to its price in 1872—its original price. Pig iron is worth \$22 per ton, and bar iron is worth about \$42 per ton. We paid two years ago, in 1874, and the latter part of 1873, about \$65 per ton for our bar iron. Pig iron and bar iron are now ruling at prices they ruled at for ten years before 1872.

33. It would have required a very high duty during the past year to have kept up the prices?—Yes; if we had a duty on those materials we could not do business at all. If we had had to pay a protective duty in addition to the high price we paid for them, we could not have lived, or else we should have had to charge a very large increased price for the manufactured article.

34. What portion of your material do you get from the United States?—We have been in the habit for twelve or thirteen years of purchasing all our knives for mowing machines our finger guards and malleable iron from the United States, for we find we get a better article there. We did not commence making knives or malleable castings here until about three years ago. But we have always been able to buy them much cheaper over there, and pay the duty.

35. What duty do you now pay?—17½ per cent. We did pay 15 per cent before the change in the tariff. That increase of 2½ per cent. just took the extra amount of duty out of us, for we don't get a better price for our manufactured goods.

36. Then you are manufacturing at that much less profit?—Yes. We paid \$400 in duty more last year than we ever did before on the same class of goods. We have purchased some goods here since their manufacture commenced. Three years ago a factory was established at Oshawa, and we have divided our orders since then.

By Mr. Dymond:—

37. Is that Whiting's?—It is the Oshawa Malleable Company. We have given them part of our business. The goods are manufactured quite as cheaply at Oshawa as in the States. Castings require more labour here than in the States, and they don't finish them so well here.

By the Chairman:—

38. You think it is your interest to purchase from the United States?—Yes; to purchase a first class article in the United States. We get a better knife there. We have never bought a knife in Canada, though we have tried to do so in Montreal and other places.

39. What is the objection to the Canadian article?—The Canadian manufacturer does not make such a good article, not so well tempered, finished, or so handsome.

40. Where do the Canadian manufacturers obtain their steel?—The Canadian manufacturers get their steel in England, but somehow or other they don't have the knack of making as good an article. It does not suit us to turn out machines unless the appointments are complete.

41. Is the difference between the Canadian and American article one of quality or price; or both?—We think it is just a difference in quality. We have had quotations from Canadian manufacturers and their prices are now about the same as those of American manufacturers, but we have always been rather timid of buying from our home markets. The quality of the article makes great difference to us. We turned out last year 1,200 machines which amount in value to \$140,000.

42. These were reaping and mowing machines?—Yes. We put the knives in each mower, which cost \$5 or \$6 for each machine. The total cost of the knives put in our machines last year would therefore be \$6,000. If we don't get a good article we cannot get other knives made in time for this year's stock. We receive the knives in April, and we have to have all the machines sold and out of the way by August.

By Mr. Baby:—

43. Do I understand you that you have a better choice in the American than in the Canadian market?—That expresses it exactly. We consider American are better than Canadian knives; though we may be in error now, I think, however, the Canadian manufacturers are improving in the manufacture of knives. The industry was commenced in Canada only two years ago, so for ten years we have been obliged to buy our knives in the States. There is only one firm in Canada making knives, and it is an American firm.

By Mr. Delorme:—

44. Have you any idea of the quantity sold in the United States and in Canada?—The firm from whom we buy our knives I have no doubt sell knives for fully fifty thousand machines yearly.

By the Chairman:—

45. In Canada?—No; in the United States and Canada. There are in this country not over 12,000 or 15,000 machines made yearly. I don't think indeed, the number will exceed 9,000.

By Mr. Delorme:—

46. Do all the manufacturers import their knives from the States?—They did up to within two or three years ago. When the Agent of the Canadian firm called upon me he said he had orders from most of the manufacturers. I suppose we may be a little crochety in this respect because we have dealt so long with one firm and had from them so steadily a first-class article; we have never had any man, though we have made over 5,000 machines during the past four years, complain that any of the knives in our machines were soft. I seek the best article, either in the United States or Canada; there is no patriotism about me in this respect. If I can get a good article in the United States I will go there; I would rather pay more for the article if it is first-class.

By the Chairman:—

47. If you could get as good an article in Canada you would make your purchases here?—Yes; if I could bring myself to be satisfied with it, I would prefer to buy in Canada.

48. Have you had any competition for the last five years in your business from the United States?—No.

49. I notice by the returns that there have been a few machines imported into Canada. Have not these been generally imported by manufacturers?—No. The principal machines imported are in the Maritime Provinces. They come there from Boston, but for the last three years we have been establishing agencies there, and wherever we have gone the American manufacturers have retired from the field simply for the reason that we can undersell them. They make a very nice machine; it is the same machine they bring into the Maritime Provinces as that we sell. There is quite a variety of machines, but the machine that has been sold there is the same as is made in Ontario and Quebec.

50. How does the cost of material, rent, and labour in the United States compare with the cost in Canada?—The machine we sell at Prescott at \$75, twelve months credit, is sold by the American manufacturers at Ogdensburgh, at \$100, American currency, cash down. The difference between the American and Canadian prices is 25 per cent. We can sell at 25 per cent. cheaper than they can in the United States.

51. Then it would be an advantage to you to have reciprocity with the United States?—Yes. We could undersell them. A thrashing machine, a two horse tramper that we sell for \$300, is sold in Albany for \$425, American currency. We bought one in the States four years ago as a pattern, and it cost us \$425 gold, including duties and freight, before we got it to Smith's Falls.

By Mr. Delorme:—

52. Do you buy any patents in the the United States?—The machines we make are American patents. We have been making the machines in this country for 15 years.

By Mr. Platt:—

53. Is there any royalty?—No; we pay no royalty. The people who made the machine in the United States gave us all the patterns and everything to make it; they would not be troubled at that time, fifteen years ago, with Canadian trade, and it cost so much to get patents here at that time. They would not trouble to patent it. They were friends of ours, and we got the patterns. They allowed us to make the machines, and we have never had any royalty to pay.

54. Do all manufacturers make the same class of machines?—No.

55. They pay no royalty?—No. The same class of machine is made at Sorel (they did start a manufactory at Point Levis, but it failed) and at Brockville by Cossitt & Bros.

By the Chairman:—

56. I suppose the largest portion of your business consists of the manufacture of reaping and mowing machines?—We make about twelve hundred horse rakes yearly.

57. Sulky rakes?—Yes. We can turn out a couple of thousand ploughs and thrashing machines besides. We have always done quite a jobbing trade in the fall of the year, but last year we did not get any. We have always done a good deal of mill work in the fall, after the machine business was over, but there has been none of that during the last two or three years—not \$3,000 worth of job work in the two years since the stagnation in the lumber trade occurred.

58. Is it not a fact that if we had no custom's duties it would not make any difference in your business?—I consider 15 per cent. was practically a prohibitive tariff so far as regards selling in Canada any agricultural implements made in the United States. If we had reciprocity we could beat them on their own ground.

59. That is if their wages continue as at present?—Yes; at the present time we can manufacture cheaper on account of having cheaper labour, less taxes and cheaper materials. We get our raw material a great deal cheaper than the Americans do.

By Mr. Platt:—

60. You don't get iron cheaper?—Yes; cheaper than they do. We are buying pig iron at \$20 per ton in Montreal. No. 1 American is quoted in the *Iron Age* last week at \$24 per ton.

By the Chairman:—

61. Do you find that the present financial depression has affected your business to any extent?—It, of course, has caused our sales to decline. Our sales fell off in 1875, in the month of September, and we have found that in certain sections of the country, for instance in the lumbering sections (we have always dealt very extensively in the lumbering regions through Renfrew) that the farmers are not so well off as formerly. They have not quite as much ready money, and are more reluctant to purchase during the depression than they were previously.

62. They are dependent to some extent on the prosperity of the lumber trade?—Nearly altogether. They have good crops, and there are hundreds of men up through Pontiac, Renfrew and along the Ottawa River, who have their barns full of produce even now, and cannot sell it.

By Mr. Platt:—

63. What produce do you speak of?—Oats; there are barns full of oats. I know a man up the Gatineau who used to get one dollar per bushel for his oats, but he will now have to bring them 100 miles to Ottawa and sell them at 25 cents per bushel, in consequence of the stoppage in the lumber trade. That, of course, has caused a depression in our business, and that almost exclusively.

64. How do you find trade in sections of the country where no lumbering is carried on?—Along the front and through portions of Lower Canada it is very good, and our collections are coming in very well; we have no reason to complain. Our collections through the lumbering districts are poor, and have been so for two years; we have carried them right along.

65. Your trade depression, then, so far as it exists, is entirely due to the depression in the lumber trade?—To the general depression and more particularly to the

depression in the lumber trade. We consider the lumber trade is to a very large extent identified with our trade. The prosperity of the farmers through the lumbering regions back of Napanee, back of Ottawa, and back of Three Rivers, is dependent to a large extent on the prosperity of the lumber trade, and if the lumber trade they don't get as much trading and don't obtain the high prices and ready money, and consequently are not prepared to meet their payments to us, because our business is carried on on a credit system. We have to give long credits of one, two and three years.

66. On account of a system of long credit you require a large capital to carry on the business?—We require dollar for dollar to conduct our business.

By Mr. Baby:—

67. You are obliged to give long credit?—Men who bought in 1873 met their payments in the spring of 1874; but last spring and this spring men who were worth \$5,000 and \$6,000, who had good farms, were not able to come and pay. They were incapable of doing so, because they had not the money and could not get it. I have known men tell the collector to take away oats and hay for the payment, for his barns were full and he could not sell. As to money, they had not got it and could not get it. Look at the present position of the farmers of Pontiac. They have always been prompt payers when the lumbering trade was brisk; you could not then get better payers in Canada than the people through that section.

By Mr. Macdougall:—

68. In regard to all agricultural implements you manufacture, you are able to compete with the Americans?—In any agricultural implements we make we can undersell them.

By Mr. Platt:—

69. You don't want protection?—The 2½ per cent. additional duty which we now pay took \$400 out of my pocket last year on the amount of goods we imported from the United States, and we had no corresponding increase in price.

By the Chairman:—

70. That was owing to competition between the various manufacturers?—The competition between manufacturers is so keen that prices are kept down. I don't know how it is that in the States the manufacturers keep up the prices, as I very well know they do.

71. Is it because there is not so much competition?—They have a tremendous competition in the States between themselves. The cost of manufacturing in the States cannot be more than 10 per cent higher than it is in Canada, but there is 25 per cent. difference in the price.

By Mr. Platt:—

72. Since labour came down one half in the United States, they have not been able to compete with you?—Whatever they may do this year we don't yet know. I consider 17½ percentage is a prohibitory tariff. A firm tried to manufacture machines at St. Albans, whereupon we took machines down to St. Hyacinthe, St. Johns' and through that section (I know the St. Hyacinthe firm failed and had to quit manufacturing) and the firm could not compete with us, because we made a machine for \$25 less than they could do it. Not only our firm but other firms through Ontario; our prices are all pretty much the same. There is a duty of 17½ per cent on agricultural implements coming into this country. The American manufacturer get a little benefit in this way. The prices on which the duty on agricultural implements is to be levied is fixed—For a mower it was fixed at \$80, though the Americans charged \$100 or \$110 for the machine, but when Mr. Morris was Minister of Inland Revenue he fixed the price at \$80, and the Americans have gained a little there. They are paying duty on a less price than they are asking for the machines.

By Mr. Macdougall:—

73. You say that they ask \$100, American currency for that machine?—Yes.

74. You say the Minister put the price at \$80, gold?—Yes; but we don't mind that. There are very few implements brought into Canada. The manufacture of

agricultural implements during the last few years,—those five years of prosperity—has grown very fast. Every one of the makers have got rich; there have been no failures among them.

By Mr. Platt:—

75. Still you sell cheaper than the manufacturers in the United States?—Yes, 25 per cent. By competition we succeeded in driving them all out of the country.

By Mr. Dymond:—

76. How long has the agricultural implement manufacture been a Canadian industry?—I may say that during ten years the agricultural implement business has grown up in Canada. Ten years ago a good many implements came in here from the States and the manufactures were small in Canada. Ten years ago we were a good deal smaller than now.

By the Chairman:—

77. Do you suppose there is much capital invested in the manufacture of agricultural implements that has not been produced by the business?—I don't believe there is one dollar. I don't believe there is an agricultural implement manufacturer in Canada but what has come up from having five dollars.

78. All the capital has been produced by the business?—All produced and added to by the business.

79. Then it must have been a very profitable business?—Very fairly so. I know so far as we are concerned we came up from nothing; Cossetts did the same; they began on a very small scale.

By Mr. Dymond:—

80. Are not some of the agricultural implement manufacturers in Canada Americans?—Quite a number are Americans. The Joseph Hall Company were Americans, also the Pattersons; the Brockville firm came from Rochester, and a great many others from the States. My father was an American.

81. Cowans are Americans?—Yes.

82. Do you know what led to their manufacturing knives?—They are making smallable castings. We are beginning to deal with them; they are making a very good article. There is one establishment for the manufacture of knives at St. Catharines and it is turning out this year a good knife. We never purchased from them; they have been to us, but we have always got such good knives from the other side that we would hate to change.

83. What amount of business are you doing in the Maritime Provinces at the present time?—Last year I suppose we shipped \$12,000 or \$13,000 worth down there; we had a nice trade; of course it was small, but we made a beginning. We have been trying to build up a trade there during three years.

84. You drove out the Americans by being able to undersell them?—Yes; there was one firm at Worcester, Mass., which took machines into Nova Scotia to Halifax from Boston. They sold them there for \$95 or \$100 gold. We sent our machines of the same class down by the Gulf Port steamers to Pictou and sold them for \$75.

85. Have you any idea of the comparative price of other implements, ploughs and horse-rakes?—The average is about the same in all of them. Horse rakes which we sell at \$40 the American manufacturers sell at \$45, American currency; ploughs which we sell at \$15 they sell at \$22, and those which we sell at \$17 they sell at \$25. The combined reaper and mower which we sell at \$125 they sell at \$175; two years ago they sold it at \$200 and we sold it at \$140. We are going to sell it this year at \$125, while the Agent at Ogdensburg of a Poughkeepsie firm told me they were selling the machine at \$175.

By Mr. Platt:—

86. Have they in the United States better timber for making the machines than you have?—We have quite as good; very nice timber.

87. Do you consider it better?—No.

By Mr. Dymond:—

88. What kinds of timber do you use?—Maple and white birch. We don't know

any timber in the world better than that we produce. We saw out all our lumber ourselves.

By the Chairman :—

89. Do you use rock-elm ?—We use rock-elm, maple, birch and basswood.

By Mr. Delorme :—

90. Do you make any scythes ?—No.

By Mr. Dymond :—

91. Can you tell me anything of the relative cost of these articles in Canada and the States ?—I don't know anything about that business.

By the Chairman :—

92. Have you any any means of knowing the consumption in Canada of those articles you are engaged in manufacturing, and the amount that is invested in the business ?—We have had blanks sent us to fill up at different times. Would you not be able to arrive at that from the forms that have been sent in to the Government. We filled up one the other day, giving the statistics of our village.

By Mr. Dymond :—

93. You don't export any of your machines ?—No.

94. Is there any export of Canadian machines to any part of the world ?—I don't think it. We have sent some to Manitoba.

By Mr. Platt :—

95. Do the Americans export machines to England ?—Yes, very extensively.

96. Why cannot you do so ?—Because we have not capital enough.

97. That is the only reason ?—That is all that prevents us doing so.

By Mr. Dymond :—

98. If you had sufficient capital would you not be able to beat the Americans in the English market ?—Yes ; I think so. There is the firm of Walter A. Wood, of Hoosac Falls, in New York State, which manufactures 50,000 machines a year, and are shipping all the time to South America and Europe. The Champion firm at Springfield are making from 50,000 to 75,000 machines a year, and they are shipping them. Wood's Company includes four or five large capitalists worth a million or a million and a-half dollars each. The Company has a capital of four or five million dollars. We have a more general degree of prosperity than the American manufacturers have, because our manufacturers, as a class are pretty well off, and there are manufactories in many towns and villages. In the States they are in the habit of building up a mammoth concern. The Hoosac Falls Company is the largest in New York State, and these large concerns fairly overwhelm the smaller ones, and compel them to close. In this country there is no establishment so large as to overshadow all the others. We have a manufactory ; there is another at Brockville, and they are all through the country, in almost every town and village.

99. Are you aware of the number of agricultural implements, mowers and reapers, sent yearly to South America ?—I don't know ; there are a great many. He had a circular the other day from Mr. Dart, the American consul, asking for statistics in regard to the manufacture of agricultural implements ; and in it questions were asked as to whether we exported, and if so, to what countries, the amount of capital invested, number of men, wages per day, average wages paid to the different classes of mechanics, moulders and finishers ; and, indeed, it was a complete list of questions. They seem to be getting up these statistics at Washington.

By Mr. Delorme :—

100. Have you more than one copy of that list of questions ?—No ; we filled it up and returned it.

By Mr. Macdougall :—

101. It is strange they do not manufacture these machines in England to a sufficient extent to supply themselves ?—The implements in the old country are very old fashioned.

By Mr. Dymond :—

102. Have you ever visited an agricultural implement manufactory in England ?—No ; I have never been in England.

By the Chairman :—

103. Do you import any castings from England?—No; we import steel from England. We do not import any metal castings. We import our steel bars generally from Sheffield, and the steel for our ploughs.

THURSDAY, March 30th, 1876.

Mr. JOHN WATSON called and examined :

By the Chairman :—

104. In what branch of business are you engaged?—In the manufacture of agricultural implements.

105. Where is your manufacturing establishment?—In the town of Ayr in the County of Waterloo.

106. How long have you been established there?—Twenty-eight years.

107. What amount of capital do you consider you have invested in plant, buildings and machinery?—I should think from \$45,000 to \$50,000.

108. How many men do you employ?—From 60 to 70, sometimes more than that number, not often less.

109. What do you regard as the value of the implements you manufacture yearly?—Our amounts do not tell as high as if we were confining ourselves to one particular branch. We make a general assortment of agricultural implements. I should think we made between \$75,000 and \$100,000 worth a year.

110. What particular articles are you engaged in manufacturing?—Almost everything used on a farm, with the exception of harrows and fanning-mills.

111. What is the value of the raw material you use in a year?—I could hardly say.

112. You use a good deal of pig iron?—Yes.

113. And bar iron and steel?—Mr. Watson promised to hand to the reporter an exact statement of the quantity of raw material used; but it was not given.

114. Where do you get your raw material?—We used to get our bar iron and pig iron from Scotland until a couple of years ago, then we got a good deal of both from the States. The Americans were able to undersell the English dealers, and until quite recently they have been in that position. In bar iron we can not do as well with the American as with the English makers. My situation is very convenient; we are on the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways, Paris being our principal station, which is only two or three hour's ride from Buffalo, where we come in connection with the American iron makers.

115. Is your market principally in the Dominion?—Yes; We occasionally send goods to the States but not a great amount. We don't pretend to send anything there unless ordered.

116. Is your trade with the States considerable?—No; it would be, if the duty were one-half what it is.

117. Have you any West Indian or South America trade?—No; we have never done anything with them. The fact is we have always found as much as we could do near home, without pushing our business elsewhere. I have no partner; I have worked up my business, commencing with two men up to what it is to-day, increasing each year. Just as my capital increased I put it in the business.

118. The capital invested is capital which has been provided by the business?—Yes; every dollar of it.

119. How does the cost of production here compare with the United States?—I think we can produce as cheap as they.

120. What would be the effect if we had reciprocity with the United States in your line of business?—We would hold up both hands for that. There would not then be so many manufacturers conflicting with each other here for we would strike out with particular branches of the trade, say in one or two articles, and after we had supplied Canada we would send the balance into the States.

121. You would classify your manufactures to a greater extent than at first?—
Yes.

122. How has your trade been for the past twelve months?—I am one of the lucky ones, the depression does not seem to affect us.

By Mr. Dymond:—

123. All the farmers down your way have been doing reasonably well?—In my experience I never knew farmers in a better condition than they are to-day.

124. Your trade lies among the farmers in the westerly counties?—Our business extends from Sarnia to Kingston and from Goderich to Toronto.

By Mr. Platt:—

125. That is a fine agricultural country?—Yes.

By Mr. Dymond:—

126. The depression in the lumber trade does not affect you?—We don't come into connection with it.

By the Chairman:—

127. Has your business been as prosperous during the past year as formerly?—We have to prepare in the winter our machines for the coming season, and our preparations are just as extensive this year as they ever were. We cannot, of course, tell whether we will be able to sell them until the season comes, but we have always been able to do so hitherto.

By Mr. Charlton:—

128. Are you building any machines for the Centennial Exhibition?—Yes, I will have eighteen different machines there.

129. What are the different machines you are sending there?—Straw cutters, root cutters, planting machines, horse powers, grain drills, seed sowers and ploughs of different kinds.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

130. Can you give the Committee the quantity of pig iron and manufactured iron you use in the construction of your machines?—I should think we use between 400 and 500 tons of cast iron, and between 80 and 100 tons of bar iron.

131. What percentage will it be on the cost of the goods you turn out?—I could not tell you. I am different from a great many people in that. I have had no one to help me in my business. I have gone steadily along so long as I knew the business was paying, and I was able at the end of the year to pay my debts.

132. At present your pig-iron comes in duty free?—I understand so.

133. And you pay on bar iron 5 per cent. duty—I think so.

134. Suppose there was a duty of 25 per cent. on pig and bar iron, what effect would it have on your business?—It would make my profits so much less.

135. Would you receive compensation by obtaining a higher price for your machines?—Our market is so limited and competition so keen that the manufacturers would have to make up their minds to lose that.

136. So you would be opposed to any general protective system?—I have always been so.

137. And are so now?—Yes.

138. If we adopted a policy which would require protection to iron manufacturers as well as other trades, the effect of that would be injurious to your trade?—Yes; I think our business is protected just as much as it is necessary to protect it. The Americans can do nothing in the way of sending their goods here; we can compete with them in any shape, and we produce an article which they cannot excel.

By Mr. Charlton:—

139. For what do you sell Royce's Reaper?—For \$90.

140. For what is it sold in the United States?—\$120 currency. All the machines we make are similar to the American machines.

141. There is a difference of 10, 15 or 20 per cent. in the prices of Canadian and American manufacturers?—I think so.

142. What amount of available banking capital is required to carry on your business?—We used to do some banking but we don't do any now.

143. What amount of available capital do you require. You have told us how much is invested in plant; you have wages to pay and material to buy before you get returns?—Our business is one of the most outrageous businesses in the country for long credits; we have to give one, two and three years, and even then a lot of people who make promises don't fulfil them. We have back collections extending over years, coming in all the time, and that money is our banking capital. We get more than enough from that source to keep us going. I suppose we may have to use \$70,000 or \$75,000 in the course of the year's business.

By Mr. Platt:—

144. Do you lose much by giving credit?—We do lose some, but not so much as you would imagine.

145. Do you take notes?—Always, if we can get them. Some farmers are averse to giving them.

By the Chairman:—

146. Do you know of any manufacturer in your line of business who has undertaken to open up a trade with the West Indies and South America?—I don't know of any one who has done so yet, but Mr. Massey, of Newcastle, has been sending goods in our line to Germany, and his agent told me had been very successful.

By Mr. Dymond:—

147. We were told you have made an attempt to do a foreign trade?—We have sent some goods to Natal; some chopping mills, portable grist mills, for grinding corn for the niggers, and the party says we are likely to do quite a business in that line.

148. Then it is probable you may open a branch of industry in that direction?—The party who wrote to us went from this country a number of years ago and took a plantation at Natal. He wrote me that perhaps he would be able to do a good business for us there. This is just a beginning. My object in sending goods to the Centennial is this:—I expect a good many Canadian farmers will likely be there, and they will be able to compare the prices of American goods with those of our own. Farmers in Canada have an idea that our agricultural implement makers put it on to them pretty heavily, and when they go to the Centennial they will find that if they happened to live in the States instead of in Canada, they would have to pay still higher prices.

149. Then you will send your goods in order to advertise them to Canadians?—Yes.

By the Chairman:—

150. What effect will that have on the price of the American article in the United States where you say the same goods are twenty-five per cent. higher than in Canada?—My idea is that the people of the Western and Southern States will be put thinking when they see such an insignificant country, as Americans are apt to think Canada is, can produce articles at such low figures, and they may take it into their heads to propose a reciprocity treaty, which we want.

151. You think that the American consumers will not rest content under the present tariff?—I don't think they are content. I have been in the habit of attending American Fairs, East and West, and I don't suppose I have missed more than two New York State Fairs during those years. I have a very good idea as to how our goods compare with theirs. I think we have nothing to fear from them.

152. Is the reason why you have not sought a foreign market that you have as much as you can do to supply the market here?—Yes; if I had had some help in the management I would have extended it.

153. How do wages in your business compare with those paid in the United States?—I think wages are a little lower here than in the United States.

154. How do the prices of material compare?—Our material was a little lower till lately. When dull times came the Americans run down the price of their iron, and then we got it exceedingly low, as low as I ever knew it to be.

155. You use wood in your business; how does the price here compare with that in the United States?—I don't suppose our wood costs us more than half what it does manufacturers on the other side.

156. So you can produce an article a good deal cheaper?—Yes.

By Mr. Dymond:—

157. The iron is about the same price?—There is not much difference.

By the Chairman:—

158. What percentage of the value of the raw material is the lumber?—I could not tell you.

By Mr. Dymond:—

159. Do you use coal?—Yes.

160. How much in a year?—I should think about 150 or 200 tons.

161. What do you pay for your coal?—The soft coal costs us a little over \$6 a ton, perhaps \$6.50. I think the hard coal costs us about \$7.75.

162. You don't desire to see a duty on coal?—No; I want as little duty on it as possible.

163. What do you principally use—soft or hard?—Hard coal we use for smelting and soft coal for blacksmithing. In our section of the country coal is becoming very common for house use. Every year its consumption seems to be increasing.

164. Wood is becoming scarce in your section?—Yes.

165. What do you give for wood?—My place is situated seven miles from the Great Western Railway, and of course I get wood cheap. Wood is \$4 a cord with us.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

166. How do you get coal?—We have to team everything to and from the stations.

167. How far are you from the water?—Hamilton is the nearest point. The Grand Trunk and Great Western cross at Paris, and as it is a competing point we are well situated for freights. We are only four hours ride from Buffalo.

168. The coal you get is landed by water at Hamilton?—No; it comes principally from Buffalo by rail.

169. The nearest point on the route is Hamilton?—Yes.

170. What distance is it by rail from there to your place?—Twenty-five miles to Paris.

By Mr. Dymond:—

171. Paris is your nearest railway point?—Yes.

172. You are expecting railway communication with your town?—The Credit Valley will come by our town if we can get it going.

173. Are your goods being sent over Canada generally?—Yes; We swing from Sarnia round by Lake Erie.

174. You don't send them below Montreal?—Yes; if an article is ordered, but we have no agents down there.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

175. What is the price you pay for soft, bituminous coal?—\$6.50 at Paris.

176. If you get Nova Scotia coal it would have to be carried by water to Hamilton, and by rail to Paris, 25 miles?—Yes; it would have to come that way.

177. What are the rates of freight per ton from Hamilton to Paris?—I could not tell you.

By Mr. Platt:—

178. You live back from the railway, and use water power?—Yes.

179. Would it not be more profitable if you established yourself at Toronto or Hamilton or some place on the Grand Trunk where there is good water power?—I am not so sure of that because the business in which I am engaged requires a great amount of space. I require four or five acres of ground for my business, and if it is only worth \$75 or \$100 an acre where I am, the cost is say \$500; but if I wanted the same quantity of ground in Toronto it would cost thousands of dollars. I can hardly answer the question whether it would not be more profitable to establish a business in my line there. Were I about to start business to-day I would not commence where I am; but when I started my means were next to nothing, and I went back into the country where there was no opposition. The place did not amount to

any thing when I first went there. I had no water power but worked with engine power for 20 years. My business had grown each year.

By the Chairman :—

180. You find considerable advantage in using water power instead of steam where you are?—Of course; I consider my savings by that amount to \$1,500 a year.

By Mr. Platt :—

181. You have some miles of teaming to do; is that not very expensive?—Yes.

182. How much do you consider it costs a year to and from the stations?—I don't think I ever made the calculation.

By Mr. Charlton :—

183. Will the saving of \$1,500 by using water power cover the cost of cartage?—No, I don't think it would, but it would go towards it. We are living in hope of getting the Credit Valley Railway built, and we will then be a different town.

By the Chairman :—

184. You don't want any additional taxation?—No, we are thoroughly satisfied with what we have got.

By Mr. Platt :—

185. Do you believe the policy of the present Government in not protecting home industries is a good policy, allowing the Americans to flood our market with goods?—I think it is better to do that than to increase the tariff, because the foundation of this country is agriculture, and if you increase the tariff for the benefit of manufacturers, of course it must be disadvantageous to the farmers. I have noticed that in a season when the farmers were prosperous, I was prosperous; the better position they were in, the better position I was in. I feel that anything that would tend to place our farmers in a better position than they are in at present will be attended by general good to the country.

186. If the Americans are allowed to come here and shut up our manufactories, what will be the result then?—They might do it for a time, but there is back-bone enough here to overcome that.

By the Chairman :—

187. Do you think you could manufacture more cheaply if there was a higher tax placed, say on pig iron and steel, in order to protect the manufacturers?—Most decidedly not.

188. Do you think you would get your hands at the same wages if the cost of living was largely increased by taxation?—Certainly not.

189. Do you think the cost of producing your articles would be increased more than you would be protected?—I am satisfied they would be.

By Mr. Dymond :—

190. Do you think if indian corn from the United States was taxed it would not help farmers with their coarse grains?—In our section it would not. Perhaps along the shore of Lake Erie, in the counties of Essex and Lambton, where they raise large quantities of corn, they would be likely to be in favour of such a tax, but in our section they would not be.

By Mr. Dymond :—

191. Do the farmers in your section use corn for feed?—When coarse grain becomes scarce or high, they take to corn.

By Mr. Platt :—

192. If a duty was put upon corn would it not have the effect of giving a higher price to coarse grains for distillery purposes?—In the section of country with which I am best acquainted it would not effect us. Our coarse grain consists principally of oats; our barley is not used for distilling.

193. They use rye for distilling in your section?—Yes.

194. You are a farmer?—I have a farm but it is not very profitable.

195. Is there not in some sections large quantities of wheat or barley injured by rain?—Not in our section.

BROOKVILLE, Ont., March 31st, 1876.

To the Honorable the Select Committee of the House of Commons, on "The Causes of the Depression in Trade."

GENTLEMEN,—Your favour of the 30th inst., by the hand of P. A. Stewart, Esq., Clerk of Committee, has been received and contents noted. In reply to your inquiries we submit the following :—

We manufacture mowing and reaping machines, horse hay rakes, threshing machines, and shingle and heading machines.

During the past winter we sent samples of the above, and our representative, Mr. Johnston, to Europe, and the result is—a contract, extending five years, with one of the leading firms dealing in agricultural implements, to supply them *exclusively* with machines of our make. The firm in question has been in the trade over ten years, has establishments at Berlin (headquarters) London, Vienna, Paris, and Moscow are said to be the largest dealers in our line in Europe, and have always heretofore handled the same kind of machines, made by manufacturers in the United States.

What we have written answers your inquiries, but we beg leave to remark that our idea of "the cause of depression in trade" is summed up in this :—the supply exceeds the demand in all departments of trade. Also that if allowed an equal chance in honorable competition, we can successfully sell our machines anywhere, against American manufacturers.

We are, gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,
G. M. COSSITT & BRO.

NEWCASTLE, Ont., March 31st, 1876.

To the Select Committee on Depression of Trade, House of Commons, Ottawa :—

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to a communication received this day from the Clerk of Commons would say :

We are engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements and farm machinery. Our average trade is about \$100,000 per annum, and this season we are increasing the business about twenty per cent., and with very fair prospects.

During the past season we did a foreign trade—in Germany—to the extent of some eight or ten thousand dollars, and we anticipate a continuation of that trade.

We may also add that the existing *tariff* is satisfactory to us, and is sufficient protection ; perhaps even a little less would also be. A still further advance in the *tariff* would certainly prove adverse to our interests.

Yours respectfully,
C. A. MASSEY,
Vice-President.

COTTON MANUFACTURERS.

Mr. G. H. Nye, Cotton Manufacturer, Hochelaga, Montreal, was called and examined as follows :—

By the Chairman :—

1. You are engaged in the manufacture of cotton ?—Yes, sir.
2. Where have you your manufacturing establishment ?—At Hochelaga, just outside the city limits of Montreal.

3. How long is it since you engaged in this industry?—I commenced in 1845, 31 years ago, but not at that place.

4. How long have you been so engaged at Hochelaga?—Since 1872.

5. Were you engaged in the manufacture of cotton in Canada before?—No, sir; I came from the States here.

6. Are you carrying on an extensive business in the manufacture of cotton at Hochelaga?—Well, extensive for the size of the building. We have been running it to its full capacity since we started.

7. What is the product of your mill?—It would be of the value of \$300,000, or about 1,000,000 lbs. product a year.

8. How many yards are there to the pound?—It differs according to the style—some $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards, some 4 yards. The average on the different styles we make is about 3 yards and 67 inches.

9. What do you consider the amount of capital invested in your plant in the mill?—Well, about \$400,000.

10. What number of laborers do you employ?—We employ about 250 hands at present.

11. Does your business require considerable available capital to carry it on?—Yes, sir; in order to buy cotton at times when it is cheap.

12. What percentage of your capital is available? You have \$400,000 fixed capital. How much cash capital do you require to carry on that extent of business?—We ought to have \$75,000.

13. Where do you obtain your cotton from?—The South.

14. Does it cost as much to get your cotton laid down in Montreal as it does at Lowell and other New England manufactories?—It costs about the same. When we first came here we could lay it down cheaper here than in Western Massachusetts. It costs us about the same, laid down here, now, as it does at Lowell.

15. How does the price of raw cotton in Montreal compare with the price of raw cotton in Massachusetts—does it cost you more on account of freights?—If the freights here were just the same, the price of the cotton would be just the same.

16. Where do you get the machinery from that you use in the manufacture of cotton?—I bought it in England.

17. Where is the machinery obtained that is used in the cotton mills of the United States?—It is mostly made in the States. Some specialities are bought in England.

18. How does the price of the machinery that you employ compare with the price of machinery used in the United States?—I do not think there is much difference. The English machinery may be a little lower.

By Mr. Platt:—

19. Did you pay a duty on the machinery you bought here?—On the first we did not; on the last importation we paid 10 or 12 per cent. I forget which it was.

By the Chairman:—

20. Do you think there is a difference of 30 per cent. between the price of the machinery used in your cotton mills and that employed in the cotton mills in the New England States?—No, sir, I do not. I do not know what the price of machinery in the United States is. However, it is considerably lower than when we purchased, and it can be bought for less money than we paid for our machinery.

21. How does the price of labour with you compare with that employed by the New England manufacturer?—Our prices are a little under them.

22. What would you consider the average price of labour employed in the manufacture of cotton in New England?—I could hardly answer that. Prices have been brought down considerably within the last year.

23. Labor has been falling?—Yes, sir.

By Mr. Platt:—

24. Can you get as good operatives in this country as you can in the United States generally?—Nearly all those I have all learnt their business in the United States and returned to Canada.

25. There were a large number of Canadians engaged in the cotton mills of the United States, and now they are desirous of working in Canada are they not?—The majority of the help I have learned in the United States. I have had applications enough from the States lately to fill two or three such mills as mine.

26. What do you regard as the yearly product of each hand in your mill?—We would have hard work to get at that because different hands have different branches.

27. Then there is no reason why you should not manufacture as cheaply here as in the United States?—Yes, sir. I will state one reason against us. In the United States there are 875 cotton mills. Some of these mills from the commencement have been running on one style of goods. I know one particular mill that started in 1845 on one style of goods and it has been running ever since on the same style. The consequence is that they are able to produce a larger quantity for less money. Here we have run on different styles, and therefore cannot manufacture so cheaply.

By Mr. Charlton :—

28. Then the cost of production is always lessened by the extent of the production?—Yes.

By Mr. Platt :—

29. By working one quality of goods?—Yes.

30. Is it a fact that the tendency to concentrate the business in one establishment has led to the reduction of a large number of works?—I did not know there was a large reduction. I think last year there were more goods manufactured than in previous years.

31. But the number of the mills has diminished?—I do not know of any but one mill at present stopped in Nova Scotia.

32. I see by the census returns that the number of mills in Nova Scotia was less in 1870 than in 1860?—I believe a number of mills did stop just previous to that year.

By the Chairman :—

33. Do you find any waste with the cotton when you are just manufacturing one style of goods?—There is always more or less waste.

34. Is there not a larger tendency to prevent waste where you manufacture different varieties of cotton goods?—No, Sir.

35. Would there be in the manufacture of finer varieties of cotton goods more waste than in the manufacture of the coarser varieties. It would be better, would it not, to sell the waste to parties who made a specialty of coarse work?—That is done a great deal in the United States.

36. One mill will sell waste to another mill for the purpose of being manufactured?—Yes, sir.

37. Into what kinds of cotton is this waste material manufactured?—A great deal into bags and batting, and into coarse numbers for carpet yarns.

38. Would those varieties of goods be as durable as the same varieties in Canada where there is no such classification of materials?—It is hard to know what they work up in their carpet yarns here. We do not make any.

39. Do you manufacture cotton bags?—No; they manufacture them I think at Cornwall. I don't know of any other manufacturers doing so.

40. Do they not manufacture them at Dundas?—I don't know.

By Mr. Charlton :—

41. Are there any prints manufactured in Canada?—No, not that I know of.

42. If the market was sufficiently extensive it would be a profitable enterprise?—I hardly think there would be anybody who would wish to invest money in a print cloth mill here unless the present manufactures have a better prospect than they have since they commenced.

43. Is it necessary to have an extensive business in order to carry on the manufacture of prints?—Yes.

44. And consequently, is it necessary to have an extensive market?—I don't know how many prints are used in Canada.

By the Chairman :—

45. With the goods of what country do yours come into competition ; with those of the United States or England ?—We have no trouble with the goods from England, it is with those from the States.

By Mr. Charlton :—

46. Are English grey cottons brought to this market to any extent now ?—I think not.

By Mr. Platt :—

47. The American goods have driven them out of this market ?—Yes.

By the Chairman :—

48. How do you arrive at that fact ; that the American goods and not the English goods are used in the Canadian market ?—The United States are sending their goods to England at a profit, and therefore if they can actually compete with English manufacturers in their own markets, I don't see why they should compete with English goods here.

By Mr. Charlton :—

49. To what extent are they doing that ?—I can hardly say. Last week I heard by letter that from the place where I was formerly they had just shipped five hundred bales of cotton goods to England.

50. Do they send any prints from the United States ?—At Fall River they are shipping largely to England ; I see it so estimated that one-eighth of the production of the Fall River factories is sent there.

51. None of these prints are supposed to be one yard wide ?—No ; the usual width is 28 inches, and those sent to England are principally 26 inches.

52. Is it true that one manufacturer at Fall River has put in yard wide looms expressly to manufacture for the English market ?—I do not know. There are already looms there that make goods one yard wide.

53. Is there any difference in the finish between the English and American makes of grey cotton ?—There is.

54. In what respect ?—Are you a dry goods dealer ? if you were, you would not have asked that question.

55. Is there any difference between the finish of the two cloths ?—Yes, there is a good deal of difference. The American cotton stands ahead of the English cotton. In England they use more of Surat, a poorer quality of cotton, and then they cover it pretty well with China clay to make it weigh.

56. What proportion of white goods consists of China clay ?—A man from a mill in England told me that for every one hundred pounds of cotton they put in one hundred pounds of China clay.

57. Is it the inferior quality of the English goods that is the cause of their being excluded from this market, or the greater cheapness of American goods ?—I think both.

58. The English goods are both inferior to American goods, and dearer ?—Yes.

59. I suppose you are intimately acquainted with the cotton interests of the United States ?—Yes.

60. Do you think it owes its present extreme dimensions to the policy now pursued by the American Government ?—Yes.

61. Do you think the interest would have grown to its present respectable dimensions without protection ?—Well, they have had protection, and they have grown to what they are.

62. Has that protection been continuous since on cotton goods ?—I think not. I am not well versed in the different times when protection was given to manufacturers.

63. You don't know the various times in the past history of the country when the tariff was lessened ?—I don't remember it. I think in 1857 it was a pretty hard time with manufacturers in the States. Since then they have been doing pretty well, I think. A mill paying 10 per cent. semi-annually ought to be doing pretty well.

By the Chairman :—

64. That would be 20 per cent. yearly?—Yes.

By Mr. Platt :—

65. Some of them have been paying as high as 25 per cent. ?—The Pacific mill, I think, has paid the highest. Some have paid as high as 25 per cent.

By Mr. Charlton :—

66. Do you think the effect of higher protective duties has been to increase the cost of goods to the consumer?—I do not know. Since we have had $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. additional, we have been selling goods lower than we did before.

67. It would seem that a dividend of 25 per cent. is more than the manufacturers ought to receive?—Where one will make a dividend of 25 per cent., ten will not make a cent.

68. Cotton goods sell now in the States without any reference to import duty?—I do not know as to that.

69. If the duty were removed it would make no difference to the domestic consumers?—That is for them to arrange.

70. What is your opinion?—When manufacturers think free trade will be a good thing, they will sign a petition to Congress asking for free trade.

71. Of course, the building up of the industry may be attributable to protection, but the question is whether they any longer need protection; whether the manufacturers have not reached a point where protection is not necessary?—I know there are a great many at the present time in the States saying they are over-protected and thinking they ought to have free trade.

By Mr. Platt :—

72. Do you think they could manufacture fine cottons in the United States equal to England?—I think not. The climate would not allow them. They cannot spin as fine numbers in the States as they can in England, on account of the moisture in the atmosphere. They have spun as low as 200.

73. So free trade in cotton would not answer in the United States?—They will not have it right away.

By the Chairman :—

74. There are climatic advantages in favor of English manufacturers?—Yes.

75. Did you speak about the American coarse cottons being better than English? You say the English use Surat cotton. Is that the only difference between the American and English manufactured article?—The American article is made of a better quality of cotton, and is not stiffened with China clay.

76. Still it is not the clay that degrades the quality of the cotton?—It adds to the weight of it.

77. Suppose no clay was put with the cotton, then it would not be so heavy?—If a manufacturer wants one million yards at three and a half pounds a yard, and he puts in during the manufacture one hundred pounds of China clay, he saves so much cotton; the China clay costs less than cotton.

78. Do not the English use largely the waste from the manufacturers of the finer varieties of cotton in the manufacture of unbleached cotton?—I should suppose they did.

79. Since the Americans have undertaken to classify their cotton manufactures, are they not doing the same thing?—Their waste is generally sold to mills that spin the grosser numbers.

80. Are not the unbleached goods of the United States inferior to those manufactured there 20 years ago?—I do not see how that could be.

By Mr. Charlton :—

81. Perhaps the General knows the comparative qualities of the goods made 20 years ago and these made to-day?—I do not know why they are not as good to-day as then.

By the Chairman :—

82. You use in making the inferior numbers, the waste from the manufacturers of the finer varieties. Was that carried on to the same extent 20 years ago as it is

now?—They perhaps worked off their waste then a little snugger than they do at present.

83. How is it you are selling your cotton lower since $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was added to the tariff?—We had to do that in order to keep the market to ourselves.

84. Did you not experience the same difficulty under the 15 per cent. tariff as under the $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. tariff?—American goods were not coming so plentiful then. We could not supply our own customers when we first started, and English goods were sent into the Canadian market bearing our brand.

85. There were goods coming in from England of the character of Canadian goods bearing your brand?—Yes, sir.

86. Is it this that has reduced the price?—No, sir.

87. So it is not the goods brought from England that has caused you to sell lower under a $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. tariff than under a 15 per cent. tariff?—No, it is the goods from the States.

88. Do you know what were the exports from the United States the year before the war?—No, I do not.

89. Are you aware whether the exports of cotton during the last five years were as great as they were the five years before the war?—I have not the statistics and could not say.

I have here a statement made by you at a public meeting on February 16th, 1874, held in Montreal, at which you said:—"I have been asked why I came to Canada to help to start a cotton manufactory, instead of commencing in the United States. My answer has been that I have done so for several reasons; labour is "cheaper by from 25 to 30 per cent."

90. Do you find that to be the case now?—I do not now, I did then.

91. How much has your labour increased since then?—We had just started then and I had not got the wages of my skilled workman regulated.

92. So that as far as wages are concerned matters did not turn out as favourably as you anticipated?—Well, the first year we had no reason to complain. We were selling all our goods at a fair profit.

93. Are you paying more for your mill hands now than you were at that time?—No, sir; we are paying about the same.

By Mr. Charlton :—

94. The disparity has been lessened by the fall in the United States?—Yes.

By the Chairman :—

95. You also stated at that meeting:—"Cotton can be landed here far cheaper from the south than in New England. There it could not be laid down for less than \$1 to \$1.25 per hundred. Here we have it laid down—a thousand bales—at 75 cents?—Now the cost is about equal.

96. Have your rates been raised here?—No. They have been reduced on the other side. We pay about the same rates here.

97. You say with regard to fuel: "Fuel can be laid down cheaper here than in the United States. For the last five years our coal cost us, laid down at Chicapee, Mass., \$10 per ton. Here we have it laid down, 1,000 tons at \$5.75." What coal was that?—Lower Province coal.

98. How do prices compare now?—I could not say what coal is worth on the other side now.

By Mr. Platt :—

99. Do you use soft coal altogether?—Yes, sir.

By the Chairman :—

100. You stated at the same meeting: "I have been asked why we did not go to the United States for machinery, instead of getting it from England. I gave the reason that we got it from England free of duty. Much of the machinery is brought from England to the United States, upon which a duty of from 30 to 34 per cent. is paid, because it can be made cheaper in England. Therefore we save 30 per cent. to commence with. These and various other reasons convinced me that more

"money could be made at this business in Canada than in the United States." Then you had an advantage of 30 per cent. to commence with?—Yes, sir.

101. Do you think there is that difference at the present day?—I do not.

102. But the manufacturer who purchased his machinery before the present duty was imposed would have an advantage over one purchasing now?—If we had paid the duty it would have cost us so much more. But we did not pay any duty on the first lot we had in.

103. What is the percentage of deterioration on your machinery?—We generally call it about 5 per cent.

104. So it would be about 20 years wearing out?—Yes.

By Mr. Charlton :—

105. Suppose you manufactured a single variety of goods, instead of a number of varieties as you do now, what would be the difference in the cost of production?—I could manufacture a great deal cheaper per pound, and manufacture a great many more pounds after my help got well skilled in the business.

106. What is called waste at these mills, is it not sold at a low figure generally?—One kind of waste is sold at about three-quarters of the price of middling cotton. Other kinds vary from that to half a cent a pound.

107. Of course that deterioration in price would result in loss to the producer?—All mills have to contend with loss on waste. It is generally taken at from 12 to 18 per cent.

108. Is the duty of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. sufficient protection against the American manufacturer?—No, sir.

109. Do you know to what extent goods are sold here on slaughter invoices from the United States?—I do not.

110. Is it not done to a large extent?—I have heard so, but I do not know.

111. Do you not think from your knowledge of the trade that it is an exceptional circumstance for Americans to sell goods at less than cost in this market?—I know I have seen goods come into this market which could not be manufactured for what they were sold at.

112. Do you think that state of things is likely to continue?—The Americans want all the market they can get, and if they stop the mills in Canada they will have the market to themselves. But I do not know that they want to do that.

113. Do you know that staple goods are sold at a sacrifice in the United States for exportation?—No, sir, not to my knowledge.

114. Do you not think the reports about the sale of slaughter goods is much exaggerated?—I do not.

115. Do you think that American staple goods are sold at less than cost for export?—I have seen goods manufactured here for less than they can be manufactured at.

116. Would an advance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ or even 5 per cent. give any relief as far as these slaughter sales are concerned?—That is not for me to say. What we get we will be thankful for.

By Mr. Baby :—

117. Would it have the effect of relieving you?—Yes, sir; it might.

118. What is your opinion as to an advance of 5 per cent. on cotton goods?—I think it would help the trade materially.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

119. What would be the effect on your trade providing the duties of the United States were repealed. If we had free trade could you compete with the American manufacturers?—I should go for free trade very quickly.

120. Do you think you could compete with the American mills?—We would try. If we had free trade we could put our mill on one style of goods.

By Mr. Platt :—

121. Are the manufacturers of the United States manufacturing more cheaply than in 1864?—They are manufacturing a good deal cheaper now in the States than they were in 1864.

122. What is the difference do you think?—Well, I was in the Army at that time and I could not say.

123. Are you an American yourself?—I am.

124. What was your reason for commencing business in Canada?—I came here because I thought I could do better than if I went to the South, where I intended going.

124a. How would free trade between the two countries suit you?—I should have no objection to that.

By the Chairman :—

125. How can you feel confident you could hold your own if they can really produce cheaper than you can?—I say that in their mills they run specialties, whereas I am running different styles, and have to do it at the loss entailed by the manufacture of different styles.

126. Can you state whether the amount of cotton manufactured in the United States, in proportion to the demand, is not quite as great as it is in Canada?—It is very much greater. I have a statement here bearing upon that point which I will read. It is as follows :—“In the New England States, in 1861. there were 3,959,297 spindles in operation, equal to an average of 1,265 spindles to 1,000 inhabitants. In July, 1875, there were 875 cotton mills in the United States, containing 9,539,364 spindles, consuming 1,242,080 bales of cotton, or 576,742,752 lbs., which if manufactured into $3\frac{1}{2}$ yard goods would amount to 1,918,599,632 yards of cotton goods for the year, being for each of its population, providing none was exported, 479 yards each. Canada, in 1875, had 4 cotton mills, 66,000 spindles, consumed 3,883 bales of cotton, or 1,573,095 lbs., which if manufactured into $3\frac{1}{2}$ yard goods, would amount to 3,405,832 yards, being $\frac{1}{8}$ of a yard to each of its population. Amount invested in cotton manufacturing in the States about \$190,787,280, being about \$47.70 to each of its population. Amount invested in cotton manufacturing in Canada about \$1,320,000, being equal to 31c. to each of its population.”

127. If you had free trade with the United States would you not have a less market than if you had the exclusive market of Canada?—Well we could not have free trade with the United States, unless the United States went into it.

128. But, looking at your figures, would you not, instead of having a wider market, have a diminished one?—Before the United States went into free trade the cost of her labour would have to be reduced, but as it is she can compete with England on a certain style of goods.

129. But it is Canada I am speaking of?—Canada and the United States are very near each other, and we have to do a great deal, as they say.

By Mr. Charlton :—

130. Could you reduce the cost of manufacturing your goods more than $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. by working on one style of goods?—I could reduce the cost so that I could compete with the Americans in their own market.

By the Chairman :—

131. By having the exclusive market of Canada would not the Canadian manufacturer have a very much wider market than he would by having absolute free trade with the United States?—I do not think it would result in a decrease. I should be willing to go for free trade with the United States, and I think it would be better for us.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

132. You think you have advantages here for the manufacture of cotton that would compensate for their advantages?—I explained that I could put my mill on one style of goods, and manufacture cheaper.

By the Chairman :—

I find at the same meeting held in Montreal on February 16th, 1874, that Mr. Davies, of Holyoak, said :—“In regard to manufactures there can be no question that they can be carried on more cheaply in Canada than in the United States. The question naturally arises, will they pay? The building materials are cheaper, labor is cheaper, in fact everything else is cheaper here than in the United States.”

"Your machinery is nearly sixty per cent. cheaper than it would be with us. Cotton is laid down at half a cent a pound cheaper, whilst labor is nearly 60 per cent. less. Not only so, but as you have found the operatives among yourselves and having been to the United States where they have learned the business, they have come back to Canada ready for work, so that you lose nothing by having to teach them. You have now, therefore, a large dead capital to work against. The margin looks large. I do not know of any place to which I should prefer to go to before Canada, to establish a factory."

133. Would you take that as a correct statement to-day?—No, I should not.

134. Is it an accurate statement of the difference?—I do not think there is that amount.

135. What difference do you think there would be in the cost of building materials and labor?—I could hardly say, they change so from year to year. One year it would cost in the States to lay brick \$15 or \$16 a thousand. Another year you might get it done for \$8 a thousand.

136. What would you take to be the average for the last five years in the United States?—Well, we had to pay as much per thousand as I have paid in the States, \$14 a thousand. I have had brick work done at the same price in greenbacks. Some times this work is a great deal cheaper here than there. Lumber is cheaper here, but our brick work was about the same.

137. So you think Mr. Davies' statement is an over statement of the difference?—I think he rather over-stretched it there.

138. At the time you established your manufactory in Montreal the duties on cotton were 15 per cent. and you then thought there was an advantage in establishing a cotton manufactory in Canada over establishing one in the State of Massachusetts?—I was not thinking of establishing one there; I was thinking of going farther south to Georgia.

139. Will you tell the Committee what you thought the advantages of establishing in Canada were?—Well, I thought we had our market here to ourselves and that labor and fuel would be cheaper. I found we could lay down cotton cheaper in Canada, and there were other things which led me to think that manufacturing would be a better thing here than in the States.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

140. You said you considered that labor was cheaper here than in the United States. and that there were other advantages in establishing a manufactory here. Do you still retain the same opinion?—I do not see how I could, judging from the past year. We had to reduce the price of our goods below a fair profit in order to compete with other goods.

By Mr. Baby :—

141. Was that on account of the Americans underselling you?—Yes.

By the Chairman :—

142. Is not the cotton trade very much depressed at the present time?—I do not hear as much complaint now as I did some three months ago.

143. Is it not a fact that it has been considerably depressed during the past year?—Yes.

144. Do you know to what that depression is attributed? Is it to over production?—I understand so.

145. Is it not a fact that the American cotton manufacturers have for the past ten or fifteen years found a market at home for their goods?—I think they have exported more or less all the time. I know when we were at Chicopee, Mass., we used to export a good deal to China.

By Mr. Charlton :—

146. Do they not trade with the West Coast of Africa, in Massachusetts?—I could not say. I think England has all the trade.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

147. The United States trade then is principally in the Home market?—Yes, sir.

By the Chairman :—

148. Has not the cost of production in almost every branch of industry in the United States for the past fifteen years been very high?—They have been reducing during the last three years. They have been gradually working down since the war, but they have not lowered to the prices that obtained previous to the war.

149. To what do you attribute the increased cost of labor? What has kept the labor market up at a much higher figure than it was before the war?—I do not know exactly. The cost of living there is pretty high, and the people got into rather extravagant ideas when money was cheap.

By Mr. Platt :—

150. The war raised the price of everything in the United States, and the prices have been kept up?—Yes.

By Mr. Charlton :—

151. What effect do you think an irredeemable paper currency had on that advance of price?—It probably brought prices up.

152. When during the war the premium on gold was \$1.80, did not that have the effect of deranging the industries of the country?—Yes.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

153. The effect of a high price paid for labor was to induce a large emigration of our labor to the United States?—A large number of French Canadians who came to the States for work said they did so because they could get work all the year round.

154. When that State of things existed, was it not an evidence of the increased prosperity of the United States as compared with Canada?—Yes.

155. That state of things is altogether altered to-day. You have a large number of applications from the United States?—Canadian help preferred to come back here and work for less money.

156. Then as far as the labor market is concerned, matters have entirely changed?—There is a certain class that prefer to work here.

157. Therefore our prosperity has advanced as compared with the United States?—If the mills were stopped here, and they could not find employment in Canada, they would return to the United States.

By Mr. Baby :—

158. If our mills were stopped they would go back to the United States?—They would have to go somewhere where they could get work.

By Mr. Dymond :—

159. The first year you were in Canada you were perfectly satisfied with the business you did?—Yes, sir, we were very well satisfied the first year.

160. Then it is only with regard to the past year that you have had any reason to complain of depression. Have you during that period been selling your goods at sacrifice prices?—Yes, sir.

161. In consequence of foreign competition?—Yes.

162. During that period the Americans, you state, have been competing successfully with Great Britain?—So I saw by the papers.

163. Have you any statements to give us in reference to their export trade?—I have not.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

164. The Americans, while they have been exporting largely to England, have then at the same time been slaughtering their goods in this market?—That is the way I understand it.

165. Would you consider that a proof of the prosperity of trade on the other side?—Well, they must get rid of their surplus stock even if they sacrifice it. They keep up their own price at home by sending a part of their surplus to Canada and England.

By Mr. Baby :—

166. Do you think the object of the United States' manufacturers is to drive away the Canadian manufacturers and obtain a monopoly of the Canadian trade?—I do not know as to whether it would be human nature to do that or not.

By Mr. Dymond:—

167. Do you not know as a fact that the cotton trade in the United States, in common with all other trades, has been greatly depressed during the past year?—Yes sir, I know it is.

168. Do you think your business has been more depressed in proportion to the amount of business you are doing than the cotton trade generally in the United States?—I know there are some mills in the States have made more than we have, and some less.

169. What has your production been during the past year as compared with 1874?—We did not run during the whole of 1874, but we increased the production last year over and above what it was the first year.

170. With the same power?—Yes, with the same power.

171. Then you had a much larger market last year than the year before?—We were bound to sell what we made as we could not afford to carry them.

172. What was the average reduction on the price of your goods last year as compared with the previous year?—When we first started, the first two or three months we were getting 42 cents a pound for our goods. Last year we averaged about 29½ cents.

173. Do you know what similar goods sold for in the United States in 1874?—I could not say for a certainty.

174. You watch the market pretty closely do you not?—I try to.

175. Could you not give us an approximate estimate?—Well, different styles of goods sell for different prices.

176. Now, in regard to goods you were selling for 29½ cents, how did your price last year compare with the price of similar goods in the United States?—I think we were under them.

177. What was the price of cotton two years ago?—About the same price as it is at present.

178. What is that.—About 13½ laid down here.

179. With cotton at 13½ cents and the selling price at 29½ cents, is there an actual loss?—Yes, sir.

180. What price would you require to give you a bare profit?—I will tell you if you will invest with us a little in the mill. The first year we were running very satisfactorily, and it is seldom that a mill makes anything the first year.

181. Is it not a fact that prices that year were unusually high? The demand was greater, and that is what regulates the price?—The Americans had not occasion then to throw many of their goods on this market.

182. Do you attribute the decline of prices from 42 cents to 29½ cents to American competition?—Well, there is the reduction.

183. Have not their goods fallen nearly in the same proportion? I should think they have.

184. What I mean is, do you attribute the decline in price solely to the Americans sending their goods into this market?—No, sir, I do not.

185. Have you increased your works during last year?—No, sir, not during last year.

186. I think you stated that you are turning out pretty nearly the full quantity that your mill can produce?—I am.

187. Then you would not be able to do a larger business with your present machinery?—Not unless I was on one particular style of goods.

188. What would be the increase in the production if you went on to one style of goods?—We might increase it 10 per cent. It might be 12 per cent.

189. Is it not a fact that there are other companies about to be established in Canada?—Cotton mills.

190. Yes.—I think there is one at Vallyfield.

191. Do you know there is such a company established?—I do.

192. Have they erected works there?—They have buildings there.

193. Do you know the amount of capital they propose to invest there?—I cannot answer that.

194. You may be able to give us an idea as to whether it is as extensive as yours?—More so, I think.

195. In erecting your mill in 1874, you had the advantage of your machinery coming in free, did you not?—Yes, sir.

196. And you had that advantage as against the American manufacturer?—That is one-half of it, the law passed before we got the other half in.

197. Taking the price of machinery in Canada, and the price of machinery in the States, you would realize a considerable advantage?—Yes, sir; I think I made quite a little gain of over purchasing in the States, although machinery from the States could come in duty free, the same as from England.

198. You stated you had had quite a number of applications from Canadians in the States for labor?—Yes, sir.

199. Is that owing to the fact that they are unemployed at present there?—Well most of the applications came when mills stopped there.

200. Have you heard of many mills stopping in the United States during the past year or two?—I heard of some that stopped, but at present they are mostly all running.

201. I think you stated, as far as you were aware, that the slaughtering of American goods in this market had ceased during the past two or three months?—I did not make that statement.

202. I understood you to say that you had not heard of any during the last three or four months?—I do not recollect saying so. I do not think there has been many coming in during the last two or three months, but still I do not know as to that.

203. If the Americans left off sending in goods at slaughtering prices you would be able to compete with them fairly in Canada?—Yes, sir.

204. In fact, if you ask for protection it would simply be against the temporary rush of American goods into this market. Under ordinary circumstances our tariff would be sufficient?—I did not come here to ask for protection, but simply to answer questions.

205. The object of the protection you require, as I understand you, is to protect you against the rush of goods sent into Canada at slaughter prices?—What we would like is to be enabled to run our mill so as to give our stock holders a fair return for the money invested.

By the Chairman :—

206. What would you consider a fair return?—From 8 to 10 per cent.

By Mr. Dymond :—

207. Supposing the American goods were excluded from this market at the present time, would you be able to run your mill on a specialty?—Not unless more mills were built.

208. You stated just now that the sole disadvantage under which you labored was that you were not able to run on specialties?—We are running on specialties. If we were running on a special class of goods we should be able to make a larger quantity of those goods.

209. If you exclude the Americans would you be able to run one special class?—Not unless more mills were put up.

210. Then protection would not assist you?—There would be undoubtedly more mills put up then. That is the inference I should draw.

211. You spoke of the Americans being able to compete with the English in their own market?—I did.

211. And you mentioned that the quality of the American goods in certain respects was finer?—Yes sir.

212. And you do not attribute the difference between the American and English goods to any physical advantages on either side?—I say that the American goods are made of better cotton than the English goods.

213. But there is nothing to prevent English goods being made of the same cotton as the American goods?—They would not be able to make 40 or 50 per cent. profit if they used nothing but good cotton. Protection has put the United States

where she is now in the manufacturing line. I do not think she would have been as large a manufacturing country as she now is unless they had had protection now. She has got to a point where in a few years it may be possible to dispense with protection.

214. Could you tell us what has been the growth of the cotton trade during the last 50 years?—I can tell you since it started in England to the present time:—"The first cotton mill in England was built in 1738; in 1781 there was 20, and in 1790 she had 150 cotton mills in operation; in 1861 she was running about 33,000,000 of spindles, equal to an average of 1,418 spindles to 1,000 inhabitants. In 1774 England passed laws against the exportation of cotton machinery, and the emigration of mechanics and manufacturers—thus protecting her industry from the first. In 1787 the first cotton mill was built in the United States; in 1810 there was 238 in operation."

215. Do you know what has been the increase in the production of cotton goods since 1846?—I have not those statistics with me.

216. Is it not a fact that the growth of the cotton trade in England has been almost fabulous, since 1846, under a system of free trade?—Yes, sir.

By Mr. Charlton:—

217. In 1846 could not England produce cotton goods cheaper than any other country in the world?—She could.

By the Chairman:—

218. How was that done?—Labor was cheaper in England, but the labor has come up in price during the last four or five years.

219. Was not labor in Austria, Belgium, France and Germany cheaper?—The mills were not so far advanced there then.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

220. Do you consider the increase in the price of labor in England an evidence of increased general prosperity. Is it not increased prosperity for the working classes?—I saw it stated in the English papers that the more pay the working classes received the worse they were off.

221. You and I know that is nonsense?—I do not know about that. If my laborers work six days at an average pay they have more money at the end of the week than if they work for five days at the same pay.

By the Chairman:—

222. You say you have 250 hands employed in your establishment?—Yes, sir.

223. What is the amount of wages you pay?—The average is about \$4. That would be \$1,000 a week.

224. What kind of hands do you employ?—I have 17 under the age of 15. The rest are all over that age. About one-third are males, and the remainder females.

225. You pay about \$52,000 a year for labor?—About that.

226. What do you pay for your raw material?—I paid \$150,000 last year.

227. What do you consider the manufactured product worth?—Three hundred thousand dollars.

228. You consider the manufactured article to be worth \$98,000 additional?—About that.

229. Well, \$150,000 for raw material, and \$52,000 for labor; does that embrace any expenses for repairs and machinery?—No, sir.

230. Does it include the cost of book-keepers?—I have only one book-keeper besides myself.

231. You spoke of the advantages of working on one style of goods. Could you do this in a small manufactory profitably. Does it depend at all on the amount of capital, or the extent of the manufactory?—It costs as much to oversee a small manufactory with \$10,000 invested as it does to run a \$100,000. It costs as much for watchmen and some other hands as a large mill.

232. Then a large manufactory confined to one style of goods would be more profitable than a smaller one?—Yes.

233. Suppose you had a proper classification of cotton manufactories in Canada in the way you spoke of, how many different branches of cotton manufacture

would be carried on?—The mill that is now going to start contemplates running on bleached goods. They will probably remain on that style and no other. The mills in Dundas, I think, are running on some 34 different styles. In the Cornwall mill about the same.

By Mr. Dymond:—

234. If foreign competition were excluded would there be trade enough in this country to employ one mill for a special class of goods?—I think there would.

By the Chairman:—

235. How many different varieties of mills would you have established in order to effect this proper classification?—Well, I don't know whether you would bring in hosiery and everything that is made of cotton.

236. How many do you think would be required in order to put you on an equality with the manufacturers of New England?—I suppose it would be years, perhaps never, before Canada could get so as to manufacture all their own goods. She certainly would not be able to do so unless she progressed faster than she had for the last four years.

237. Would you want 20 different varieties of cotton goods in Canada?—No, sir. Seven or eight would manufacture most of the styles required.

238. How large a market could you find in Canada for these seven or eight varieties? Can you state what is the yearly consumption in Canada of each style you contemplate?—I have not, but I suppose the statistics will tell.

239. Would you embrace in these seven or eight varieties calicoes and prints?—Yes, sir.

By Mr. Charlton:—

240. How many styles do you now produce?—From ten to twelve different styles.

241. What would be the difference between carrying on these 10 or 12 styles in one large establishment and there being carried on in 10 or 12 different establishments? Would they not be as much specialized if the former system were adopted?—No, I think not. Where you have to dye on a small scale you have to have a first-class dyer who could as well do the business for a large concern as for a small concern. This man would have to be paid a high price. It is the same with bleaching. If you do a little bleaching you have to get a first-class bleacher to do the work, whereas he could do quadruple the work for the same pay.

242. Could not a first-class dyer utilize the labor of inferior men if you extend your operations, and thereby diminish the cost?—A first-class dyer would take charge of a large establishment and thereby reduce the cost per pound to the manufacturer, as well as he could take charge of a small one.

243. The more you extend your operations the more you reduce the cost?—Yes, sir.

244. Could you reach a limit in this?—There is a limit to everything.

245. What would be that limit?—They first started mills in the United States with 5,000 spindles; now they have mills with 60,000 and 70,000 spindles.

246. Have you tried for a foreign market?—We have not been crowded sufficiently at home to do that yet.

247. Would it depend on the pressure brought on you in the home market as to whether you would seek a foreign market?—If we were crowded out here then we might see what we could do abroad.

248. Would it not be to your advantage if you could establish a market with the West Indies, or some other country, for the production of your mills?—It might; but it would sound strange to say that Canada could not manufacture goods for the home market but could manufacture them for export. The time may come when Canada may increase her manufactures so as to be able to export her goods.

249. That is being done in England, if I understand you aright. She has extensive cotton establishments, and is supplying a foreign market, while the Americans are supplying to a large extent the English markets?—The goods that the Americans export to England are re-shipped to compete with English goods in a foreign market.

250. Then they fully supply their own market before they export?—Yes.

251. The American goods of which you spoke are not being sold in England; are they?—Yes; they are bought, sold and re-shipped, if I understand it aright.

252. They are not for consumption there?—I think they take the place of English goods in other markets.

By the Chairman :—

253. Do you know that unbleached cottons are being bought by English manufacturers as samples to assist the sale of their own?—I have seen that stated in the papers.

254. Are you aware that English manufacturers have bought these goods and used them as samples on the Brazil market?—I have heard so.

255. Do you really think that there are American cottons being bought by those engaged in the manufacture of English cottons?—I do. Yes, sir!

256. And those are the parties buying American goods?—I think the parties in Manchester are the ones that buy the goods.

257. Have you looked into the matter to see what amount of capital and what number of hands would be employed if the Canadian market were fully supplied with bleached and unbleached cotton?—I have not. I do not see any reason why Canada should not manufacture all the goods required.

258. Are you aware that the emigration from the manufacturing States to the West is larger in proportion to the population than it is from Canada to the West?—I am not.

259. Are you aware that the population of Maine has actually diminished?—Yes; but if you take the manufacturing places you will find their population has increased.

260. To what do you attribute the decrease of population in some of the New England States?—It is a cold climate there, and Yankees are proverbial for wanting to do something better. They are not satisfied with the old homestead.

261. Are there a larger number of Massachusetts people in the Western States than Ontario people?—I should think so.

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WEDNESDAY, March 29th, 1876.

Mr. W. J. WHITEHEAD, Cornwall, called and examined :

By the Chairman :—

262. You are manager of the Cornwall Cotton Mills?—Yes, sir.

263. When were these mills first established?—In 1872.

264. Are they very extensive?—They are the largest in the Dominion.

265. How many spindles have you?—Twenty thousand.

266. What is the value of the plant?—A little over half a million dollars.

267. And what is the value of the annual product?—About \$400,000.

268. How many hands do you employ?—About three hundred and fifty.

269. What is the amount of the wages paid annually?—In 1875 it was about \$74,000 or \$75,000.

270. Where do you obtain your cotton from?—From the South.

271. How much of that do you use?—Nearly one million two hundred and fifty thousand pounds.

272. What sort of cotton goods do you turn out?—We make fifteen or sixteen different lines; we turn out about a million and a half of goods.

273. What do you pay for the raw material you use?—It costs about thirteen cents laid down at our mills, and it has not varied more than a cent or two during the last two or three years; that is the average price.

274. How does the cost of labor compare with what it was in the past?—It is not very much less. It is probably higher in our business than in any other in proportion, because we require trained labor, which we have in many instances to bring from the States.

275. Where do you obtain your machinery from?—Both England and the United States. Some classes of machinery we prefer to get from the States and others from England.

276. Have you much competition in your branch of industry?—Yes, chiefly now with American products. There are but few English goods coming in.

277. How long has this been the case?—We have not been troubled with English goods lately. Since the failure of two years ago, we have been very much troubled by American manufactures.

278. It has been the depression in the States that has effected you?—I should judge so.

279. What would be the effect on your business if the American manufacturers were to become again prosperous?—When they were prosperous we certainly were not troubled to the same extent we are now. At that time we received our price per yard as based on the price per pound. At that time we received seven cents a pound more than we do now, and our raw material is not more than two cents less.

280. Has there been a fall recently in the price of cottons?—We have reduced our cottons three times in 1875.

281. What are your present prices per pound?—I suppose about twenty-nine cents a pound.

By Mr. Platt:—

282. Did the American competition make you reduce your price?—Yes.

By the Chairman:—

283. How many yards do you average to the pound?—The weights vary from $2\frac{1}{16}$ yards to $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards to the pound.

284. Are your cottons all unbleached?—Yes.

285. How does the cost of manufacturing in Canada compare with the cost of manufacturing in the United States?—I think we compare pretty favourably with them, with this exception,—I believe they get more work out of their help than we do, and they have more of it. We have to get extra labor in order to control our help and supply the places of those who are sick or choose to remain away.

286. How does the cost of the machinery that you employ compare with that used in the United States?—English machinery is the cheapest, and a mill fitted with English machinery would cost less than a similar mill in the United States.

287. How does the cost of labor compare?—I think our labor is more expensive. The men about the yard we can get at a lower figure, but our trained labor is more expensive.

288. Are you aware what failures have taken place in the United States within the last few years?—Of course there have been a few failures; but a larger number of manufacturers added so much to their capital that they are able to withstand a period of depression.

289. Are American cottons being sold to any extent in Canada?—Very largely.

290. How long has that been the case?—It has always been the case in my memory; but more particularly the last two or three years.

291. Do you think they have been selling in Canada at a loss?—There is no doubt about it.

By Mr. Platt:—

292. Do you mean to say that the Americans sell more cheaply than in the States?—I do.

By Mr. Delorme:—

293. How much per cent?—They are not particular; they come here to sell goods, and if merchants will not pay the required price, they take less.

By the Chairman:—

294. Can you produce in your mills, with the same amount of labor and machinery, as large an amount as they can in the United States?—If we had the same labor, yes.

295. You say the cost of production in the United States is about the same as here?—Yes.

296. Then he sells at more than $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below what he would obtain in the United States?—No; he gets 12 or $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the gold.

297. Do you mean that the American manufacturers can produce their goods for less in greenbacks than you do in gold?—I do not think Americans are capable of manufacturing more cheaply than we do.

298. But has the question of American currency anything to do with the matter?—I think so.

299. In what way?—Well, supposing three manufacturers in the the United States produced 100,000 pieces a year, and they can only consume 80,000 pieces in their own country without forcing the market, it is better for them to sell at a low figure here than make a reduction in their own market.

300. What has that got to do with greenbacks?—Well, they send their goods over here and get gold for them.

301. When you say the cost of production is about the same in the two countries, are you speaking of gold?—I mean that they can produce for greenbacks cheaper than we can for gold.

302. Then the American produces for less than the Canadian manufacturers?—Yes, in that way.

By Mr. Charlton:—

303. Are the wages paid in the United States in greenbacks the same as you are paying in gold?—We pay in a very few instances less in gold than they pay in greenbacks, their labor is cheaper in United States than in Canada.

304. And they can manufacture more cheaply than you?—Yes.

305. Then they can undersell you without loss of money for gold?—That would be a fine point; there are a good many other things to be taken into consideration.

By the Chairman:—

306. How does the price of cotton in the United States compare with the price in Canada?—About the same; theirs probably a shade less than ours as they have more competition than we have here.

307. What do you pay on an average for labor?—For our trained hands we pay from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day.

308. How will their prices compare with the prices paid in the United States?—I fancy they are about the same in greenbacks; men will not come to us unless they get from 25c. to 50c advance.

309. Then you are paying a good deal more for labor than the American?—I consider in a great many cases we are.

310. How does the price of ordinary hands compare?—We can get them a little lower here than in the United States.

311. Taking the whole establishment and gold as a measure of value what would you say would be the difference in the amount of wages paid in a similar establishment in the United States?—I should think they could manufacture for from 5 to 10 per cent. less than we can.

312. I am speaking about wages?—I think it would be about 5 to 10 per cent. less per pound.

313. Taking 7 per cent. as the difference in the price of labor in favor of the United States manufacturers under a tariff of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., you have still 10 per cent. protection.—We do not want any more than $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above the difference between the price of gold and greenbacks.

314. If you go into the United States you get the difference between the gold and greenbacks?—Yes.

315. Then really the value of the greenback can make no difference in the value of the goods?—This is the way it makes a difference: Suppose a piece of goods was bought from a Boston merchant for 15c. a yard, a Canadian merchant can get the same goods 2 cents a yard less because it is coming into Canada.

By Mr. McDougall:—

316. Is there as much difference as that?—Yes; and there is no secret about it; they say openly they will crush out the Canadian manufacturer.

By Mr. Charlton :—

317. Have you personal knowledge of reduction of two cents a yard being made? I merely use that as an illustration.

318. What advance in the rate of duty would you require in order to enable you to compete with your American competitors in Canada?—Very little, if it was in the right direction, would always be a help to us.

319. If we were disposed to give you full protection, what advance would you ask?—If the American greenback ever became worth a gold dollar, we would not want more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

320. But under the present circumstances?—I think we should have at least 5 per cent.; $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. would be a move in the right direction. We could use our own market very nicely if we had $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. protection against the Americans.

321. Would you consider it advisable on the part of the Government to adopt a temporary tariff to meet this greenback question?—That is my opinion.

322. And as soon as they resumed specie payment to put it down again?—That would be my idea exactly.

By the Chairman :—

323. Is your machinery driven by steam power or water?—Both, but at different seasons of the year.

324. Do you consume much coal?—We consume about 800 tons a year.

325. Where do you obtain it from?—Well, sometimes from the Lower Provinces, sometimes from Scotland, and sometimes from Oswego.

326. Now, can you tell us what is the average amount that you pay for the material that you require for the year in carrying on your business?—Well, I know we have paid for the last two years exactly what we have realized for the material we have sold.

327. I mean apart from the labour?—About \$4,000, taking the wages at \$74,000.

328. Does that include supervision and wages?—Yes.

329. What does the price of your coal average?—It costs us \$5.25 to \$5.50 a ton.

330. Do you consume any cordwood?—No, not of any consequence.

331. Have you sent any of your cottons out of the country to a foreign market?—No; they are all consumed in Canada.

332. There are several other mills besides yours?—Yes; there are three others.

333. How far do these mills go towards supplying the Canadian market?—I do not think four mills supply the Canadian demand.

334. Supposing the American Government were to resume specie payment, would not the price come down to gold standard?—Their labour for some time has been coming down to something like a proper value.

335. If they were not paying in gold, would they not be paid the difference between gold and greenbacks?—Our help say they get as much for a greenback in the United States as they can get in Canada for a gold dollar. I believe that if they assume specie payment, the wages they pay would not be much less than they pay at present.

By the Chairman :—

336. The raw cotton cost you \$227,000; wages, \$75,000; coal, \$4,000, making \$306,000—what do you count is the annual deterioration in the value of your stock?—Ten per cent. ought to be allowed.

337. What is the amount of available capital required to carry on your business? If cotton is very steady, we can get along with very little raw material. If there is any chance of a rise, we are obliged to carry considerable stock.

338. Your ready sales would furnish you with available capital?—Yes.

339. What is the average price of your products?—About 29 cents we realize.

340. You say that you are not making anything?—No, sir.

By Mr. Dymond :—

341. What additional price would give you a profit?—A $\frac{1}{4}$ cent a yard would make a difference to us of about \$10,000 or \$12,000 a year.

342. If you sold at 30 cents instead of 29 cents, you would make \$15,000 more a year?—Yes.

343. Has the price of cotton altered?—Not in proportion.

344. What is the highest price you have got for these goods within the last year or two?—Three years ago we got 36 cents.

345. With cotton at about the same price?—Cotton was then a cent or two higher.

346. You were making \$50,000 or \$60,000 a year?—We were doing very nicely, but we were not making that.

By the Chairman:—

347. There is an advantage in establishing your business, is there not, in a locality where there are many other mills carrying on a similar industry?—Yes.

348. Then your greatest difficulty is in being able to secure skilled labour?—Yes, we have felt that more than anything else.

349. There is a new mill about to be established at valleyfield on a large scale?—I believe it is larger than ours.

350. Is labor to be obtained cheaper there than in your section of the country?—I believe they are not paying over 50 per cent. as much for labor as we are paying.

351. Then if you were at Valleyfield instead of Cornwall, you could manufacture at a profit?—Providing we could get labor.

352. What is the cause of the labor being cheaper there?—It is a large French settlement, where there are large French families.

353. Are you acquainted with the English cotton trade?—Yes, to a certain extent.

354. Are you aware that the prosperity of the cotton trade there is mainly owing to the enormous supply of cheap labor in the shape of women and children?—That has always been the case.

355. In Valleyfield that advantage would also be experienced?—Yes.

356. So the profit or loss of a cotton mill may really depend on its location?—Well, that has something to do with it.

357. You have a very sparse population above Cornwall?—Yes.

358. What is the effect of your business on the population; are you getting in new settlers?—No, I cannot say we are. If we had more working people among us their families would be a great help; we have to draw largely from the well-to-do farmers. This kind of help has to go home during the harvest and Christmas holidays. All these things work against us. There are a large number of people in Lower Canada that have been in Lowell, Mass., and other cotton mills in the United States; they are now coming to us in large numbers. We are getting them over here as the trade is depressed, and a great many consequently find their way home. Some of the mills there have sent a great many here, but not so many skilled men as women weavers. We also have some English operatives.

359. Do you find your position improve?—It is pretty hard to say. Things may be improving, but it is very slightly.

360. So the profit ever undertaken to secure English cotton laborers?—Yes; we have quite a number in our factory now.

361. Wages are much higher with you than in England?—They say not; they say a good skilled workman will get as good wages there.

By Mr. Dymond:—

362. But the girls or women are better paid here?—I fancy the girls are better paid in this country,

By Mr. Delorme:—

363. What wages do you give the girls?—A good weaver will earn a dollar a day.

364. What board do they pay?—Two dollars a week.

By the Chairman:—

365. Have you undertaken to provide boarding-houses for them?—Yes, we have plenty of boarding-houses.

366. Have you sent directly to England with a view of securing labor?—No.

367. Do you know how it would succeed?—I believe it has been tried in other mills, but I do not think successfully.

368. The greatest drawback is the want of skilled labor?—That is a great drawback. We do not speak disparagingly of our labor, but they have not had the advantages of those in the States.

369. It would be to your advantage if other cotton mills were to start?—The more there are in the country the better for us.

370. How do your goods compare with American goods?—They compare so favorably that we have no trouble in selling against them.

371. Are yours not superior to American goods?—Some kinds are; the Americans make some very fine goods.

372. Do they not use more waste than you do?—No; we try to make good use of all our waste.

By Mr Charlton:—

373. How would reciprocity with the United States affect your business?—I think that our people would be inclined to go for that as it would give them access to a larger market.

374. You think you can compete with them in their own market?—Yes; it might bother us for a little while, but I think in the long run it would come out better for us. It would give us what we want by putting us on an equal footing.

375. The effect of high protective duties in the United States has been to enable mills to declare enormous dividends?—Yes. Some of them have been afraid to declare their dividends, and they have built extra mills out of their profits. I do not, however, think that a prohibitory tariff, such as they have, is good.

By the Chairman:—

376. In fact they have fleeced the consumers to a large extent?—They must have; but I contend that the little advance we require at present would not increase the price to the consumer a farthing or penny a yard—would be a mere bagatelle.

By Mr. Dymond:—

377. Who would pay that?—It would be borne more by the retail merchant than by the consumer.

378. Then it would diminish his profits?—That is my opinion; I do not think the consumer would have to bear the whole burden.

By the Chairman:—

379. Suppose, now, that you had available skilled labor, would you have any difficulty in manufacturing at a profit at your present prices?—I think we would come out better at the end of the year. It would enable us to turn off more goods with the same amount of money, and thereby reduce our cost per pound.

380. What do you consider the yearly product of a single hand would be if the business is properly carried on?—It would be something over one thousand dollars.

381. How many hands of these are women and children?—About 100 men, 250 young women and boys, from 13 to womenhood.

382. With your present establishment, and the number of hands you now employ, if they were worked to their utmost capacity, how much increase would there be on your present production?—I am getting every pound of it that the machinery was calculated to take out of it.

By Mr. McDougall:—

383. But your men are sometime away?—Yes; when we are steadily running.

By Mr. Charlton:—

384. But if you were to concentrate your forces to one or two styles could you reduce the cost of production?—Very materially.

385. How much?—More than a cent a pound.

By the Chairman:—

386. Would you not then have some difficulty in disposing of your waste?—No.

387. Does not the manufacturer of a number of varieties tend to facilitate the working up of waste?—No; we can always get rid of our waste.

388. Does not one mill buy the waste product of another?—No; we can use all the waste we make. We make seamless bags, and could buy waste to put into them if we choose.

389. Then you would be manufacturing more than one style?—When I say one class one or two classes do not make any difference, but we make 15 or 16 different lines, and it entails all of our time to make the changes and turn from one kind of goods to another.

BRASS FOUNDERS.

SATURDAY, 25th March, 1876.

Mr. ROBERT MITCHELL called and examined:

By Mr. Workman:—

1. You are engaged in the brass founding business in Montreal?—Yes.
2. For how long have you been so engaged?—Twenty-five years this month.
3. You have a large establishment there?—Yes; I believe I am the largest manufacturer in the Dominion in my line.
4. Will you state to the Committee the description of goods you manufacture?—Brass goods from the principal branch of every business. We manufacture for plumbers, gas-fitters and steam-fitters—these are the three principal branches.
5. How many hands do you employ, all told?—Generally about 170 or 175.
6. What would be the wages you give to a first-class hand and to other hands?—We are paying from \$10 to \$15 per week to average hands; that is, from our average hands to our best hands.
7. What do you pay for your cheap labour?—There is scarcely any one lower than \$8 per week; they have that when they commence.
8. Have these men any particular hours of work?—They generally work ten hours per day; during the winter I have had to let them work eight hours per day on account of the bad trade. There were strikes this time twelve months, and about four years ago when they wanted to shorten the hours. They wanted nine hours and I had to give way; that was four years ago. They had those hours for two years and a half. They got the reduction on condition that it became general; it only took place in a few shops in our line of business, and the competition in trade became so severe that I had to withdraw it. This time twelve months my men thought it right to go out on strike; they were out five or six weeks, and I had to compromise the matter so far as to give them two hours on Saturday afternoon. They work now ten hours when working full time; but this winter we had to reduce them to eight hours.
9. You speak of so much competition, where does it come from?—From the United States.
10. What is your experience in regard to competition in the United States?—From enquiries I have made from my travellers it seems that every time they go out they find there is a great lowering of prices. There is a house in New York which, I was told, keeps two travellers here in our line all the time, and they generally make it a point to find out my prices, and they offer goods at prices just below mine. The next time my travellers go round I have to come down to the terms on which the American manufacturers sold the goods or shut up shop.
- 11—21. Is it within your knowledge that they sell cheaper in Canada than in New York?—Yes.
13. You know that for a fact yourself?—Yes. I had a contract for the plumbing and gas-fitting for a large hotel going up in Montreal. I had not had the contract long—I don't think it was publicly known—before I had two or three offers from establishments in the States to give me quotations in a lump sum for the whole contract. They did not want to give me a rate per dozen, but a lump sum, so that I should not know the prices for the different articles.

14. They offered to supply you with all the goods you wanted?—Yes. Perhaps they thought our establishments had got too small and would not make some of the articles. I wrote them two or three times, and at last I had to answer that the job had not been advanced far enough to request any tenders of that kind, but I might see bye-and-bye. I knew they would not give me a price per dozen or a certain rate of discount on their price list. I don't doubt they would have given me a cheap offer. If we had even our own market to supply, I know from the reports of my travellers, of the amount of goods sold in our line from the United States, that even last year, though trade was bad, we would still have been very busy; but American manufacturers come in, and they make such low ventures that our customers are enticed to give their orders, thinking, perhaps, that the goods were so very cheap that they might not get a similar good offer again. I have known a good many of our customers who have had to fail under the orders they gave, because they gave larger orders than they required and the goods laid on the shelves, and when the bills became due they were not able to meet them; whereas, if the purchases had been from hand to mouth, as formerly, the trades would have been perfectly able to run along. That is the way in which our prices are brought down.

15. Are you aware that the class of goods which come in here are entered at the Custom Houses at prices lower than the market price in New York, or where the goods are made?—Yes; I know it from questions that have been asked me by the Customs here.

16. The prices are lower?—Much lower than I can find them in New York.

17. The consequence is that instead of paying $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent duty, these American goods do not pay more than 10 per cent., owing to the low valuations?—Yes.

18. Two years ago the duty on imported brass was 15 per cent., and was increased to $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; did you increase your price from that time?—No.

19. Therefore the advance in the duty did not increase the cost to the consumer of the article you manufacture?—No; we would be quite content if we could even now get the supplying of our own market at the present prices, because we could manufacture a great deal more than we do, and although the profits would be no greater there would be more of them, and in our line, or any other line, it is only by making large quantities that we can make articles cheaply. We would make articles by hundreds where we now make them by only tens or twenties, and after your tools are set there is a great saving of time in working a large quantity as compared with changing tools frequently to make small quantities.

20. A great many of the men in your employment have families, and a large number of people dependent on them for support?—All the older men are householders—married men.

21. If your establishment is shut up, these men must leave the country and seek employment elsewhere?—Of course; that is one of the difficulties we have to contend with. If there is no work these men do not hang around Montreal, because there are few bosses to employ them, but they leave the country and go to the States, and when we want a hand we cannot get one, even though, I believe, we are now paying more wages than in the United States in the same line of business. We cannot get men to come to Canada; the idea is that it is a cold, barren country, and we cannot get them to come here.

By Mr. Charlton:—

22. You say that you employ 175 men, and that many of them have families; how many of them have families?—I suppose they may be 60 or 70.

23. That is merely a guess?—Yes; merely a guess.

24. What capital have you invested in your business as fixed capital—machinery and plant?—Over \$100,000.

25. What amount of floating capital have you besides fixed capital?—Well, that includes my tools and stock of goods. The amount of open accounts may be, I suppose, perhaps, fifty per cent. more.

26. These \$100,000 are not all invested in buildings and fixed plant?—\$100,000 comprise our stock and tools, not accounts.

27. What is the value of the material you use annually?—Well, I really did not think of looking over my stock before I left Montreal. I did not intend to, or expect to, appear before the Committee. I really could not guess how much is invested in stock.

28. Could you give us a tolerably correct estimate of the value of the raw material you work up annually?—I suppose, perhaps, from \$25,000 to \$30,000 worth, last year about \$170,000; the year before about \$200,000.

29. About what would be the value of your manufactured products annually?—Last year about \$170,000; the year before about \$200,000.

30. What amount do you pay annually for wages?—About \$65,000.

31. Do you manufacture the brass you use in your business?—Yes.

32. What are the materials used in its manufacture?—Copper, zinc, tin and lead.

33. In what proportions do you mix these before fusing them?—It depends on the quality of brass you want, whether gun metal or bronze or common yellow metal; all these are different compositions.

34. Copper bears a large proportion in all cases, I suppose?—Yes.

35. Will you describe the process of manufacturing brass of various kinds?—The copper is the dearest article, and is that which is mostly used. The copper used for one pound of brass would be—I don't think it would edify the Committee if I described the process of manufacture. It is a trade secret, and if I was to explain it you would not understand it.

36. Where do you obtain the copper, zinc and tin used in your business?—We get it in the market in Montreal or at New York. English copper is brought out by importers, or we send to New York to get it. We like the American copper best, because it is most pure.

37. Is it dearer than English?—Well, yes. It may be one cent or one cent and a half. It is worth all the difference.

38. You use a good deal of American copper?—Yes.

39. Do you pay duty on the raw material used in your business?—No; we don't pay duty on copper, zinc, tin or lead.

40. To what extent are the goods you manufacture imported into Canada?—I should think there is as much imported as I manufacture.

41. Is yours the only establishment in your line in Canada?—No; there is quite a number who manufacture for their own use; but I manufacture for the whole Dominion, from Halifax to Sarnia, and keep travellers. There is quite a number of plumbers in all towns of any consequence who keep a few hands furnishing brass for their own use; but there are a great many who do not do so, and whom we supply, and even those who do manufacture can buy cheaper from us than they can manufacture.

42. Then the importations do not exceed your product?—From what I know comes into the market, it will be about the same.

43. How does the rate of wages paid by you compare with the rate of wages paid in the same business in the United States?—My wages now are just as high as ever they were. Though my men took advantage of me by striking twice, causing me a great loss and inconvenience, yet I have not touched their wages; but, from the depression of trade in the United States and the general lowering of wages there, I shall have to cut down the wages I pay, because Americans are able to manufacture cheaper than I am.

44. How does the rate of wages paid by you compare with the rate paid in the same business in Great Britain?—We pay more than they do.

45. Do you labour under any natural disadvantages in competing with your foreign competitors in the trade?—No, I think not. We could manufacture quite as cheap as they can in the United States, if we had admission to their market on an equal footing.

46. And you are able to produce an article equal in quality to that imported?—Yes.

By Mr. Platt :—

47. Free trade would suit you?—I would not be afraid to compete with the Americans if we had their market; but we are placed at a disadvantage as we are. They come in here and take our small market from us, and stop us from manufacturing at a profitable price; and yet we cannot get into their market.

By Mr. Charlton :—

48. Do you import any yellow metal, or do you manufacture it?—We manufacture it all.

49. You say you have been in business twenty-five years. Has the business been fairly remunerative?—Yes, it has pretty fair; but I can tell you how I account for it—how we got a start. Just before the American war the American manufacturers commenced to run in goods pretty cheap. The war gave us a start by an opportunity to get a fair profit, and we got into manufacturing during the war. They had so much to do on their own side of the line they did not come over and bother us, and we got along very well.

50. When you started first, how many hands did you employ?—I began with number one.

51. And your business has grown one hundred and seventy-five fold?—Yes; at that time I don't suppose there were as many men employed in the business in the whole of Upper and Lower Canada as I now employ.

52. Your capital at the first was proportionately small?—Yes.

53. Has your present capital been obtained in the business?—Yes; it has been hard struggling.

54. Is there not a heavy duty on copper imported into the United States?—I think there is; but they don't require to import any because the best copper in England is brought from the United States.

55. You are protected by a duty on brass imported into this country. There is a duty of 17½ per cent., and all the raw material you use is admitted free?—Not all; there is one item, 3-inch tubing drawn—which does not come in free. It is a disputed question between Mr. Bryson and myself as to whether it should come in free.

By Mr. Dymond :—

56. You pay a duty on it?—Yes. It was admitted free for some years, and then Mr. Bryson took a different reading of the law and makes me pay duty on it.

By the Chairman :—

57. What quantity do you use?—It is not much; the duty amounts to a mere bagatelle.

58. When did the American competition begin?—Within two years and a half.

59. Do you know what quantity of goods of the kind you manufacture is imported into Canada?—I think I have given an answer to that question: about as much as I manufacture.

60. Then double the quantity you produce would supply the whole Canadian market?—Well, no; I don't think that, because there are a great many who manufacture for themselves.

61. In Canada?—Yes.

62. Is there any other large establishments besides yours in Canada in your business that you are aware of?—There is Morrison in Toronto, and Ritchie, both of whom manufacture for the outside trade. There is none other than myself in Montreal. There is Young in Hamilton; I don't know whether he manufactures much for the outside trade, he manufactures for himself. We have supplied him with goods sometimes.

63. Are there any goods such as you manufacture imported from other countries than the United States?—There are some from England.

64. Is the quantity imported from England as large as that from the United States?—No.

65. You are quite sure?—Quite sure. Owing to our proximity to the United States, it is as easy to send from New York to Canada as to Washington, and moreover, English houses with agents here will only sell to wholesale houses, and they

don't go running round. The Americans are cutting their own throats by the way in which they are doing business. They go first to big establishments and sell to them at a low rate, and then they go to all the customers of those big houses, and when they go to sell to their own customers the houses find they have been supplied by the same parties from whom they bought.

66. That policy must, at any early day, put an end to the American trade?—I think they are cutting their own throats.

67. Do you know to what extent the industry has been depressed in the United States?—I believe it is depressed. Our depression is caused by their depression, but our trade, even last year, would not have been so bad if it had not been for their competition. I don't see that we should suffer through them.

68. They have to pay $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duty before bringing their goods into the Canadian market?—Yes; but they very often offer to pay the duty, and lay down the goods here, and duty is charged at their own valuation.

69. Still it is generally paid?—It is paid, I suppose, when the goods pass through the customs.

70. You don't suppose there is a large quantity of American goods of this description smuggled?—All along the frontier and up the river side, at the small towns, their goods are passed at a very low valuation. The Custom House officials do not know their value and they are passed on the entries they make. I now refer to Prescott and Windsor and the frontier towns on the water side.

71. Have you brought the matter under the attention of the Minister of Customs?—I spoke about it last year when we were up.

72. Can you give any instance to the Committee in which goods within your knowledge have been entered below their valuation, or is it a mere matter of rumor?—No; because though the Customs sometimes come and ask my opinion of the valuation, they won't tell me who the goods are for. I cannot speak to any particular case.

73. If the Americans are really entering goods at half their proper value, they would still be paying $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duty?—Yes.

74. If they sold to the Canadian market at the same prices as you sell at they would be receiving $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less upon their goods than you would even at half valuation?—Yes; but the large quantity they make would remedy it.

75. Do you think the manufacturers in the United States can manufacture their goods cheaper than you can in Canada?—Well, they do it in this way: they make larger quantities, and by this means they can farm out their manufactures. For instance, in some of the large establishments in our line, one man will agree to furnish a certain class of goods; he gets so much for them; then he farms them out, and employs his own men, and pays them a very small rate of wages. They make goods very cheap in this way.

76. Are wages in your business lower in the United States than they are in Canada?—I believe they are now, because I know I see it by the papers that Head, and Gear & Co. have had their men out on a strike, owing to a reduction of wages of 15 per cent. I know that years ago the men working under that system I have spoken of, and who were receiving \$8 or \$9 per week, were working eleven and a quarter hours per day, while many men were only working nine hours, and getting similar wages, because they were out in country places.

77. What particular place do you refer to?—At Haytonsville, in New Hampshire.

78. What do you allow for waste in your plant yearly?—We count about ten per cent.

79. Does it require ten per cent. to keep in good repair?—We take that as the depreciation upon the value of our stock in the year.

80. How does the cost of materials compare in Canada and the United States; the copper I suppose will be the same?—The copper is sold in gold; I believe that was the same. There is a great deal of old metal bought which is just as good as new. When I was in Chicago this winter, I visited two establishments there. I in-

quired from one manufacturer what he was paying for old metal, and he told me ; I found he was buying it for fully less in greenbacks than I was paying for it in gold in Montreal.

81. How is it as regards tin, if you import tin ; don't the Americans pay a considerable duty on the tin they import ?—No, tin comes in free ; it is one of the raw materials they got reduced as regards duty some years ago.

82. And is zinc the same ?—Yes, and zinc.

By Mr. Dymond:—

83. There is a duty on tin plate ?—Yes, but it is block tin I speak of.

By the Chairman:—

84. So you think the Americans can manufacture the kind of goods you produce as cheap as they can be made in Canada ?—Yes.

85. Do you think they can produce them for less than you can ?—Well, I suppose I might sell as cheap as them or anybody else ; I might even give them away for nothing ; but such is not a living profit.

86. Can they produce them for less than you do ?—Owing to their large market they have the advantage.

87. When you speak of their large market, are there fewer manufacturers of brass in the United States in proportion to the population than there are in Canada ?—No.

88. Then would you not have a larger market than they ?—Forty millions of people is a terrible number, and we are so straggling here, and our towns don't take the same amount of goods. The jobs are not large enough, and the big jobs pay best.

89. What would be the effect, do you suppose, if you had free trade with the United States in your particular line of manufacture ?—I think if we could not then manufacture as cheap as they we ought to go to the wall. If we had their market we would be on the same footing.

90. You think you would then be on precisely the same footing ?—Yes.

91. Practically, your raw material is duty free, for the amount of tubing paying duty is so small ?—Yes.

By Mr. Workman:—

92. Is there a duty on your elbows and iron tubing ?—All iron fittings pay a duty of 17½ per cent.

93. These elbows are used very extensively ?—Yes.

By the Chairman:—

94. Can you give the Committee an idea of the amount of duty you pay in a year ?—I know it is a considerable sum, for we are paying duty all the time, but I could not give you the amount at a guess.

By Mr. Dymond:—

95. You say it is about 2½ years ago since the severe competition from the United States commenced ?—Yes.

96. Up to that time you were doing well ?—Yes.

97. Quite satisfactory ?—Yes.

98. Since that time your prices have been affected ?—Yes, they have been gradually coming down ; they are coming down still. I don't know where they will touch bottom.

99. This is in consequence of American competition ?—Yes.

100. Has that competition continued up to the present moment ?—Yes.

101. Have you found it more severe during the last six months than it was a year and a-half ago ?—Yes.

102. Then the Canadians are buying their goods cheaper in consequence of that competition ?—Well, I don't think its doing them any good.

103. Are they not buying their goods at lower prices ?—Well, they may be buying them cheaper, but as I have remarked, some of the traders have failed through it.

104. By buying too many ?—By purchasing too much.

105. You are still working ?—Yes ; but our prices are getting less.

106. You are turning out about the same quantity of material ?—No, because we have shortened our hours.

107. From ten hours to eight ?—Yes.

108. Making one-fifth less ?—Yes.

109. Your customers are buying from you at lower rates than they bought at previous to this competition ?—Yes. But they say they would not mind about the price, if they could always buy alike. They would pay a living profit to the manufacturer, because they have to sell proportionately low, and get just as little profit when the prices are low.

110. Then they sell lower to the consumer. For instance, you manufacture certain fittings, say for a house; the builder of that house purchases from you at a lower rate than a year and a-half ago, in consequence of the severe competition—does he not get a larger profit in consequence from the person he supplies ?—No; because the stagnation in business has caused prices to come down in everything.

111. He is charging less ?—Yes.

112. Then the consumer is getting the advantage at your expense ?—Yes; but I never heard any one grumble about the price they paid, so long as they all paid alike.

By the Chairman :—

113. Do you suppose the duties you pay on the goods you turn out would amount to more than one per cent—say on \$170,000 worth of goods, do you pay more than \$1,700 a year in duty ?—Yes, a great deal more than that. In gas fittings we import a great many from New York. The principal expense in making gaseliers is making the mould for moulding. Our market is so small that it does not pay to get up moulds for everything. We get a large variety by buying them in New York. But if we had even our own market, that would be a large trade, the Americans however come in and cut us out. Gas-fittings is a branch to which I have omitted to refer. If we had our market to ourselves we could employ twice or three times the number of hands we now employ. It is only in the little matters of joints and cocks we manufacture for the plumbers and gas-fitters. Gas fittings is a large trade in itself, if we could only get it. A large amount of protection on that would not hurt the consumer, because we would soon have manufacturers from the States here to establish the manufacture, for they know the amount of trade done here in that line. The amount of duty we pay is principally on gas fittings, and it amounts to a considerable sum, some thousands of dollars every year.

114. Could you give an approximate statement of the amount of duty you pay ? I really could not jump at it because it is such a continuous paying out. I never took an estimate of the amount of duty paid for even one week or one month.

115. Perhaps you will send me a statement of the amount of duty you pay annually ?—Yes; I can do so. My amount would be a mere bagatelle as compared with the amount paid by the trade throughout the country.

116. Supposing you could succeed in having a tariff which would exclude all those articles of foreign manufacture from this country, do you think a large manufacturing industry in that business would spring up ?—Certainly.

117. Do you think that would be a public advantage ?—Yes; gas-fittings which are imported are sold by one two parties. If I was a mere importer of my goods two or three men could do all my business; whereas at present I give employment to from 170 to 175 hands, sometimes more, paying \$65,000 annually in wages, which is circulated all through the country.

118. Suppose you were to manufacture those articles which you would import, would you be obliged to add to your plant ?—Yes; all that would go toward increasing machinists manufactories, although we manufacture most of our tools now.

119. The machines you employ are manufactured in the country ?—Our principal lathes are from the United States.

120. And from England ?—No.

By Mr. Dymond :—

121. You say you manufacture for the whole Dominion ?—Yes.

122. Have you a large business outside of Montreal?—Our principal business is outside of Montreal.

123. Where is it?—In Upper Canada.

124. Do you send goods to the Maritime Provinces?—Yes.

125. Are you doing a fair amount of business in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick?—We do.

126. Has the business increased there during the last few years?—Since Confederation we have done a considerable trade there.

127. Previous to Confederation did you send goods there at all?—No.

128. Since Confederation you have had a market of 600,000 people opened to you?—Yes.

129. Do you compete on fair terms there with the Americans?—We have to do so. I used to publish a price list in spring and establish a great discount; but for the two past years we could not do it. We had to tell our travellers to ask the trades if they would favour us with the orders for goods which they had previously bought from the Americans, and we could try and compete with them; and that we were making nothing by the sales, but we wanted to have the custom.

130. Do you meet at the present time with severe competition from the Americans in the Maritime Provinces?—Yes.

131. And you are obliged to reduce prices in consequence?—Yes.

132. You don't sell without a profit?—I am sorry to say during the past year I have only paid expenses. The balance was so very little we threw it into profit and loss account.

133. Last year I understand you manufactured 25 per cent. less goods and sold them at a reduced price; what were your prices reduced last year?—Well, our prices came down about 20 per cent.

134. And the reduced rate of production would be a loss to you of from 5 to 10 per cent. more?—Yes.

135. Then the profits before were 30 per cent. in your business?—On some goods we may get that. We could hardly get it, I think; but on some articles we get more for and some less.

136. Your loss has been 20 per cent. on account of reduction in prices, and some thing like 5 or 10 per cent. on the falling off in your business; and still you have been able to sell without actual loss?—I am sorry to say we are losing on some things.

137. But you told me you were selling at a very bare profit?—At a very bare profit.

138. What is the revenue of your business annually?—The total amount last year was \$170,000; the previous year \$200,000.

139. You must have been making a good thing previous to the strong competition?—We were content; but when it come down to nothing, it is hard.

140. How much trade have you been doing annually for the last few years?—About \$200,000 for two or three years.

141. That is \$40,000 a year profit?—No.

By the Chairman:

142. How many travelling agents do you employ?—We have three just now.

143. We have the same statement from you as from others; you think it would be an advantage to exclude foreign competitors, and that if that were done goods would be just as cheap. How do you propose to meet the public expenditure by taxation if the customs revenue was cut off by excluding foreign goods?—I am not a rabid Protectionist. I don't think if we had 25 per cent. duty it would altogether exclude imported goods, and it would give us a fair chance to make our business pay.

144. It would go far to exclude foreign goods?—No.

145. Do you think the Americans would then send goods to our markets?—To some extent they would.

146. Then, if they sent goods into our market you would be selling no more than before, unless they sold less?—They would not send as much in, of course. Some

parties who are honest enough to sell at a profit would not send goods in if the rate of duty prevented them doing it on remunerative terms, but there are others who give their travellers orders to sell for what they can get.

147. If the American goods were sent in at the present time, at a fair valuation, the manufacturers would receive $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent less than you would?—Yes.

148. At the present prices the home manufacturer has an advantage of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. if he can manufacture at the same price as the Americans?—Yes. If you import all your goods I don't know who will be here to buy them. It is not the farmers who do much for us; it is the cities and towns we have to look to.

By Mr. Platt :—

149. If the competition continues, and the prices remain as at present, will you be obliged to shut up your establishment?—I am very much afraid so. I don't see anything else for it. The same competition from manufacturers of the United States as now prevails would very soon ruin our business if it were to continue. If a man is manufacturing to the extent of \$200,000 he has his machinery and men all going. If he can sacrifice \$10,000 worth at cost price, and sends the goods in here, you cannot expect that I can sell at cost price long. He can gradually close me up.

By the Chairman :—

150. But he cannot sell them below cost price so long as there is a duty?—I would not like to shut down my place for one or two months, and they are in the same position. If they can keep their men and machinery employed it is better to sacrifice \$10,000 worth of goods without profit than to shut down.

By Mr. Charlton :—

151. Do you think the present depression in the United States is permanent?—I only reason from the opinions of those I come in contact with. They don't see when things are going to improve. They put some stress on the Presidential election coming on, and that always depresses trade.

152. Do you think it is a perpetual depression?—I think so.

153. If it was a temporary depression, and there was afterwards an advance in prices, would not that advance relieve the depression with you?—I don't know. They have got the hang of this market, and don't like now to give it up.

154. An advance in prices would relieve you?—Yes.

155. And if the depression in the United States is temporary, there will be an advance in prices when it is over?—I don't know. It will depend on the parties themselves whether they will feel inclined to raise the prices or not.

156. Is it a characteristic of manufacturers that they are not inclined to raise their prices when they can do so?—They seem to cut one another in prices. I know that American travellers coming to my customers at Ottawa will question them as to who has been here, and what they have been selling at, and they don't like to be beaten even by their own people from the other side, and they tell the customers they won't be beaten as to prices.

157. Do you wish the Committee to understand that in the event of an advance in prices in the United States, when the end of the present depression shall come, the manufacturers in your line would not advance their prices in conformity with the general advance of renewed prosperity?—They might. I am afraid the American manufacturers would still labor under a desire to come in here. It amounts to this: if they could shut me up and a few others they would get the whole Canadian markets themselves, and then they would raise the prices.

158. What advance of duties do you want if the present depression continues?—I think we ought to have the duty placed at 25 per cent.

159. But if the present depression in the United States was transient, do you think a change of tariff to meet a temporary evil would be advisable?—I think it would be advisable if you put it on to-morrow.

160. If the depression is admitted transient?—Certainly, because in the meantime we might be all in bankruptcy if we don't get it.

161. The farmers do not use much of your manufactured material, but the people of the cities are your principal customers you state. Do you think your customers

would rather pay a little more for your goods than allow the Americans to come in here and out down your trade?—Yes.

162. If the duty was raised to 25 per cent. you think the consumers in cities would not grumble at it?—They would not; they would rather it was done in fact.

By Mr. Charlton :—

163. Will you tell us why?—I think the feeling that exists in the country is that if you folks had altered the tariff as was anticipated, it would have given an impetus to trade in general.

By Mr. Dymond :—

164. That is to have increased the tariff $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.?—It would not have been worth thanking you for.

By Mr. Charlton :—

165. Seven and a half per cent. increase is the least you want?—It should be 25 per cent.

By Mr. Platt :—

166. You think greater benefit would be derived by people in cities for you keeping up your establishment and then paying a trifle more for the articles, than from buying from American manufacturers at a few per cent. cheaper?—Of course; because wherever there are manufactures there is more consumed. I think my men use two or three hundred per cent. more than the same number of farmers in Lower Canada.

167. Of dutiable goods?—Yes.

By Mr. Dymond :—

168. Do you know the consumption of the farmers of Upper Canada?—They are in better circumstances; but they are not of much account in our branch of business.

TANNING, &c.

SATURDAY, March 25th, 1876.

Mr. J. E. BOWMAN, M.P., called and examined :

By the Chairman :—

1. You are engaged in the business of tanning?—Yes.
2. You manufacture leather?—Yes.
3. What is the extent of your manufacturing establishment?—We manufacture about \$70,000 a year at present.
4. How many hides do you use yearly?—About 10,000.
5. How long have you been in this business?—I have been in it in a small way for 14 years.
6. Where do you obtain your raw material?—Nine-tenths of it from the United States.
7. Do you pay duty on these hides?—No.
8. What do you consider the value of the plant used in your manufacturing industry?—About \$10,000.
9. How many hands do you employ?—About twenty. If I was tanning different kinds of leather I would employ more; the number employed depends on the kind of leather manufactured.
10. What kind do you manufacture?—Principally sole leather; we make a small quantity of kip and calf-skins.
11. What amount of wages do you pay yearly to those twenty men?—They will average about one dollar per day.
12. \$6,000 per year?—Yes.
13. What do you pay for your raw material yearly, for hides, bark, and so on?—I cannot give you the figures very exact, but a pretty close approximation would place it at \$50,000. It depends very much on the price of hides; some years they are more and some years less.

14. Do you find your branch of business depressed this year more than usual?—Well, it is not more so than it has been for the last two years. It has been considerably depressed for the past two years.

15. Do you find any difficulty in competing with the Americans?—None whatever.

16. What is the duty on leather at the present time?—Ten per cent. on sole and upper leather, and seventeen and a-half on other kinds.

17. And you have no difficulty in competing with manufacturers in your own market?—No.

18. Do you think you can manufacture leather cheaper here than they can do it in the United States?—We can manufacture a good deal cheaper. At present the Americans are manufacturing very nearly as cheaply as we are—probably ten per cent. more.

19. Is that on account of the higher prices they have to pay for labour and bark?—Yes. A good deal depends on where a tannery is situated. There are some tanneries here which cannot manufacture as cheap as some in the United States; others again are near hemlock forests and can make leather cheaper than most of the tanneries can do in the United States.

20. It is cheaper to pay the freight of the hides to the bark?—It is much cheaper to take the hides to the bark than the bark to the hides.

21. What would be the effect to your industry if you had free trade with the United States?—If we had free trade with the United States, the amount of leather tanned in Canada would in two years be four times the present quantity.

22. On account of our superior bark forests?—Yes; and cheapness of labour.

23. If you had free-trade would not the tendency of the price of labor be to become equalized in the two countries?—That would depend a little on circumstances. If we had free trade in leather, and everything else remained the same, so long as labor remained in the United States as it is now, it would not be much advantage?

24. You don't think Government interference would help your industry except by creating free trade?—Not unless they would put an export duty on bark. The Americans come in and buy our bark.

25. Would you do that as a matter of public policy?—I don't know.

By Mr. Charlton :—

26. Would you recommend that?—Yes.

By the Chairman :—

27. Is there a visible diminution of the hemlock and oak forests on which you depend?—Yes; there are certain limits, quite a number in Canada, where very extensive tanning operations have been carried on hitherto where the bark is just about exhausted.

28. How long do you suppose these forests for the supplying of tan bark will continue at the present rate of consumption and waste?—It is very difficult to give anything like a correct answer to that question.

29. So far as you know in your own neighborhood?—In the County of Waterloo where we carried on tanning operations up to within the past three years, the bark is just about all gone.

30. Then the business of tanning could not now be carried on there to advantage?—Only on a very small scale. All the large tanneries at present are either moving back to where the hemlock is accessible, or they are establishing themselves at the central railroad stations, to which it is taken by rail.

31. Are the hemlock forests where the bark is cut reproducing themselves?—No.

32. The destruction is absolute?—Yes, and the bush fires have destroyed large areas within the last eight or ten years.

33. Then the business of tanning even in Canada, must be of a temporary character?—Well, it will be, so far as hemlock bark supply is concerned, unless there is some other material found to take its place. Tanneries are being continually moved back from the front to the back forests.

By Mr. Dymond:—

34. The old tanning was with oak bark was it not?—Yes, in England and parts of the United States.

35. Have they not already found the material for tanning in England?—Yes, for certain kinds of leather.

36. What?—They use very largely terrajaponica in England. It does not do very well by itself, but they take a portion of that and oak bark, and the two together do very well.

By the Chairman:—

37. You use extract of hemlock in some instances?—It is used; we have not used it.

38. It is only used where tanning operations are carried on at a considerable distance from the forests?—Yes.

39. Is that considered as cheap?—No; I think it is considered that good hemlock bark at from \$7 to \$8 per cord is cheaper than the extract at the present price.

40. What is the usual price of the extract in your vicinity?—None is used in our vicinity.

41. What is the price of the bark in your business?—At Saint Jacobs, where we have a small tannery, it is \$5.25 a cord; at Port Elgin, where we do our sole leather business, it is \$3 or \$4 a cord.

42. So you have a considerable advantage in tanning?—Yes.

43. Taking the hides and labour and bark together, and taking the bark at \$4 per cord, what per centage of the cost of production is the bark?—At \$4 per cord it would be about \$6,000.

44. So that the cost of bark and wages are about equal?—Yes. That is in sole leather, but in the manufacture of curried leather the cost of wages would be far more than that of the bark.

45. Is the exportation of bark or the extract of bark going on to any extent in your section of country?—It is exported considerably from the Eastern Townships of Canada.

46. Is it exported from your section?—There is no extract made in our section; I don't think any is made in Ontario.

By the Chairman:—

47. To what extent is there an export trade in leather?—There has not been an export trade till very recently. I find for the year ending December, 1874, there was leather exported from Canada of the value of \$526,000 in round numbers; and for the year ending 31st December 1875, I believe the exports are considerably larger. The imports for the year ending 31st December, 1874, were of the value of about \$880,000, so there is a small balance against us, and that of the kind of leather our tanners do not make very successfully. The total amount produced in Canada according to the last census was over nine millions. At present I think the total amount is considerably over ten millions.

48. That is mostly sole leather?—I should imagine one half is sole and one half harness and upper leather.

49. Is not the production of sole leather most profitable?—Yes. The tanning of curried leather is not very profitable in Canada owing to there being too many tanneries; when they are all running to their full capacity they produce more than is required. Our experience for the past fourteen years shows that every third year there is a glut in the market and these tanneries work for nothing or at a loss, and during the other two years they make money.

50. To what extent could an export trade in curried leather be built up in Canada?—In sole leather a pretty large export trade could be built up in the future (it could not be done in the past) provided our tanners had a sufficient amount of capital and were sufficiently acquainted with the requirements of the European sole leather market.

51. You think, the foreign market your leather must find, is Europe?—Yes.

52. Not the West Indies or South America?—I dare say a market in the West Indies and South America could be found, but I believe the export trade will be from

Canada to Britain and Germany, and what leads me to think so, is the fact that the United States sole leather tanners exported to Britain alone last year about two million sides of sole leather worth about eight million dollars. We can make the leather as cheap, or a little cheaper, than they can, provided we were making it on as large a scale as they do; consequently we are in as good a position to export to Britain as they are.

53. What part of the United States do you mainly get your hides from?—We get South America dried hides from New York and Boston, and Texas hides from Chicago. The United States tanners manage their export business in a systematic way. About eight years ago they found they were producing a surplus of sole leather, and formed themselves into an association, each one contributing to the sacrificed stock according to the extent of their manufacture. The first year they shipped 1,000,000 sides and sold them at a loss; the second year 1,250,000 sides, and again sold them at a loss; the third year they began to hold their own. Last year they exported 2,000,000 sides at a small profit.

54. Is it your opinion a similar association could be formed among the trade in Canada?—The business is hardly large enough to do so. I think more than one-half the sole leather is tanned by one firm—Shaw Brothers, of Montreal. They practically regulate the market in Canada. I think, I am not sure, they exported some sole leather to the old country last year.

SALT MANUFACTURERS.

MONDAY, March 27th, 1899

Mr. SAMUEL PLATT, Goderich, called and examined:—

By the Chairman:—

1. You are engaged in the manufacture of salt?—Yes, sir.
2. In what section of the country?—Goderich.
3. In the County of Huron?—Yes.
4. How long have you been engaged in this business?—Since it was first discovered. Ten years ago I bored the first well.
5. Are you carrying on business very extensively?—I have been carrying it on pretty extensively up to within the last two years.
6. What has been your average production for the past two years?—It would be about 150,000 barrels.
7. What was it before that?—About 250,000 barrels.
8. Did you commence with that amount?—No; we commenced with about 80,000 barrels.
9. How long did you continue that?—About two years; then we commenced to increase our production.
10. How many hands do you employ in your business?—If our wells were working at their full capacity and we could find a market for our salt, we could employ 500 men in the Goderich district.
11. In your own works?—I have stock in three wells, and those I have had the management of for several years; would employ about forty-five men.
12. And do these forty-five men produce 150,000 barrels a year?—No.
13. We want to find out the number of men employed in the manufacture of the whole of that amount?—If the wells are working at their full capacity it would take about twenty men to a block; we have been running four blocks, so about eighty men have been employed in the manufacture of that salt.

By Mr. Dymond:—

14. You are engaged in the manufacture of refined salt?—Yes, sir.
15. How many barrels of it do you produce in a day?—About 100 a day.

16. How many hands do you employ in the production of that salt?—Twenty hands.

17. And what wages do you pay yearly to these twenty men?—Our wages vary from \$1 to \$1.50 a day.

18. What is the average?—About \$1 a day.

19. That is \$6,000 a year?—Yes, sir.

By the Chairman:—

20. What is the amount of capital you have invested in the wells that are producing 100 barrels a day?—About \$20,000.

21. What do you consider the value of the annual product, taking the present market price?—It would be \$65 a day.

22. About \$21,000 a year?—About that.

23. Do you use much machinery?—There is considerable machinery employed in the manufacture of refined salt.

24. Is there a large waste, owing to the deterioration of the machinery that you employ?—Yes; every four or five years they are completely worn out.

25. How much of it is worn out?—The pan itself corrodes and is of no use after five years service.

26. How much does it cost for repairs?—We set aside 10 per cent., but I do not think that covers it.

27. Do you sell your salt mostly at the factory?—Yes. We receive orders which come in from different parts of the country.

28. Do you employ travelling agents?—No; we wait for the orders to be sent to us.

29. Is your market principally in Ontario?—Yes. We send a little salt to this city and some to the different provinces. I have sent a car load to St. John.

30. Do you send any to the United States?—About one-half of all that is made goes to the United States.

By Mr. Dymond:—

31. But of your own?—One-half goes to packing houses in Milwaukee, Chicago, Toledo, Cleveland and other parts on the Upper, Lower and Middle Lakes.

By Mr. Platt:—

32. Does it go in free?—No, there is a duty of 34 cents per barrel on it, in gold; eight cents loose and twelve cents in packages.

By Mr. Workman:—

33. What is the weight?—280 lbs.

34. Do you pay by the hundred?—Yes; 8 cents in bulk and 12 cents per barrel.

By Mr. Dymond:—

35. What is the 34 cents per barrel?—That is the salt barreled up.

36. Is that duty?—Yes, sir.

By the Chairman:—

37. What freight do you have to pay on salt going to Detroit?—We can send salt to Chicago for less than we can send it to Detroit. We can send it to Chicago for 15 cents a barrel and 75 cents a ton.

38. Do you generally send it in barrels or in bulk?—That which is used for packing purposes goes mostly in bulk.

39. You find you have a much less duty to pay that way?—Yes; and for packing pork it answers the purpose better in bulk than in barrel.

40. What is the value of a ton of salt at the springs?—\$3.

41. Then your salt would cost you \$5.35 a ton laid down in Chicago?—The 75 cents is American currency; that would make it about \$5.20 in gold. We get \$6 American currency for it.

42. Do you find a ready market at these figures?—We sell large quantities at that.

43. What salt does yours come into competition with in Chicago?—Onondaga, Saginaw, English and Ohio River salts.

44. Are your salt springs rich in their percentage of saline matter?—Yes; we have three strata of salt rock. They were 15 feet, 40 feet and 75 feet thick respec-

tively. Between these layers are beds of limestone. The salt itself is inexhaustible, and if we could only get a little more for the salt we would be satisfied.

45 How do the wages paid at Saginaw compare with those paid by you?—They are about the same now.

46. And are the facilities for manufacturing equal?—Saginaw has a little advantage over us. They are operating pretty extensively in lumber there, and the slabs and saw-dust are utilized, consequently they can manufacture salt cheaper than we can. Then we have got an advantage, on the other hand. We have got a superior quality of brine, which is stronger than the Saginaw brine. We can manufacture a bushel of salt from 21 gallons of water, while it would take 40 gallons of water of the best springs I have seen in Michigan to produce the same amount of salt. Looking at the advantages we both possess, I think we are upon about an equal footing.

47. How does the price of the Onondaga price compare with yours?—I think they are about 15 cents a barrel behind us.

48. Suppose you had reciprocity with the United States?—We shall be very pleased to get it.

49. You would be quite content with that?—It would help us wonderfully.

50. How does your price compare with the price of Liverpool salt that is brought into the Maritime Provinces?—Liverpool salt is six shillings and six pence a ton in Cheshire, England. The freight, I suppose, would bring it up to about twelve shillings a ton sterling.

51. What can you lay down your salt in Quebec for?—We can lay it down in Montreal for \$6 a ton. I do not know what the freight is below Montreal. We can get very low rates, however, if we send it a long distance.

52. Your greatest difficulty is in competing with the English salt?—Yes; that as well as Turks' Island salt, French salt and other foreign salts that come into the Lower Provinces.

53. What is the cause of English salt being cheaper?—Coal is only 6s. 6d. a ton, labour is only one-half the price we pay, and then the freights from Liverpool are very low.

54. When was coal 6s. 6d. a ton?—It was about two months ago.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

55. Was it 6s. 6d. a ton on board ship?—No, it was more.

56. What are the canal dues?—It would be about 4s. more on board.

By Mr. Dymond:—

57. You say the price of coal was 6s. 6d.; that, of course, was at the pit's mouth?—Yes.

58. And the charge free on board would make it 4s. more?—Yes. The price of salt, however, varies. Three years ago you would pay 18s. for the salt I am speaking of.

59. What is the ordinary freight?—I do not think it is more than 6s. 6d. I have known salt to come into this country that had not paid a cent of freight. This year freights have been very low. I have known salt to be taken from Buffalo to Chicago for five cents a barrel. The freight generally is 25 cents a barrel.

60. It would cost you something over \$6 a ton to deliver your salt in Quebec?—Yes, sir.

61. So it would necessitate the imposition of a duty of about \$2 a ton on salt, in order to allow you to sell your product in the Lower Provinces?—Yes. I think we could supply them with a superior quality of fish salt with that duty, and we could get coal back.

By the Chairman:—

62. So in order to supply them with your salt from your springs they would have to pay \$2 a ton more than they are now paying?—Yes.

63. And to supply you with coal you would have to pay about the same?—Yes.

64. Do you use coal largely?—We should not require as much coal in return. We can produce three tons of salt with one ton of coal.

65. What do you pay for coal?—\$4.55.

66. Where do you get it from?—Cleveland.

67. And what can you obtain coal for at Nova Scotia mines?—I do not know. I have been told about \$2.

By Mr. Dymond :—

68. What could you bring it to Goderich for?—Two dollars a ton from Montreal with the present state of the canals, and the present class of vessels.

69. What would it cost to get the coal from Nova Scotia to Montreal?—About \$2.

70. How much do you pay now for your coal?—\$4.55.

71. That would be \$1.45 more a ton than you are now paying. How many tons of coal do you use in the manufacture of one hundred barrels of salt?—One ton of coal will make three tons of salt.

72. So the vessels that would carry your salt to Nova Scotia would not have a full return freight of coal?—Well, if we sent one-third of our salt to the Western States, one-third to the Maritime Provinces, and disposed of the other third in Ontario, we would be able to take a full return freight.

By Mr. Charlton :—

73. The advance in the price of coal would be \$2 a ton, and the increase in the price of the salt would be one-third of \$2?—Yes. It would be a little more.

By the Chairman :—

74. Could you then go into the American market with your salt, and compete with the American salt, when you would add so largely to the cost of it?—Well, I suppose we would have to buy wood with which to make one-third of the salt.

75. Do you think you could sell salt at all in the United States if you used Nova Scotia coal at this increased rate?—I do not think we could.

76. With all these additional charges the cost of the salt would be greatly increased to the consumer?—I do not think it would be any more than has been customarily paid for English salt, which is very low at the present time. Salt, before we commenced to manufacture, was on an average \$2 a barrel, but since we have been manufacturing the consumer has not paid more than \$1 a barrel for it. In fact some farmers say they would rather pay a slightly higher price for the little they use.

By Mr. Dymond :—

77. How much of your salt do you sell to the farmers in the neighborhood of Goderich?—Probably each farmer uses about four barrels a year.

78. What would be the difference to him?—It would be about 30 cents a barrel.

79. Then it would make a difference of \$1.25 to him?—Yes.

By the Chairman :—

80. The statement of your case is this: You spend \$6,000 a year in wages, \$2,000 a year is the amount of the loss annually by deterioration of plant, and allowing ten per cent. as interest on the \$20,000 invested, the cost of the capital and labor would be \$10,000, and you sell your product for \$21,000?—Yes.

81. That would leave you \$11,000 profit?—What would pay for fuel?

82. Well, we will take out the price of fuel?—That will be twenty-five cents per barrel.

83. Then deducting \$7,500 for fuel it will leave thirty per cent. profit on the capital?—Yes.

84. This is a bad year, is it not, as compared with other years?—Yes; but there is something wrong; there is no thirty per cent. profit: there is not a sound salt-mining firm in the district, and five of them have gone into bankruptcy.

By Mr. Workman :—

85. Have you any other expenses which you have not enumerated?—There must be; there are works that cost \$50,000 that have not done anything for two years; I forgot to mention 30,000 barrels at twenty-seven cents a piece.

By the Chairman :—

86. You send a good deal of your salt away in bulk, do you not?—If it is not sent away in barrels it is not of so great a value; in the one instance we get \$3 a ton and in the other seventy-five cents a barrel.

By Mr. Platt:—

87. Have you to haul your salt any distance?—Yes; we do a good deal of hauling; the actual cost of manufactured salt put into packages is 72½ cents a barrel; I have had the management of three or four of the largest blocks in Goderich and I find that is the best I can do.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

88. Does that include the cost of labor and everything?—Yes.

SHIPPING.

TUESDAY, March 28th, 1876.

Mr. F. KILLAM, M. P., called and examined:

By Mr. Carmichael:

1. Have you some acquaintance with the shipping interests?—A little.
2. What are you—a ship-owner?—A ship-owner.
3. Do you know anything about shipbuilding?—I do know something; but I am not, perhaps, so well acquainted with the interests as you are.
4. What is the condition of the shipping interest at present?—I don't know whether the term "depressed" is appropriate; the shipping interest is not very prosperous at this time; freights are low, but the shipping business is a comparatively profitable one generally.
5. Or has been?—Has been.
6. It is not so now?—Not so at the present time, I suppose. I don't know any one port in the world where paying freights are received; that has mainly been the condition of things during the last few months.
7. Where has the depression been particularly experienced during the past twelve months—in what trade; the long voyage trade or the short voyage trade?—During the last two years in the short voyage trade there has been a scarcity of employment for ships (that is in the Atlantic trade especially), and generally non-paying rates in the Atlantic trade. The great difficulty has been the want of return cargoes from Europe to America.
8. Until a few months ago the long voyage trade has been remunerative?—Yes.
9. At present the depression is universal?—Universal.
10. I suppose you believe that one great cause of the extreme depression in the Atlantic trade is owing to almost all the ships returning from long voyages taking to short voyages on account of the low rates of freight now paid for long voyages; has not this tended to intensify the depression?—Partially so; a ship from Guano voyage or East India voyage has not had offers of paying rates of freight to make such voyage again, and the vessel has been thrown into the Atlantic trade, causing too many vessels to be in the Atlantic trade for the demand.
11. What has been the course of our trade to South America, particularly River Platte, which was of considerable volume during some years?—I think in 1868 the first lumber was shipped from Montreal to River Platte. That business increased very rapidly until 1874, when it fell off very much, and in 1875 it was scarcely anything. I don't know the reason for it. I think it is pretty hard to count on what the people will require in the South American Republics, because the business goes by fits and starts and depends somewhat on the political condition of the country. Having had during two years small importations into that country, they will probably this year or next require a large supply, as their stocks must be getting exhausted. The trade is likely to revive.
12. That decline in the shipments of lumber from Montreal to South America had a very serious effect on our shipping trade?—Yes, for it sent an additional number of vessels into the grain trade and the lumber trade from Quebec.

13. What is the cause of this depression in the shipping interest?—I think the principal cause of the depression in the shipping interest is this: the United States, which has worked its commercial and financial matters upon a high pressure basis, has, on account of this, met with financial disasters, which in the panic of 1873 put a stop to many branches of business, especially railroad building, and consequently the importation of iron and many other articles fell off.

14. Then the cause is outside of any legislation or anything that could have been done or not done by the Dominion of Canada?—Entirely outside.

15. The shipping trade is dependent on the general trade of the world?—Yes.

16. Is there any legislation we could institute here that would tend to remove the depression?—Well, I don't think any imposition of duties upon materials used in the manufacture of ships, or any imposition of duties upon goods brought from other countries could by any possibility arrest shipments, because the price of the ships would be increased and the business for ships would be reduced by such a proceeding. The shipowner is, and really must be, a Free-Trader, because he is dependent for his living upon commercial intercourse between nations and the more nations live within themselves the less they sell to other nations and the less they buy from them, the less, of course, there is for ships to do. And when a country like the United States adopts a protective tariff, which shuts out from it a large amount of goods which would otherwise be imported from foreign countries, especially of cheap and bulky goods, of course it requires a very much less number of vessels to perform the trade. The imports and exports of the United States, the Committee has perhaps noticed, are, in proportion to their population, of only one-half those of Canada—their foreign trade is only one-half that of this Dominion in proportion to population; and consequently they require a smaller amount of tonnage to perform the work.

17. Has there not between within a comparatively few years since the introduction of steam vessels, a considerable change in the course of shipping—in regard to the shipping and the character of the freight?—Yes.

18. Steam vessels carry as a rule all the light and valuable goods, and the trade of the sailing vessels mainly confined to long voyages and coarse goods?—Yes, with the exception of the cotton trade. Of course the iron steam business has had some effect upon us, for the general trade of the shipowners of this Dominion is with wooden ships.

19. Now, in regard to the shipbuilding industry: you belong to where?—To Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

20. What is the position of the shipping interest there as compared with other places—it is a pretty large shipowning place?—A good many ships are owned there.

21. What is the population of the County of Yarmouth?—According to last census it was 18,000.

22. What amount of shipping do you own there?—About 130,000 tons of shipping is owned in the County of Yarmouth. The tonnage owned in the county has increased in ten years about 60,000 tons; it has doubled within the last ten years. That I suppose will be considered a proof that the business was generally profitable, because it is from the earnings of ships that ships have been built.

23. The whole shipping of Yarmouth is engaged in the foreign trade of the world?—In the trade between foreign countries, including England.

By Mr. Delorme :—

24. Have you any steamers?—No, except in our local passage business.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

25. Where do you obtain your ships?—The Yarmouth ships are built in the County of Yarmouth and neighbouring counties.

26. What is the cost of a ship per ton?—Last year a ship of average size, say 1,000 tons register, cost about \$45 per ton, not over that.

27. About how much of that do you regard as paid for wages?—About \$12.

28. How much for wood?—I think \$10.

29. Where is the wood obtained?—The wood is grown on the spot, near the place where the building is carried on, with the exception of some pitch pine

imported from the Southern States for kilsons and topsides, and some other portions of a ship, and oak from the United States for stern and stern posts and rudder stocks.

30. There will be more or less foreign wood used according to the class of ships built?—For higher class ships more foreign wood would be necessary than for the lower classes.

By Mr. Dymond :—

31. What is the wood you use for vessels generally?—Spruce and hardwood; birch, beech and maple, birch principally. The frame of the ship is principally spruce. I may say in this connection that in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia more spruce is used in the construction of ships than in Quebec. In Quebec they make their frames more of tamarac, and they do not require to import Southern pine for shipbuilding, because they have red pine there for wales and elm planks for the bottoms, which is better than any we have got.

32. Say for a vessel nine years, class A, what is the proportion of the cost of wood imported to the total cost per ton?—About one-quarter in value, or \$2,500 to \$3,000 in value for a ship of 1,000 tons.

33. Is there any duty on wood imported?—No.

34. The Americans charge a duty on wood we export to them?—Yes.

35. Would a retaliatory policy in this respect have any tendency to benefit shipbuilding?—I fail to see that it would. If we were prevented from bringing wood from the United States owing to high taxation, we would build poorer ships, and we would lose the business of carrying this wood. We would be hurt in two ways.

36. What would be the cost of the other materials used in building a ship, not including outfit?—The other materials connected with a ship would be from \$12 to \$13 per ton.

37. What would be the cost of the outfit?—I mean by the outfit of a ship whatever is required to make her ready for business. I don't include provisions, but I include cabin furniture, and even pots and pans for the cook's galley, &c. All we expend except for provisions and advances to crew. That I put down at about \$11. These items amount together to \$46. There are not very many ships built in our county for sale. The parties built ships for themselves, and perhaps sell a share at a small profit or no profit.

By Mr. Dymond :—

38. You are giving us what it costs to build a ship for yourself, and not allowing any profit on the \$45 per ton?—There is, of course, a profit on the labor, and perhaps on supplying the wood.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

39. About how much iron would be used in an average sized ship?—About sixty tons.

By the Chairman :—

40. That is a thousand-ton ship?—Yes; I am now speaking of the average size of those built in Nova Scotia last year, which is about one thousand tons.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

41. What is the present rate of duty charged on the material used in the construction of a ship and its outfit?—I don't know the rate of duty per ton; I know what the increase was in 1873.

42. The duty on iron is 5 per cent.?—Yes.

43. What is the duty on cordage?—Five per cent., except on wire rope, which is admitted duty free. Copper is also free. There are a thousand and one articles which enter into the construction of a ship, some of which when imported, are subject to a duty of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; these are minor articles.

By the Chairman :—

44. Paints are used, what duty do they pay?— $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

45. Anchors and chains; what do they pay?—They are free.

46. Wire rigging?—It is free. There is a good deal of heavy iron work about a ship, and with the exception of a class of chains it is made on the spot. The manu-

facture of windlasses, ship pumps and a great many other articles of cast iron used about a ship has grown up in different parts of the Dominion, including Nova Scotia, have been uniformly prosperous. We prefer articles of this kind made under our own inspection; we can then superintend their construction, and can reject any article if it does not suit, which we cannot do if we import it.

47. Such articles as windlasses, capstans and pumps are generally made in our own country?—Yes.

48. And in the construction of which pig iron is largely used?—Yes.

49. That is admitted free?—Yes; it is imported from Scotland.

50. Suppose there was a duty of 20 per cent. imposed to encourage the manufacture of anchors, chains, wire rigging and all articles entering into the construction of a ship, would they be made in our country?—I think so if their manufacture was protected by a duty of twenty per cent., but I am not sure that the injury caused at the outset would not exceed any benefit that might be derived afterwards.

51. Where are most other iron articles made now?—On the spot.

52. Formerly they were imported from England?—I don't know of any having been imported from England to our part of the country in recent years. Sometimes iron knees are imported from England partially made.

53. I mean iron knee blocks. The bars were sometimes imported from England but they were now made in St. John's generally?—Yes, in St. John's.

By the Chairman:—

54. Are they protected by a duty?—No.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

55. Has the manufacture of iron rails, anchors and chains as much right to protection as any other manufacturing industry in the country?—I am not absolutely certain any manufacturing industry has a claim to protection if an injury is done to any other interest by the imposition of duty on the articles made.

56. Assuming that the woollen and cotton manufacture of Ontario or Quebec has a right to a protection of 20 per cent., has not the iron, knee and rope manufacturer the same right to protection: do you see any difference between the cases?—I have no doubt he has an equal right, but I am not aware that any of them have deemed protection necessary.

57. What would be the effect upon the shipbuilding interest if such a duty was imposed?—You are speaking now of anchors and chains, and goods which we import and do not manufacture. The effect of such an imposition would be to make us pay 20 per cent. more for all we use for some years, until such a manufacture could be established in this country, and the articles made receive the approbation of the different parties who classify ships as fully as the goods made in England. After that the benefit or injury to the ship-builder would be dependent upon whether those articles could be made in this country as cheaply as they could be imported duty free from England.

58. Would the imposition of protective duties increase the cost of a ship?—The imposition of protective duties upon articles imported would effect the cost of the ship by exactly the amount of duty paid.

By the Chairman:—

59. Suppose your iron and material you now receive duty free was protected by a duty of 17½ per cent., how much would that add to the price of a 1,000-ton ship?—If all articles imported for use in ship-building were subjected to a duty of 20 per cent., the cost of a ship would be increased about \$1.75 per ton, not counting the increased cost of labor which results from a general protection policy adding to the price of the ordinary article of food, clothing, tools, &c.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

60. Do you think the imposition of protective duties would do serious injury to the shipping trade?—It would have a very serious effect indeed.

61. Would it destroy your ship-building interests?—It would, perhaps, not destroy them. I am inclined to think the shipping business, although just now not very profitable, is yet sufficiently strong to labor on and live and get along under

considerable depression. If it is the policy of the country to make ship-building more costly, we would lose a considerable portion of our trade, and we would not be able to compete with the cheap labor and cheap ships of Norway and other countries which are going very largely into the Atlantic trade just now, and we would not require to build as many ships. The more expensive our ships are the less able we will be to compete with foreign shipping, and consequently the less ships we would require. And still farther, these manufactures which we are supposing to demand protection, would be even less necessary if the number of ships to be built were reduced.

62. Do you use salt?—Yes.

63. How much in a thousand ton ship?—According to the way the ship is built from thirty to sixty tons of mineral salt.

By the Chairman :—

64. What use do you make of that?—From the bilge to the deck we fill entirely with salt between the timbers.

By Mr. Platt :—

65. That is to preserve the wood?—Yes. Mineral salt only is used for that purpose. Mineral salt is used for this purpose because finer salt packs together closely and does not allow the air to circulate through it. It packs into a hard lump and remains in that compressed state.

By Mr. Dymond :—

66. Is it imported?—Yes, from Liverpool.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

67. It has been proposed by salt manufacturers to impose a duty of two dollars per ton on salt for the protection of the salt interests, what affect would such an imposition have on the cost of constructing a ship?—It would add one hundred dollars to the cost of the salt used.

68. What affect would it have on the freights of ships? There is a considerable amount of tonnage employed in carrying salt from Liverpool?—I think the imposition of a duty of two dollars per ton on salt would operate injuriously to the fishing business of this country. We would have less men employed in the fisheries, and consequently less salt to import, and less fish to export. That would be injurious to shipping, both to the ships employed in transporting articles required for the fisheries, and carrying the product of the fisheries, and to the ships engaged in the fisheries.

By Mr. Dymond :—

69. Is not the importation of salt an important element in your trade as shipowner?—Yes.

70. Is the salt frequently brought out as a return freight?—It is often brought from England as return freight, sometimes at very low rates; but shippers are very glad to get that freight from Liverpool to Quebec, or Halifax, or Portland.

71. Is it a species of freight that suits wooden vessels in your service as distinguished from steamers which bring over light goods?—It is not brought in steamers to any extent.

72. If you did not get a cargo of salt, would your vessels not sometimes be compelled to return in ballast?—Yes.

73. At what freight can you bring it out?—Shipowners often buy salt and bring it out to this country with the expectation of making a small freight upon it.

74. What sum is represented by the freight in that case. You buy the salt in England at six shillings and sixpence at the pit's mouth?—About eight shillings or ten shillings per ton at Quebec; about thirteen or fourteen shillings at Halifax, and sometimes as high as sixteen or seventeen shillings at Portland.

75. Why so low at Quebec?—A large number of vessels come there during the summer to carry away timber.

By the Chairman :—

76. They bring salt as ballast?—Yes.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

77. A ship coming to Halifax has generally to move away for a cargo?—Yes.

By Mr. Dymond:—

78. If you had to pay a duty of \$2 per ton, would it prevent you having recourse to imported salt?—The quantity imported would be less; there would still be some imported.

79. Do you bring coal out under the same circumstances?—Yes, sometimes; although coal obtained in Nova Scotia is competing successfully with English coal in Quebec, especially since the high price of coal in England, consequently the quantity brought into this country has been very much less during the past two years.

80. Is not coal considerably cheaper now?—Yes.

81. We heard yesterday of coal being bought in Cheshire at six shillings and sixpence per ton; that would be as low as it ever was brought out at?—That is a low price.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

82. The West India salt trade from Turks' Island and other islands is of considerable importance to your West India vessels?—It is important.

83. What would be the effect of a duty of \$2?—I think if there was a duty of \$2 per ton on it, we would still have to buy it; it is impossible to do without it. If we found that our fishing business could not be carried on profitably with salt at the price that would be charged with such a duty imposed on it the fishermen would have to sell out and leave the country. It is a very important industry in the Lower Provinces, and so long as we could afford the price for salt we would have to pay it.

By the Chairman:—

84. How would it affect our fishing trade in the American market?—We would be unable to compete with them.

85. It would place the fishermen of the Lower Provinces at a great disadvantage as compared with the fishermen of the United States?—Very great.

86. Do you know what it costs per ton to build a ship in the State of Maine?—I don't know.

87. You have not inquired into the cost of ship-building there?—No.

By Mr. Platt:—

88. It is much more expensive?—The cost of shipbuilding in Maine and Canada has decreased very considerably during the last two years.

By Mr. Dymond:—

89. Is it owing to the material being cheaper?—Yes; material and labor.

By the Chairman:—

90. Is there not very considerable difference in the cost of material in Nova Scotia and the United States?—Not very great.

91. The iron is pretty much the same price?—Yes.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

92. That is to-day?—Yes.

By the Chairman:—

93. How is it with regard to material; do you use the same material as they do?—Just the same; in the State of Maine and in Nova Scotia almost the same.

94. How do your ships compare with those built at Quebec?—I think the material used in our ships is not quite so good, but we build better ships in St. John and Nova Scotia than in Quebec; the ships are better built, more pains being taken with them.

By Mr. Dymond:—

95. You are not able to sell ships to the Americans?—No.

By the Chairman:—

96. It is the law of the United States which precludes you from selling?—Yes.

By Mr. Dymond:—

97. They won't grant a register to foreign-built ships?—The only way an American can own a British-built ship is by having the vessel registered in the name of a British subject, and taking a mortgage on her for her full value. That is actually done.

98. You can purchase American vessels and register them here?—Yes.

99. Do American vessels enter at all into competition with ours?—No.

100. You can compete successfully with them?—Yes.

101. And you don't desire any protection against them?—No.

102. It would have suited you well, then, if an arrangement could have been come to by which we could have sold our vessels to the Americans as proposed by the Washington Treaty?—We would have been very glad to have had that. I find Maine is the largest shipbuilding State in the Union; I think in Maine vessels can be built cheaper than in any other State in the Union, and that is due to the fact that labor is a lower price in Maine than in New York and Boston, &c. We find that in New York vessels are largely built of oak, and especially steamers, but in Maine they have built a class of sailing ships similar to ours, though rather more oak is used.

By the Chairman :—

103. Are those oak-built ships more durable than yours?—Yes; but they cost very much more.

104. Now, in the United States, if an American holds a bottomry bond against a Canadian ship, and it is seized for payment, can that ship be registered in the United States?—I think not. So far as my experience goes, there is no way in which an English-built ship can be registered in the United States, except in case of constructive total loss, where the repairs are considered by courtesy, or in some other manner, equivalent to rebuilding her.

105. How do the Norwegian ships compare with yours?—The Norweginn ships generally are good ships, and of smaller tonnage than our own. They get men—their own people—at a low rate of wages; they supply them with provisions at a cheap rate, because they do not feed the crews very well, and they would compete seriously with our vessels, in fact they do compete seriously with our vessels in the Atlantic trade, and would do so to a much greater extent if they were as smart as our people in managing their vessels. A Norwegian takes longer to get about, and he does not move his vessel about in port with the same celerity as our men do, and I think from the small size of his vessel, as a general rule, he is not able to carry freight at any lower rates than is carried by our vessels.

106. Are the Norwegian vessels built of similar material to your vessels?—Yes.

107. They are not more durable?—No.

108. How does the cost of building a ship in Norway compare with the cost in Nova Scotia?—I don't know. In a great many cases we sell in Norway, Sweden, Russia and North Germany our vessels which we don't want any longer. When a vessel is getting old and wants a good many repairs, the general practice is to send her across the Atlantic with a cargo of oil from the United States, or deals from some port in the Dominion, to a port in Great Britain, Sweden, the Baltic or North Germany, and sell her to the highest bidder. If sold in England, when old and not repaired, we sometimes hear of her next under the care of Mr. Plimsoll, and if a Russian or German gets her, and does not repair her thoroughly, and spend a good deal of money on rebuilding her, some Nova Scotia or New Brunswick captain may get a chronometer next year for taking the crew off her.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

109. As a rule are our vessels classed in Lloyd's or Bureau Veritas?—Yes. After a ship has got so old or in such bad order that it will cost more to repair her than the owner thinks she will repay him, he sends her to some port in Europe for sale, because they are willing to pay a high price there on the repairing of ships. I have known where people in Europe have bought old ships and spent more money on repairs than they gave for the ships; and, of course, they made superior vessels of them.

By Mr. Dymond :—

110. That would look as if the original cost was more there than here?—Yes, it would seem to indicate that.

111. What is about the life of a ship?—The life of a ship built in Lower Canada, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, would be generally twenty years, if she kept off rocks. Strange to say, you don't meet with many of that age.

112. That is to say, the casualties of the sea are such as to shorten their existence?—Yes.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

113. When a ship is classed in Lloyd's 9 years A 1, that is a classification for 9 years with a half time surety?—Yes.

114. At the end of 9 years what occurs?—You can get her reclassified for an additional six years. In our country we class no vessels in English Lloyd's; they are all in Bureau Veritas.

By the Chairman:—

115. How many hands would a ship of 1,000 tons require?—Eighteen or nineteen all told.

116. What would the owner have to pay for wages for the year?—About \$4,500.

117. What for the ship's supplies?—About \$2,500 for provisions.

118. What would be the renewals and repairs?—The ordinary renewals and repairs of materials, not including depreciation of value of the ship, would be about \$3,000. The insurance would be 10 per cent. per annum; insurance on freight by the voyage would be 1 to 5 per cent.

119. You said you did not know any part of the world where paying freights were now received; would not that indicate a general depression of trade?—Yes, a general depression.

120. Would that extend to the countries of Europe as well as England and the South American States?—Yes.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

121. Is there a single point in the world where remunerative freights may be obtained to-day?—I don't know any.

By the Chairman:—

122. You said there was a large trade between South America and the St. Lawrence down to 1874; did the freight consist exclusively of lumber?—Boards only.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

123. How did it happen that the trade grew up from Montreal; on whose account was it principally carried on?—That trade from Montreal has been for several years wholly in the hands of two shippers belonging to the United States—Americans.

124. Before the lumber was shipped from Montreal to South America was there not a large quantity of Canadian lumber shipped from Portland there?—I know there was a large quantity of lumber shipped, but it was not Canadian wood. Canada wood going to South America, previously went through New York and Boston. I think the shipments from Portland were United States, which they call Eastern lumber, of irregular lengths and widths.

125. Has not the imposition of a duty on our Canadian wood exported to the United States, a direct influence in causing that trade direct from Montreal?—I think the reason why that trade began was that it was found more convenient and less expensive to ship lumber direct from Montreal than to carry it into the United States for shipment. The expense to the shippers of lumber was less from Montreal than United States ports. A great part of the lumber shipped from there comes from Ottawa. It is put on barges here very much as it is sawn and without being sorted. It is sorted on the wharf in Montreal, and certain qualities are sent through to the United States for consumption there, the quality suitable for South America being shipped. Allowing the freight from Montreal to be as low as from New York to River Platte, the shipper would save the cost of freight from Montreal to New York.

By Mr. Charlton:—

126. Would it be as low in any case?—Yes. The freight has not generally been higher; it was so in 1873. In one year the freights were very high from Montreal, but the freight of all sorts were higher all directions.

127. It seems singular that a voyage so much greater in length as that from Montreal to South America, as compared with that from New York to South America, should be made at the same rates?—From St. Paul Island, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, to Monte Video is just about as far as from New York to Monte Video—perhaps not quite so far. Probably the distance from Montreal to River Plate is not more than 700 miles further than from New York there.

By the Chairman :—

128. What use do they make in Buenos Ayres of this lumber?—For all purposes for which lumber is used in this country, for house building and fencing.

129. It is a prairie country?—Yes. The lumber is largely used for fencing on the farms.

130. Do you suppose the market has been overstocked there, or have the people been simply unable to buy?—Both.

131. The country is not a wealthy country?—It has enormous exports of valuable goods.

132. Mostly hides?—Hides, leather, bones, bone ash, meat, dried beef, wool.

By Mr. Dymond :—

133. Do your vessels, taking a freight of lumber from Montreal to Buenos Ayres, return here; or do they usually take a long voyage before they return?—Not half of the vessels carrying cargoes to River Platte get return cargoes. The goods sent to River Platte are bulky and not very valuable goods, as a rule; consequently, as the goods shipped from there are not bulky but valuable goods, half of the vessels going there cannot get return cargoes. The smaller class of vessels get freights of hides, wool and tallow to New York and Europe.

134. Do the vessels return to you in ballast?—No. They come down in ballast to ports in the West Indies and Southern States, to get business there in sugar, cotton, pitch pine, lumber, and so forth, or they run round Cape Horn and take cargoes of guano or nitrate of soda to England.

135. Or they go to the East sometimes and take rice?—Yes.

By Mr. Dymond :—

136. From England they will return to you?—They go wherever any business is found. Perhaps they take a coal freight to a distant country, or bring a cargo of goods to the United States or Canada, or go in ballast to some place seeking business. It depends on the season.

137. Vessels leaving your port may be absent two or three years?—They may never come there again; in nine cases out of ten they never return.

By the Chairman :—

138. So that a vessel loading with lumber in Montreal and going to the River Plate does not return to Montreal direct?—No. The vessel would very likely find her way back to Montreal in a year or two, but would probably seldom return to the place where she was built.

By Mr. Dymond :—

139. Then the value of that vessel to the public in Canada is in the amount she remits home for the work she performs, and not in the supplies furnished?—Yes.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

140. Are you not aware that the cost of building ships have been very much reduced in the State of Maine this year?—I understood it was.

141. If that be the fact, our shipping cannot stand the imposition of much duty?—I think the State of Maine can build ships to-day—I have every reason for believing it—as cheap as Nova Scotia.

By Mr. Charlton :—

142. Do you know anything of the shipbuilding trade in the great lakes?—Yes.

143. Do you know that lock-built ships can be built cheaper on the the American than on the Canadian side?—Why.

144. Because oak is cheaper there?—Then they ought to build them there. We have been considering only the cost of large ships. We have a great many small vessels employed in coasting, fishing, and in the West India trade, which are very

much more expensive. The cost of vessels from 150 tons down to a fishing schooner of 30 tons, is from \$75 to \$100 per ton.

By the Chairman :—

145. Are those smaller vessels built in a superior manner?—No, they don't require to be built as strongly.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

146. In the management of our shipping, is there not a difference in the position occupied by masters and mates of our vessels as compared with those on British or European vessels?—I don't know what responsibility British shipowners throw on their masters, or how much liberty is given them. As a general rule our masters have very little discretion in the selection of business. By means of telegraphic communication to all parts of the world and by the shipowners having agents in almost every foreign port, shipowners are enabled to be fully informed before the vessel arrives at a certain part of the prospect of employment, and the next voyage is not selected by the master but by the owner through his agent. The telegraph does all the business. Even in regard to the small vessels of 80 or 100 tons carrying fish and lumber to the West Indies, the owners are notified by telegraph the moment they arrive as to what the cargo has realized, and if there is any necessity—although they have instructions before going—they are instructed as to what course to follow afterwards by means of the West India telegraph. A ship arriving in an European port is reported immediately by telegraph.

By the Chairman :—

147. The prosperity of the shipping trade of the Dominion depends upon the general prosperity of the nations with which the trade is carried on?—That is it. The prosperity of the shipping trade is dependent upon unrestricted commerce between nations, and of course it is but fair to say that the more we have a certain trade among ourselves the better—coasting and local trade, which increases with the general prosperity of the country. Nothing is so injurious to shipping as financial panics, a depressed condition of trade in different countries, and especially war. War sometimes gives temporary prosperity to shipping in certain directions. At some times during the American war, when business was going on briskly in different parts of the world, Canadian shipping got fair freights, but the prosperity on that account was very temporary. He found that the exports of the United States both North and South, diminished so much during that time, that the reaction more than counterbalanced the temporary prosperity. When countries like France, Spain and Germany are engaged in war, as they have been at different times recently, trade is very much injured by it; they are not in a position to require as many foreign goods as hitherto, and they are unable to buy as much. Although their ships are for the time withdrawn from competition, yet the general trade is so much reduced that the disadvantage more than counterbalances any advantage.

148. Did you find that your shipping interests were much affected by the Franco-Prussian war?—Yes, considerably; neither nation during the war was able to import to the extent they did previously.

By Mr. Dymond :—

149. Does not the general want of confidence engendered by a great war, more or less restrict speculative enterprises?—Yes.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

150. May not the present depression be attributable to the great Franco-German war?—I think it is due considerably to the Franco-German war and the American war. Primarily, in this country, it has grown out of the American war. It is impossible to estimate the effect which the Franco-Prussian war had on the trade of the world.

By Mr. Dymond :—

151. The telegraph has enabled you to conduct your business with more accuracy and greater regularity?—With more certainty and less speculation.

By the Chairman :—

152. It places the business more directly under the control of the owner?—Yes.

STOVES, FURNACES, &c.

WEDNESDAY, March 29th, 1876.

Mr. JAMES SMART, Brockville, called and examined.

By the Chairman :—

1. In what manufacturing industry are you engaged ?—I am in the furnace and stove business. I am manufacturing in quite a number of lines in hardware, builders' hardware, cabinet-maker's hardware, and carriage maker's hardware, and a number of labour-saving machines.

2. Where are you carrying on your manufacturing business ?—In Brockville.

3. How long have you been engaged in this business ?—I have been engaged in this business about fourteen years.

4. At Brockville during the whole time ?—Not all the time. Part of the time I was in Gananoque. I got burnt out in Brockville and removed to Gananoque. I returned from Gananoque two years afterwards.

5. What amount of capital do you consider you have invested in your manufacture ?—On the first of January we had (\$112,000) one hundred and twelve thousand dollars.

6. That is the value of your establishment ?—Yes, sir.

7. How many men do you employ in carrying on your business ?—We are not running to the full capacity of our manufacture. When we run in full we employ 175 men ; that including men and boys.

8. Have you that number at the present time ?—No ; I have about seventy-five

By Mr. Platt :—

9. That is less than half ?—Yes, sir.

By the Chairman :—

10. What has been the yearly value of your manufactured articles ?—For the past three years it would average about \$75,000 to \$185,000.

11. Before that, were you manufacturing a larger or less quantity, and how does the past year, 1875, compare with previous years ?—Well, it does not compare at all.

12. You are manufacturing less ?—No ; I manufactured nearly as much last year as previously, but I obtained a less profit for it.

By Mr. Platt :—

13. Has your business been increasing or decreasing this year ?—The business is decreasing.

14. To what extent ?—I should say my business would not amount to 70 per cent. this year compared with previous year.

15. Do you mean a decrease of 70 per cent. or 30 per cent. ?—I mean a decrease of 30 per cent.

By the Chairman :—

16. For the past three years what would be the wages paid to the men yearly, that is, taking the whole of them, what is the aggregate amount paid in wages in carrying on your business ?—Well, I cannot exactly tell. I have not the figures with me, but I should say, on a rough estimate, from \$50,000 to \$65,000.

17. What would be considered the value of the material you use ?—The raw material ?

18. Yes ?—It is a hard matter for me to give an exact answer. I could not answer the question now, but I can send the information to you.

19. Where do you get your raw material from ?—Well, we use largely Scotch pig iron, but the last two years perhaps one-third or perhaps one-half of our raw material has been American.

20. Are you purchasing American iron at the present time ?—Yes ; we use American iron largely now.

21. How does it compare in price to the Scotch pig iron—I get No. 1 American iron at the same rate that I could get Sommerlee which is considered one of the best Scotch brands.

22. How long have you been purchasing American as well as Scotch pig iron?—I have been using American iron over two years.

23. Do you use largely of any other material besides pig iron in your business?—Well, we use a good deal of copper and zinc; you see I am manufacturing brass goods as well, and we use a good deal of wrought iron.

24. Do you use American wrought iron?

25. When you said that your plant was \$112,000, or about that, did you refer to the fixed capital you had invested in machinery and buildings, or did you intend to include your available capital as well, for the payment of wages, &c?—That is what I considered myself worth.

26. The information I desire to obtain from you is the value of the machinery and buildings, &c., that is necessary to carry on your business, leaving out of view any available capital?—My establishment is set down at \$112,000, but the value of my stock, together with my plant, varies from time to time, from \$175,000 to \$80,000.

27. What do you consider is the percentage of deterioration in your plant?—Generally after taking stock, I take off 10 per cent every year.

28. Have you a large competition in your line of business in Canada?—Yes, sir. I have considerable competition, although there are not many establishments that are manufacturing the same lines—for instance, hardware; but in the stove lines there is a very keen competition, and in fact there is a keen competition in the hardware line as well, because we have to compete with the Americans.

29. Well, with regard to the hardware in which you are specially engaged in manufacturing, and which is not made in Canada, does it come into competition with the American or English product?—Principally with the American. I have no trouble with the English at all.

30. I notice that in some branches of hardware there has been a large increase of importations during the past two or three years from England and Scotland?—I sent some goods to England myself some two years ago, and I sent a quantity last fall.

By Mr. Dymond:—

31. What description of goods were they?—They were carpenters' boring machines. There were a great many used, and was a new article in Great Britain. They used them principally there in the construction of the city railway tramways.

By the Chairman:—

32. What duty do the articles pay that compete with yours on coming into Canada?—17½ per cent.

33. Do you find you can manufacture as cheaply in Canada as the Americans can in the United States?—No; I cannot.

34. State to us their advantage?—I have to take up so many lines of goods. I have to manufacture builders' hardware, cabinet makers' hardware, and carriage makers' hardware. The Americans make it a business of running one line of these goods; hence it is impossible for me to manufacture as cheaply as if I was only manufacturing one line.

35. How do wages compare in the United States and Canada?—I do not think there is much difference at the present time.

36. How has it been in the past?—I think wages on the other side were a little in advance of ours.

37. How does the cost of the machinery employed in your industry compare with the cost on the other side?—Pretty much about the same. I have had to get some of my machines from the other side.

38. In the stove manufacture, have you any competition with the American stove manufacturers?—Yes; there has been a good many American stoves sent into this market, and great efforts are being made to induce stove dealers in this country to take hold of their stoves. For instance, I was told by a customer of mine in Corn-

wall, a Mr. Turner received a circular from one of the leading stove manufacturers in Albany, Mr. Perry, offering to furnish him with stoves, the same class of stoves that I could manufacture in Canada, as cheap, and of course a better article. I wish to state, however, that there is no class of manufacture that has improved so much in this country within the last two or three years as the manufacture of stoves; and I consider that I can manufacture as good a stove as he does.

By Mr. Charlton :—

39. Do they not finish their stoves off in a superior manner? Are not the joints better fitted?—As a general thing they have been; but, as I have just remarked, my stove will compare favorably with the American stove.

By the Chairman :—

40. There are quite a number of stove-making establishments in Canada?—Yes, quite a large number.

41. Do these compete largely with each other?—Yes.

42. Are you aware to what extent American stoves have been imported into Canada?—I think I saw a report in a newspaper stating that some \$300,000 worth had been sent in during the past year.

43. That is for iron castings?—I am satisfied that there has not been that amount, but there has been a large amount of certain classes of stoves sent in. I believe there will be greater efforts made this season than there has been before by the Americans.

By Mr. McDougall :—

44. What description of stoves do you make?—Wood stoves, coal stoves, cooking ranges and furnaces.

45. Do you send any stoves to the United States?—No; it is impossible to do that.

46. What duty is there upon stoves?—Thirty-five to forty per cent. If it were not for the duty we could send stoves to the other side; at any rate, we would be able to send a good many along the frontier.

47. What would be the effect of reciprocity in your branch of industry?—Well, I question if we could compete with them from the fact that they have greater facilities and improved machinery. In the article of furniture casters which I have been manufacturing for the past seven or eight years, I knew they had some improved machinery for it. I went once there and tried to get hold of one of those machines. I knew they would not allow me in their establishments if I went to the office and inquired. So I went to the workshop, and was walking in when the door was shut in my face. I went to the parties whom I understood manufactured the machines for the manufacturers, but they said they could not possibly use their patterns for me, and they would give me no description of the machines.

By Mr. Dymond :—

48. Could you not see a specification of the machine at the patent office?—No. The machines have not been patented.

49. Have you gone into the question of the manufacture of iron at all?—Well, I have not looked into that question very particularly.

By Mr. Charlton :—

50. What would you pay for the best class of iron to-day?—To-day it is worth \$21.50 or \$22.

51. How does the American iron compare with the English?—American iron is the strongest, but not so sound.

By Mr. Dymond :—

52. When did the decline in the price of iron take place?—Last fall, principally.

53. Do the importations from the States mean a reduction in price?—I suppose it would lead in that direction.

54. Do you send out travellers?—Yes.

55. Have you received reports from them that they could not make sales owing to the American iron coming in?—No, not particularly so.

56. Then you do not know that the importation of American iron has affected the price of iron in this country?—Of course it affects the market.

57. You have had to reduce your price in consequence?—I could not say so positively. I think it has interfered with the demand directly.

58. To what extent has the reduction in price taken place?—From ten to fifteen per cent. in some cases. The average decline is from eight to ten per cent.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

59. Would not the reduction in the cost of the raw material cause a corresponding reduction in the cost of the manufactured article?—

60. Does not the reduction in the price of iron and the fall in the rate of wages amount to more than eight or ten per cent?—Well, it might. Last year there were no reduction in the rate of wages. You understand there was only an effort being made to reduce the wages, and it has not actually taken place, although in some cases it has. One of the greatest troubles the iron trade has to contend with is trades unions.

61. But an association of iron masters was formed; what was that association formed for?—To consult in reference to the conduct of their business.

62. As to price?—Yes.

63. And as to wages?—Well, not so much in regard to wages.

64. It was an association for defence against trades unions?—I never said it was.

65. Then it was, in fact, to regulate prices?—It was an association of parties, in the same business, for consultation in regard to the manufacture of particular articles, and for the fixing of prices.

66. Have the prices fixed by the association been adhered to?—No.

67. What caused them to break the rules of the association?—Well, the depression in business. When you are manufacturing and have a large stock of goods on hand, you are anxious to get those goods into the hands of purchasers. One of the great troubles is, manufacturers are too anxious to get their property into the hands of people not worthy of credit.

By the Chairman :—

68. That sometimes arises, does it not, from an insufficiency of capital. They could not afford to wait?—Well, no. I don't know that it does.

By Mr. Platt :—

69. Over-production?—Yes.

By the Chairman :—

70. That tends to force the sale of your goods?—Yes, there is a very strong competition in the manufacture of stoves. There are three or four parties who manufacture the same lines, or nearly so, of hardware that I do, but they do not take up all the lines I do.

71. When was this association formed to keep up prices?—It must be some six or seven years ago, perhaps more, in fact, it was in existence before I connected myself with it.

72. You say about one-half of your productions consists of stoves. Do you employ half your hands in that business?—No, not half; my hardware lines give employment to considerable more hands in proportion to the amount than the stove business.

73. How do the two branches of your industry compare as to the amount of the material that you use?—I use much more material in stoves than in hardware.

74. Then, in the manufacture of stoves the percentage of the cost of the raw material is much higher than your other lines?—Yes.

75. And the wages less?—No, the wages were higher.

76. I mean you employ less men?—Yes, but the wages are higher. The wages of stove moulders run higher than wages for other branches.

77. What amount of available capital does it require to carry on a business as extensive as yours?—It would require from about \$50,000 to \$70,000.

By Mr. Charlton :—

78. Do you consider that your trade requires more protection?—I do, to a certain extent, but I do not go so far as some do with reference to protection.

79. What particular lines do you think in the interest of the trade it would be necessary to protect?—I cannot manufacture brass castors at all.

80. What advance in the rate of duties on those articles would you require in order to compete with American manufacturers?—I have always given it as my opinion that if the tariff was put up to 25 per cent. we would have sufficient protection.

81. What advance would you require on stoves and hollow ware?—I think if there was a change in the tariff that it ought to be increased on stoves as well as other classes of hardware.

82. To the same extent?—Yes.

83. And would that advance of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. enable you to exclude American production?—I think it would give them a great check.

84. Would a duty on cabinetmakers' hardware largely increase their cost to the consumer?—I think not.

By Mr. Platt :—

85. Would you raise your prices if there was a 25 per cent. duty put on?—Well the price might advance a little. Very little.

By the Chairman :—

86. Supposing your views were carried out and that foreign goods were excluded, how would you propose to raise the revenue?—I would be willing to submit to direct taxation in order to secure our own market.

87. Then you think that prohibitive duties and direct taxation would be in the interest of the country?—Yes as far as the manufacturing interests are concerned.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

88. What do you propose in reference to pig iron?—I would put a duty of 25 per cent. on pig iron.

89. Would you be prepared to impose a duty on all your raw material?—It is a question I have not fully studied.

90. But you desire to have our own as a market and object to foreigners coming in and interfering with our trade?—Yes.

By Mr. McDougall :—

91. As you cannot now compete with Americans, could you do so if you had free trade?—I don't think we are prepared for free trade. I believe in the principal of free trade, but I do not think it expedient, as we have not the facilities for manufacturing these goods which the Americans have.

By the Chairman :—

92. You use a considerable amount of coal?—Yes.

93. Would you impose a duty on coal?—I am willing that a tax should be put on coal.

94. Then if you were taxed on pig iron and coal, would a duty of 25 per cent. be enough. You would then be in almost as bad a position as you are now with a duty of 17 per cent.?—Well, there is one consolation, we would have the market to ourselves to a certain extent. I do not believe we could exclude the Americans on certain classes of goods.

95. How many tons of pig iron do you use in a year?—When I am fully employed I use from 800 to 1,000 tons.

96. And how many tons of coal?—From 200 to 300 tons.

By Mr. McDougall :—

97. What is the relative cost of the production of stoves, since the reduction in iron has taken place?—I don't think stoves have fallen in proportion to the fall in iron, they are bringing as good a profit to-day as they were two years ago.

By Mr. Dymond :—

98. But you have not the same demand?—No.

By Mr. McDougall :—

99. Is that through over-production?—Yes.

100. Are you not getting for the other articles you produce, as good a profit in proportion as you are for stoves?—Yes.

101. Then the price has not fallen more than the cost?—At the present time it has not, but last year this was not the case.

10'. You attribute the depression in your trade mainly to the general depression of business throughout the country?—Yes; but of course we are interfered with by Americans sending in their goods.

By the Chairman:—

103. Do you know the extent of the depression of the United States in the industry in which you are engaged?—Well, I think, there is depression there but to what extent I cannot say. I suppose that is one reason why they slaughtered their goods in our market.

By Mr. Charlton:—

104. I think you said labor in the United States was about on a par with what is paid here?—I think it has come to that.

105. Was it much higher before?—Yes.

106. Does not that indicate that the depression is greater in the United States than here?—Well I don't know, I cannot state accurately in regard to this point.

By the Chairman:—

107. If there was 25 per cent put on pig iron, and 25 per cent on coal, do you think you would be any better off with a 25 per cent. protection than you are now at 17½ per cent?—Well I don't know, I might not be so well off, but if there is a duty put on pig iron we would soon have plenty of it manufactured at our own doors.

THURSDAY, March 30th, 1876.

Mr. EDWARD GURNEY, Hamilton, called and examined :

By the Chairman:—

108. In what branch of manufacturing industry are you engaged?—In stove and light castings.

109. Where are you engaged in business?—In Toronto and Hamilton.

110. Have you manufacturing establishments at both these places?—Yes.

111. How long have you been engaged in this business?—Our house has been engaged in it since 1843.

112. At both places?—No, only at Hamilton. In Toronto since 1868.

113. How much capital do you consider you have invested in each place as plant?—About \$150,000 in Toronto, and \$175,000 in Hamilton.

114. What do you consider is the yearly waste and deterioration?—About ten per cent. upon all except buildings.

115. And what value do you put upon the buildings?—About \$75,000 in each place, including land of course. These figures are very rough and very crude.

116. You value the buildings at \$150,000, and the patterns and machinery at \$175,000?—Yes.

117. And on \$175,000 there is ten per cent. waste and deterioration?—Not more than 5 per cent. We generally count ten per cent. for deterioration on patterns and machines; it does not lower, all come under that head, so that five per cent. would be the correct figure.

118. What amount of available capital do you require in your business besides?—About \$200,000 in both businesses.

119. What is the yearly value of your product in both places?—That is something I would not care to publish.

120. How many hands do you employ altogether?—I should think in the neighborhood of 400.

121. What amount of wages do you pay to these men whom you have employed?—About \$2,000 per week.

122. What amount of pig iron do you use in a year?—Am I answering in relation to an average year?

123. Yes, an average year?—Between 3,000 and 4,000 tons.

124. What is the present price per ton?—Scotch iron is worth about \$23.50, laid down in Toronto; American iron is worth about \$22.50.

125. Pig iron a very few years ago was very much higher?—Yes, very much higher; it went up as high as \$49.

126. Do you use any other iron?—Scrap iron, which we get in from the country; I could hardly give any estimate of that.

127. You use a good deal of coal?—Yes.

128. How many tons a year?—About 700 tons of soft coal, and in the neighborhood of 1,200 tons of hard coal, I should judge; it might run over that and be between 1,200 and 1,500 tons.

129. How does the product of your business for 1875 compare with that of 1873 or 1874; are you producing as much?—No; our business was reduced in 1875 about 15 per cent.

130. Are you manufacturing any articles besides stoves?—Yes; light castings, such as hot-air registers, light iron soil pipes, and a great many different articles of that kind.

131. What percentage of your work is stoves, and what percentage these light castings of what you speak?—I should think the proportion is about 65 to 35, or 70 to 30; about 70 per cent stoves, and 30 per cent other castings.

132. You say your business has fallen off in 1875 15 per cent. In which branch has it taken place?—It has been distributed over them.

133. In the same proportion?—I have no means of knowing that; it may have been all in one line; we have never made an effort to ascertain that point.

134. Are there any goods not manufactured in the country coming into competition with yours?—Yes.

135. Do you attribute the falling off in your goods to a stronger competition, or simply to a falling off in the demand due to the more straitened circumstances of the consumer?—I think it arises from both causes.

136. But what do you principally attribute it to; have you looked into the question to see where the change in actual trade has been?—Well, I believe there has been \$300,000 worth of goods in our line brought in from the United States.

137. When?—During the last year, in 1875.

138. More than was brought in before?—I don't know that; I have no means of ascertaining what was brought in before.

By Mr. Platt:—

139. The Americans are selling goods to bring into the Canadian market, cheaper than in former years?—Yes; we received a circular sometime ago from the largest house in the United States, Dewitt & Root, of Buffalo, advising us that they proposed to place goods in this market at less than cost during this year. This arises from some pique they feel in regard to manufacturers here taking their patterns. Whether there is anything in it or not I don't know. The firm state that they will lay goods down at three cents and a half per pound; they are selling them in their own market at seven cents per pound.

By the Chairman:—

140. Three and a-half cents gold, but seven cents currency in the United States?—Yes.

By Mr. Platt:—

141. That is nearly one-half less?—Yes.

By the Chairman:—

142. Do you think they can manufacture them at any such figure?—I don't think so.

143. Have they any facilities for manufacturing stoves any cheaper than you can?—No.

144. Suppose you were selling at cost, do you suppose they could sell as low as you could sell, looking at the rents, labour, taxation, and everything?—About the same when you come to take into consideration all the circumstances, and their having to introduce their goods into a new country.

145. But yours is an old established business?—Yes. Well, assuming what you presume to be the case, we could make the goods a little bit cheaper than they. We

have connection in this country already established, and they have to form one, and any difference there might be would be overcome by this fact.

146. There is $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. tax on American goods coming into Canada?—Yes, $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but you know how that is affected by the exchange—they selling here on a gold basis, and paying for everything over there on a greenback basis.

147. Are you paying in gold the same wages that workmen were paid in Buffalo in American currency?—Yes.

148. Are you paying more for wages than in the States in your line of business?—Yes, just the difference in the exchange.

By Mr. Platt :—

149. The men can live cheaper in Toronto than in Buffalo?—A dollar has not the same purchasing power there.

By the Chairman :—

150. What would you pay to a good moulder?—They are paid by the piece, prices varying from \$2 up to \$3 and \$3.50.

151. How will that compare with the price paid on the other side?—It is about the same. There is not much difference.

152. Do you mean currency price or gold price?—Paying here in gold, and there in greenbacks.

153. So that the wages in your line of business are to-day higher here than in the United States?—Yes, for skilled labour.

154. Is the labour mainly skilled in your business?—The larger proportion is.

155. How is it with unskilled labour?—You mean in ordinary times when there is depression in either country?

156. Take it at the present time when there is depression here?—I think wages are fully as high here.

157. Is the depression, in your estimation, greater in your business on the other side than here?—No, I don't think it is nearly so great.

158. Are we to understand that you are of opinion that the Americans are selling goods below their actual value in their own markets?—No. Their prices have not decreased at all materially in their own market, but necessarily the common labour market over there is affected by its surroundings. There are a great many lines of goods which are depressed very much.

159. When an American brings his goods here to sell, do you think he is going to sell them, stoves for instance, at less than the actual cost?—It depends a good deal on circumstances. There are a great many lines of goods that get out of style in that market very much sooner than they do here. In the States stoves go out of style almost as quickly as bonnets. That leads to those goods being sacrificed without mercy, because it is no longer suitable there. The same thing prevails here in reference to our goods. After goods get out of style they are sacrificed, and we send them to Buffalo, and sell them at 50 per cent. of what they cost to the Germans in the poorer parts of the city.

160. What percentage of the cost of your articles do you count as labour?—I could hardly answer that question without throwing the whole thing open.

161. Has your business long been as extensive as it is now?—Our business was comparatively small until 1861, the expansion of values in the United States completely protecting us so as to give us this market.

By Mr. Platt :—

162. That was at the time of the war?—Yes.

By the Chairman :—

163. How long has it been of its present proportions?—It has been gradually creeping up since 1861; as rapidly as capital was created it was put into the business, or nearly all of it.

164. All the capital invested has been produced in the business itself?—Yes. Our business has increased, I think, four fold since 1861.

165. If we had reciprocity with the United States in your business you would be in favor of it?—I would be more than content.

166. Have you undertaken to establish a foreign market?—No. We have undertaken to send some goods to England, but the English cannot stand a warm house; a stove drives them out of doors till the fire goes out. The undertaking has been an experiment for that reason. We are now trying to introduce our goods into North Germany, but the goods are so heavy in proportion to their value that I fear it will be a failure.

167. You have not undertaken to send any goods to South America?—No; we have had no means of reaching that market. Of course we will follow any channel of trade that is opened, because we want a larger market.

168. Do you know whether the Norwegians, Swedes or Danes use stoves?—I do not.

By Mr. Dymond :—

169. You have a Manufacturers' Association to promote the interests of the trade?—Yes.

170. Is that association in active operation now?—Yes.

171. Have you a price list agreed upon?—Not an arbitrary one.

172. But is it not a fact that some time ago you met and agreed upon a list?—We met and established the cost of production; we compared our several figures upon that point, and then we settled what would be a fair profit upon it, and left it there, every man afterwards acting freely for himself. It was simply an advisory council.

173. Was it not generally agreed in good faith to demand those prices?—It was done two or three years ago, but it was found to be perfectly impracticable.

174. How long is it since that arrangement was made?—The last time was two years ago.

175. Why was it found impracticable?—The home competition was so strong, it was found simply impossible to keep to the prices.

176. Did foreign competition tend to put an end to the arrangement?—No; not unless we were affected by finding the market partially occupied; and each dealer having more goods than he could dispose of, he no doubt felt he must "either do or die."

177. Have you found much increased competition from the United States during the last year or two?—The chief difficulty we find is that our cash market is being occupied. In centres such as Ottawa, where there is some cash in circulation, the Americans are securing business, and trade is being pushed out into the back country where the Americans will not follow.

178. Do you attribute that to the depression in the States during the past two years?—Yes.

179. Are you acquainted with the state of trade in your line in the United States?—Yes.

180. Is it depressed?—Not to anything like the same extent as it is here.

181. Have there not been a great many failures, and those of large firms, in the States?—Not during the last two years—I have not heard of one.

182. Have there been any here to your knowledge?—No less than three or four have closed; I don't know whether they are all closed permanently.

183. Do you think the American competition has been less severe during the past year than it was eighteen months ago?—I have not felt the competition except in regard to our cash market, to which I have referred. In regard to the trade and navigation returns, I think the Government should be more specific in making up returns of the different trades; stoves and iron castings is a very broad description.

184. Can you form any estimate of the value of the stoves imported?—No. I think the Committee would be doing the country, and the manufacturers especially, great service if they were to recommend the establishment of a bureau of statistics in connection with one of the departments, so that the statistics of trade generally might be collected. Such statistics are kept in the United States, and we have to go there for a great deal of information in relation to our own country.

MONDAY, April 3rd, 1876.

Mr. WILLIAM BUCK, Brantford, called and examined :

By the Chairman :—

185. In what kind of manufacturing industry are you engaged?—In carrying on a foundry. We manufacture stoves and ploughs principally.

186. Where are you carrying on your manufacture?—At Brantford, Ontario.

187. How long have you been engaged in that business?—I have been in the foundry business 18 years. I was in business six years before that selling foundry wares.

188. What amount of capital have you invested in plant in your business?—About from \$60,000 to \$70,000.

189. What do you consider the yearly value of your productions?—It varies very much. I should think from \$80,000 to \$150,000. I sell nothing but what I manufacture, and we are probably running now at not more than \$80,000.

190. What do you consider the value of the raw material you use annually?—Speaking of the present time, when I am running light, it would be somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$30,000.

191. What number of men do you employ?—Just seventy now, half of what I had a little while ago.

192. What is the average yearly wages per man?—Our wages are about \$30,000 a year.

193. That is the amount of the aggregate wages of the seventy men?—Yes; a little more than \$1.25 per man per day. I include in the seventy some apprentices. Some we give double that rate.

194. What has been your average yearly production from January, 1870, to January, 1875?—I have not come prepared with those figures, but I should judge about \$150,000.

195. You had a larger number of men during that period than at present?—Of course.

196. Were you paying higher or lower wages during that period than at present?—Somewhat higher.

197. Were you paying more or less on an average for your raw material?—There is not a very great difference.

198. Is pig iron as high now as on an average for these five years?—Perhaps not; but still there is not a very material reduction in price. Up to the time when there was the great rise on iron, the average would not be very much more than now.

199. At what period were the prices high?—I think at the latter part of 1872 they began to rise, and in 1873 and the early part of 1874 they were very high, especially in 1873.

By Mr. Dymond :—

200. What was the highest price reached?—I went to Montreal in the early part of 1874, having run out of iron. I called at a wholesale house, and was shown a telegram from an Ontario firm, buying some No. 1 Summerlee at \$49. I did not buy any at that price, but I bought another brand something lower. That is the highest price I remember.

201. What price are you giving now?—Some iron is quoted at \$22 to \$23 for arrival.

By the Chairman :—

201. Did not that effect the average price for the fine irons?—I could not give an average during that time; everything went up, our prices had to go up, and of course my production was very much enhanced in value.

203. Have the prices of your manufactured article fallen in the same proportion as the prices of wrought raw material?—I think they have; they have fallen to where they were before the rise.

204. Between 1865 and 1870 were you carrying on as large a business as from 1870 to 1875?—No; my business has increased. About ten years ago there were

good times, and a good demand, and we put on more men and manufactured more largely: the price of raw material increased, and wages went up to a very high rate. The same amount of goods brought more money then than now. At the present time they have fallen back to the old position somewhat.

205. Where do you obtain your raw material—your pig-iron?—I have always bought it in Montreal, but of late we have been buying considerably in the United States.

206. At Buffalo?—At Buffalo, and I bought a good many hundreds of tons from a firm at Charlotte, near Rochester.

207. The iron you buy at Montreal is Scotch pig iron?—Yes.

208. And where do you obtain your coal?—I get that at Buffalo; there are agents for the mines there, and it is quite a good market for coal.

209. Do you use chiefly bituminous or anthracite?—Anthracite; I use very little bituminous. We can use bituminous very effectively for steam purposes; there is not much used in our neighborhood. We use anthracite for melting the iron; we cannot use soft coal for it. We required our iron to be melted made very fluid to be poured into the moulds, and we have therefore to use the best coal. We use Lehigh anthracite coal from Pennsylvania, the first coal in the world.

By Mr. Dymond:—

210. What do you pay for it?—I am paying at this time \$5.90 American currency, and it costs me \$1.50 gold additional for freight.

By Mr. Charlton:—

211. What bituminous coal do you use?—I have some in my yard now which they offered to lay down in my yard at \$4 per ton. All the coal I use comes through direct from the mines in coal cars run from the mines to all parts of Ontario without transshipment. I estimate that 800 lbs of bituminous coal, which I get at \$4 per ton, is equal to a cord of pine wood at \$2.25; so the coal is cheaper than the wood.

By the Chairman:—

212. What is the distance from your place to the mines?—We are 70 odd miles from Buffalo. New railways have been opened out to some bituminous coal mines near Buffalo. The railways and the mines are one corporation, I am told, and they deliver their coal at comparatively low figures, and they make arrangements to send it through to the different points in Ontario.

213. What quantity of coal do you consume yearly?—I am only consuming one ton per day now.

214. What has been your average yearly consumption?—When we were doing more business, two years ago, we would run up to a ton and a-half per day. The larger business we do the less proportionately of coal we use, because we can melt iron more economically in large quantities.

215. Would 450 tons a year be a fair average?—Yes.

216. What number of tons of pig iron do you use yearly?—I am running now at the rate of 1,000 tons of pig and scrap iron per annum.

By Mr. Dymond:—

217. Will 1,500 be the average quantity?—Yes; I have, however, run at a higher rate than that.

By the Chairman:—

218. What amount of capital is required to carry on your business besides the amount invested in plant?—I think the capital I have in my business is about what I have said—\$70,000.

219. That includes all the capital?—That includes the capital I have to carry on my business. I don't think a man could start an opposition shop, and do as good a business as I am doing, with less than \$70,000. I don't think he could even if he had that amount.

220. Is there much depreciation in the capital actually employed in your business?—The expense of keeping my establishment in order is a charge on the business.

221. What would you estimate that charge ?—I could not say the percentage. I calculate to charge enough for my goods to keep my machinery and buildings in order; but I could not give the percentage a year, which you ask.

222. Do you find any more competition now than formerly in your business ?—Yes; we are finding more competition in various ways. One reason is the people are demanding better articles than they did formerly—more nicely finished goods—and consequently there is more competition in that department. We have some outside competition from the Americans.

223. Have you much American competition ?—In my business I don't feel it as a downright competition, or as a breaking down of prices, but I feel it to be a disturbing element, which, if it were to increase, might cause a good deal of trouble. Under the present state of affairs the Americans are in a position to at least disturb our market, and we have a very limited market.

224. When did you begin to contract your business ?—A good deal last year, and this year.

225. What period did your business reach its maximum ?—In the latter part of 1874, and the early part of 1875; during the latter part of 1874 my business reached the highest point in amount.

226. So that the contraction of your business has been a contraction corresponding with the period at which times have been depressed ?—I have endeavored not to exceed the bounds of prudence.

227. I suppose you have particular sections of the country in which you find a market ?—I don't go out of Ontario much for a market.

228. You keep an account of the amount of business you do in each section of Ontario ?—I could get it from my books; I could show my sales.

229. Have you noticed whether your sales have fallen off uniformly over the whole extent of country in which you do business, or whether in particular sections ?—I take it to have been pretty evenly distributed over the country where I have done business. I see a good many theories about depression, but judging from my own experience, I should say the people were more economical and generally tried to make an article do for another year, and consequently there is not so much demand for my goods. I make no goods but what are required in every house.

230. You think the shrinkage in your business is due to the exercise of economy on the part of the consumers ?—That is about all I can lay it to, because there is no particular shortness of money. I think the people have the money, and are as capable of buying goods as they ever were, but I judge they are exceedingly economical.

231. I suppose where there are no new settlers, not so many stoves are being purchased ?—Quite so.

232. It would indicate a falling off in the number of buildings being put up and of new parties going into housekeeping ?—I should fancy so.

233. What percentage of your business consist of stoves ?—The large part of it.

234. Would it be 75 per cent ?—Perhaps not quite so large a percentage; I should judge 60 per cent.

235. The other 40 per cent. consists of ploughs ?—Yes, and castings of various kinds, and a variety of articles.

236. What do you estimate to have been the contraction in those articles as compared with stoves ?—Just about the same. My plough business I found very much contracted last year to my surprise, but I have hopes that it will increase this spring.

By Mr. Charlton :—

237. You speak of being compelled to finish your stoves in a better manner than formerly in order to sell them. Is that in consequence of American competition ?—Americans, as a rule, make very nice stoves. They also manufacture some not very fine stoves, as we do. The taste of the people is increasing as there is more wealth in the country, and they are demanding better finished articles. I consider our manufacturers are competing to a certain extent in this respect.

238. Do you find your stoves are as nicely finished as the best American makes ?
—Yes ; I am prepared to prove it, and leave the question to the decision of an expert. I am perfectly able to do that.

239. You say there is a good deal of competition among stove makers in Canada ?
—Yes, in making a good article, and I approve of that competition. I prefer that to cutting down prices and making a very poor article, which is the natural result of very low prices. There is no doubt our market is very limited, and the customers we deal with are very easily got at. You can take a Commercial Agency report and easily find our customers in Ontario, and any person can get at them very easily. We are meeting with some American competition. I have not found it in the form of slaughtering, but as a disturbing element in my business, and not giving advantage to any one.

240. Do you find any slaughtering or selling under cost price ?—No ; I have not met it in my experience—I have heard of it. American travellers in various lines of goods, which I have to buy, will come along and shew nice samples, and quote pretty low prices. I have come to the conclusion that they would not slaughter much, because they would manufacture any article required at the same rates.

241. Are you aware of the comparative cost of production in Canada and the United States ?—I don't think there is much difference any further than what might result from the Americans having very large factories. At Buffalo, Dewitt and Root have an enormous establishment. If you were to close up all the establishments in Ontario, and bring that over here, I don't think this market could keep them running. If they were to come over into our market, which they threaten to do, it would be very damaging to us, and I don't think they would be benefitted.

242. What would they have to pay to bring in their goods ?— $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duty. But under the way our duties are collected, it would not amount to that. I should not like to say that matters are not done just as they should be, but a good many goods come in at very low valuations.

243. Are these entered at the customs below their actual value ?—A good deal of that is done.

244. And thus they are admitted at less than $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duty ?—Yes.

By the Chairman :—

245. Have you ever tried sending goods to the West Indies ?—Yes, I have.

246. Do you find there a favorable market ?—Very, to all appearance. I tried sending goods to Jamaica on an order from a gentleman belonging there. A few years ago a gentleman came from Jamaica to Canada, authorized by some of the planters to purchase agricultural implements to be used on the estates. He called at my place, and after visiting other establishments returned to mine and bought a dozen ploughs. The goods were packed and shipped by the Grand Trunk to New York, from which they passed on to the West Indies ; and on being used on the estate were found to be very satisfactory. I received a letter from the planter asking for some more of the ploughs, and stating how satisfactory they were, and that he hoped to do quite a little trade in them. I shipped the goods sending his order in the same way, but months afterwards I received a letter from him saying he was very much annoyed at not receiving the ploughs, and that in the meantime he had been obliged to send to England for them. I found the goods were lying in New York, and they lay there 15 months. The Jamaica gentleman returned to Canada ; he was now the agent for 25 estates which were desirous of buying implements here. He said the delay with the last lot was unfortunate, but he would buy some more and have their shipment arranged. He bought another lot of ploughs. There was, however, the same difficulty in getting the third lot through New York. I don't know the reason ; papers were sent backwards and forwards, and first had to go before a consul and obtain farther papers. Ultimately the goods arrived in Jamaica, but I have a letter from that gentleman stating that the goods were well liked, but that it was useless to attempt to do any more business unless some arrangement could be made for getting the goods quickly through New York. To all appearance there is an excellent market for our goods in Jamaica. On their estates they use wood for

cooking purposes, I have an abundant supply, and the island would afford a good market for my goods, but I am not merchant enough to be able to get them through to that market.

247. Suppose we had steam communication between Montreal and the West Indies, what would be your prospects for a West Indian trade?—We would ship goods there; it would be an excellent enterprise.

248. From the information you possess, do you think much trade could be done between this country and the West Indies?—From the appearance of the trade I had with that party, the prospect is it would be considerable. He had a letter from there, stating that his goods were suitable and in demand.

By Mr. Dymond :—

249. Your freight from Brantford to Montreal would be less than to New York?—I think not.

250. Then New York would have no advantage?—New York is much nearer the West Indies than is Montreal.

By Mr. Charlton :—

251. Are many stoves imported from the United States?—I don't think that a particular grievance in my trade. I am told by some persons in the trade in other parts of the country that they are feeling it, but I feel it as a disturbing influence which I fear will increase. I would hesitate to increase my works, in the present condition of affairs. I feel the American competition, I say, as a disturbing influence which is conferring no compensating advantage on any one, for we are manufacturing and supplying the trade in Ontario with articles at low rates, and if there were a duty of 100 per cent. imposed we would not advance our prices.

252. If a duty were imposed, would it give you increased confidence in your business?—I feel that American travellers going through the country and introducing goods has a disturbing effect more than sending a few goods into the country. I feel they are taking a permanent position which, while it will be damaging to us, will not benefit the public.

253. You are in favour of increasing the duties?—I think it would be no loss to the country if the duty was increased to 25 per cent.

254. Would you not advance your prices?—There is so much competition that I am certain we would not advance our prices.—I would not make my price list any higher. We are at present prevented from entering the American market. I manufacture a kind of plough which Canadian farmers use and which they like. The American ploughs are quite different. Many Canadian farmers have gone to Michigan, and I have sold some of these ploughs to them when there. Some goods I have sent as far as Colorado. The farmers want to get them, not because they are cheaper, but because they are of a peculiar style. The result of the experiment has been that the enormous duties levied and the amount of red tape necessary to get the goods into the States, has almost prohibited the trade. The American manufacturers have a vast market, and are building up enormous concerns. We have a small market, with few consumers, and they are easily got at; and it is not fair that the American manufacturers should come here and disarrange our market, while we are excluded from their market. I don't complain of absolute slaughtering of goods.

By the Chairman :—

255. Do you know what amount of capital is invested in your trade in the United States?—A very large amount.

256. Ten times as much as in Canada?—More than that.

257. Each American manufacturer will find fewer persons to supply than each manufacturer in Canada?—That is one way of putting it. I don't know the capital invested, but it is very large. The trade in the United States is concentrated in very large concerns. In Detroit there are one or two very large firms. In Buffalo there is a very large firm, and then you have to go east as far as Albany and Troy, or west to St. Louis. The statistics might show that complexion of the case, in regard to the extent of each manufacturer's market, but it appears as if we had not a market. A factory such as may be found in some American cities could not possibly exist here.

We are so situated that we can only reach comparatively few of our people. In the States there is an internal system of traffic at low rates. Between principal cities at long distances the rate is as low as for short distances over our railways.

By Mr. Workman :—

258. Suppose Parliament had during its present session increased the duty on the goods you manufacture up to 25 per cent., would that have increased the price to the Canadian consumer?—Not at all; it is a fallacy to suppose so.

259. You are satisfied that if that duty were imposed, consumers would obtain the goods as cheap as before?—Yes, if you put the duty on to-day.

By the Chairman :—

260. Suppose a duty was imposed of \$2 per ton on coal, and 25 per cent on pig iron, how would the matter stand?—A duty on coal would be a direct tax on our production, and it would put us in a worse position in regard to American competition; a duty on pig iron would advance the cost of our production. I would rather favor an arrangement by which pig iron would be manufactured in the country.

261. Would not a duty on pig iron largely increase the cost of the manufactured article?—Not largely, but it would be that much against us in competing with the Americans.

262. Would 25 per cent. protection to your goods with these changes be as good as 17½ per cent. at the present time?—I question if it would, because the Americans have the coal and iron. If our raw material and coal are brought from the United States, and duties placed on them, we are placed at a disadvantage with the American manufacturers.

By Mr. Dymond :—

263. The additional 7½ per cent. duty would not compensate you?—I don't think it would.

By Mr. Charlton :—

264. What is your manufactured article worth per pound on an average?—About five cents per pound at wholesale.

By the Chairman :—

265. When you commenced manufacturing 18 years ago what capital did you invest in the business?—I could scarcely tell you. I had been in business six years before, and I had accumulated a little money. I had not very much to begin with.

266. The capital you have invested has been mainly produced by your business?—Yes, I had nothing when I started except what I had earned by my own labour.

267. How would you like reciprocity with the United States in your branch of industry?—It would depend very much on the details of the arrangement. Theoretically I would be in favour of it. I, however, think a good many establishments which now are doing well would suffer, while others would have to remove to central positions, as is the case in the United States.

268. The general effect of large capital being invested in manufactures has been to concentrate them at particular centres?—We are getting railways, and their tendency is to enable manufacturers to supply the market from one point almost as well as another. I am not so strong a believer as some are in our capacity to defy American competition.

By Mr. Dymond :—

269. Then you are theoretically in favour of a reciprocity, but you doubt whether you would be a gainer by it?—Probably so.

SAW MANUFACTURERS.

FRIDAY, March 31st, 1876.

Mr. ROSWALD H. SMITH, St. Catharines, called and examined :

By the Chairman :—

1. In what branch of manufacturing industry are you engaged?—In the manufacture of saws, knives and similar goods.

2. Where is your establishment?—At St. Catharines, Ontario.

3. How long have you been engaged in that branch of manufacturing industry?—Nearly twenty years.

4. At that town?—I formerly had a factory on the other side; I was connected with Mr. Jos. Flint, at Rochester. The firm had establishments at Rochester and St. Catharines.

5. How long have you been established at St. Catharines?—We went to Hamilton in 1855, and to St. Catharines in the fall of 1857.

6. Since then have you been at St. Catharines?—Yes.

7. What is the amount of fixed capital you have invested there?—Nearly \$100,000.

8. What is the yearly value of the articles you manufacture?—Two years ago on 1st January we moved into new and more extensive premises, and from that time my business has been decreasing instead of increasing. I can give you our sales for five years:—From June 30th, 1871 to 1st June, 1872, our sales were \$66,689; 1872 to 1873, \$80,576; 1873 to 1874, \$60,273; 1874 to 1875, \$49,041. The present indications are that the sales will be \$10,000 less next year.

9. How many hands do you employ at present?—About 35; we have been running on three-quarter time since Nov. 1.

10. Do you require a large amount of available capital to enable you to carry on your business?—We have to give long credit; our usual credit is six months, unless they choose to take advantage of a discount for cash in 60 days.

11. Do you use water power?—Steam at present.

12. How much coal do you use yearly?—It usually takes about 200 tons of hard coal to run the engine, and we use soft coal for tempering purposes.

13. What quantity of iron and steel do you use yearly?—I could not give you the quantity.

14. Where do you obtain your raw material?—Ninety-nine hundredths of it from Jessop & Son, Sheffield; it is English steel.

15. Do you principally use steel?—Yes.

By Mr. Dymond :—

16. Do you pay any duty on it?—No.

17. Your raw material, steel and coal, are free?—Yes.

18. Are your machines imported?—They are all made in Canada.

19. What is the depreciation in the value of your machinery yearly?—We endeavour to have our machines as good at the end of the year as at the beginning. There is, however, some depreciation. I place the depreciation at ten per cent for five years. A larger amount would have to be estimated for the renewal of the machines. Five per cent. annually would be the extreme amount required for keeping up our machines.

By the Chairman :—

20. Are there any other establishments similar to yours in Canada?—There are two in Montreal, one in Toronto, one in Galt, and one or two in the Eastern Provinces.

21. Do you make mill saws?—Yes; all kinds of saws.

22. To what extent do the Canadian manufacturers supply the Canadian market?—I never did much in this section, though I have some saws running at

Ottawa. I could not answer the question. I judge that there are a great many more American saws used than formerly. There is one class of saws which the American manufacturers cannot as effectually compete in as in shelf goods.

By Mr. Dymond :—

23. What class is that ?—Circular saws. They have to be specially made for the mill into which they are put.

24. Has not the Canadian manufacturer practically a monopoly of the business in this class ?—Not altogether. There are a good many circular saws imported.

By the Chairman :—

25. Where do the American manufacturers obtain the steel they use in manufacturing saws ?—Pittsburgh is a centre of the steel manufacture.

26. Does not the American manufacturer pay a good deal more for his steel than the Canadian manufacturer ?—Steel that is imported into the United States costs more than we pay for it.

27. Is not American steel much dearer than English steel ?—Some kinds are cheaper than English steel.

28. Such as you use in making saws ?—Yes.

By Mr. Dymond :—

29. Why do you buy your steel at Sheffield ?—We have traded with Jessop & Sons for many years, and like their steel.

30. Do you find it a better quality than American steel ?—I believe it is the best saw steel made.

31. Can you obtain American steel of equally good quality ?—For gang saws the American steel makes equally as good saws, because soft, tough steel is required.

32. Do you buy your steel entirely from Jessop & Sons ?—No ; we buy ninety-nine hundredths of it from them. We have bought some from Singier Ninick, of Pittsburgh.

By the Chairman :—

33. The American manufacturer of saws of English steel would have to pay a higher price for the steel in the United States than you do in Canada ?—I think they have to pay considerable duty.

34. Then they have to pay a duty of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on those saws to get them brought into Canada ?—If they bring saws into Canada they have to pay a duty of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the invoice.

35. So that American manufacturers making saws from English steel would be placed at a disadvantage in the Canadian market ?—Yes.

36. Do you find much competition from American saws made of English steel ?—Most of our competition is with saws manufactured at Philadelphia.

By Mr. Dymond :—

37. That will be an inferior article to yours ?—They claim not. The manufacturers buy English blister, which pays no duty, and scrap iron, and melt them together, and a first-class steel is produced for hand saws and articles of that kind. I don't think it would make a good circular saw, but it takes a good temper, and holds its shape in a hand-saw.

38. You have no temptation to resort to the same process ?—We have not the capital to do it, if we had the disposition. It requires a large amount of capital to erect a rolling mill and manufacture steel. An additional capital of \$200,000 or \$300,000 would be required.

39. Is that steel made by the saw manufacturers or by separate manufactories ?—There are two saw manufacturers who make their own steel.

40. Is there any difficulty in purchasing that steel from them and manufacturing it into saws ?—I presume they would sell it.

41. What would be the duty on that article coming into Canada ?—There is no duty on steel coming from any country.

42. So you could obtain that particular kind of steel, made from scrap and blister, as cheap as the American saw manufacturers ?—No ; because they have the first profit themselves.

43. How?—They melt it and roll it themselves.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

44. Some of those American firms, then, are conducting two businesses in one?—They manufacture raw material and make the finished article.

By Mr. Dymond :—

45. Have you found the American goods interfere with your market during the last two or three years?—Most decidedly so.

46. Have you reduced your prices?—Yes. We tried to follow the prices till we touched bottom.

47. To what extent have you reduced your prices during the past two years?—About fifteen per cent.

48. Is that in consequence of your having found the Americans offering their goods at reduced prices in Canada?—That is the reason.

49. Do you know what has led to the prices of American goods being reduced?—Over-production on the other side.

50. Has there not been a largely diminished demand for those goods in the United States?—One would necessarily follow the other.

51. Your industry depends largely on other industries?—On the lumber trade to a great extent—that is in all kinds of mill saws.

52. The lumber trade has been dull both in the States and here, and therefore, all saw manufacturers are proportionately dull?—All dull in proportion.

By the Chairman :—

53. What kinds of saws do you manufacture besides mill saws?—Everything in the shape of a saw, from the finest web to the largest circular saw made.

54. Where are the saws imported into Canada, other than mill saws, imported from?—Our strongest competitors are in Philadelphia.

55. Are a large proportion of the saws imported from Sheffield?—They were formerly.

56. Is the importation still continued?—I hardly think anybody is importing saws from England at present.

57. Then Canadian and American manufacturers have driven the English goods out of the market?—Yes.

58. How does the cost of labour in your industry compare in Canada and the United States?—The American manufacturers are to-day hiring men cheaper in greenbacks than I am in gold.

59. You have given the Committee the product of your business during a number of years; could you give us the amount you paid in wages during the same period?—Yes. In 1871-72, \$22,164; 1872-73, \$27,848; 1873-74, \$23,138; 1874-75, \$20,172.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

60. What is the cost of a 60-inch circular saw?—We retail such at \$113.50.

61. What is the wholesale price?—The wholesale price, without an extra discount, is \$94.50.

62. What is about the cost of the steel you put in a saw of that size?—The cost of manufacturing a saw of that kind would be \$78. The steel would cost about \$35.

By the Chairman :—

63. What percentage of your produce is mill saws used by lumbermen?—I could not tell you. Our business used to be all mill and cross-cut saws, but we now make all kinds.

By Mr. Dymond :—

64. Is it not a large proportion of your business?—Yes.

By the Chairman :—

65. Has the demand for shelf goods decreased in the same proportion as the sale of mill saws?—Not so much.

66. Is the decreased demand in the latter due to the depression in the lumber trade?—To general stagnation.

By Mr. Dymond :—

67. Do you export any goods?—Not at present.

68. Have you ever attempted to do so?—Yes.

69. Where did you attempt it?—I have a relative in the hardware trade on the other side of Niagara River. He wanted some special pruning saws made. He gave me a pattern, and I made an estimate of what I could make them for. They were brass-backed, and 20 inches long—a very expensive saw. I estimated that we could save ourselves on \$20 a dozen for them. He wanted a price including the duty. I ascertained that the duty per dozen would be \$7. That stopped the trade.

70. Have you exported to any foreign country?—No.

71. Do you sell any saws to the Maritime Provinces?—Yes, a few.

72. Have you sent any into the New Brunswick lumber district?—Some of my customers have sent some saws there.

By Mr. Platt:—

73. If you had free trade with the United States, do you think you could compete with the American manufacturers?—What do you mean by free trade—reciprocity?

By Mr. Dymond:—

74. The removal of all duties on your line of goods?—It is difficult to say. Some might think they could, and find themselves very much mistaken.

By Mr. Platt:—

75. You would then have a larger market?—Yes.

76. Would not that compensate you?—I am not competent to answer that question.

By Mr. Dymond:—

77. Would the cost of production in your business be reduced by your manufacturing a larger quantity?—Most certainly; the larger the quantity you have to make the cheaper in proportion you can make it.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

78. Do you think your business requires increased duties on goods in your line coming into the country?—If matters continue as at present, I shall shut down altogether on making certain kinds of goods. If I make an offer, the Americans will offer at 5 per cent. under me, and take the business.

79. You think increased duties would benefit your business?—I believe it would benefit our manufactures.

80. To what extent?—If I had my way I would place the same duties against American goods as they do against our goods; nothing less than 25 per cent.

81. If you had 25 per cent. on all goods in your line coming into the country, and a duty of 25 per cent. on steel, how would the matter stand?—Then I would rather the duty remain as they are now.

82. You would be worse off then than now?—Yes.

83. Because the steel is 36 per cent. of the cost of your finished goods?—Yes, the additional $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. would not make up the loss.

84. If you place an increased duty on the manufactured article of saws, on the same principal you should put a similar duty on the steel to encourage the steel manufacturer?—I don't think so; you should allow the raw material to come in free until it is produced in the country.

85. You would be willing to pay duty on coal?—Yes, on soft coal. We have not got any hard coal in Canada.

By Mr. Dymond:—

86. The effect of excluding American goods in your line would be to leave you in possession of this market?—Yes.

87. And it would enable you to charge a fair price for your goods?—There is sufficient competition at home to prevent an unfair price.

88. You have told the Committee that the effect of American goods coming into the country has been to cut down prices?—Yes, to cut them down below a living point.

89. You want an increased duty to raise the prices?—Let us be where we were two years ago.

90. You say you are charging 15 per cent. less for your goods than you were two years ago?—On certain goods.

91. The importation of American goods has reduced your prices 15 per cent.—Yes, on some goods.

92. If the American goods were excluded you would get that 15 per cent. from your purchases?—Yes.

93. The effect of increasing the duties would be to raise the prices?—I don't think the consumer has any advantage at present.

94. The placing on goods in your line of additional duties would be to enhance prices?—It would be to restore prices to a living rate; nothing more or less.

By Mr Platt :—

95. Suppose a similar duty was imposed on American goods here as is imposed on your goods going into the United States, would you be willing to trade with Great Britain on the 17½ per cent. tariff?—Yes, I would not ask one cent. more duty against Great Britain. Their manufactures are working on a gold basis.

96. Then, you think the country would be satisfied with that kind of reciprocity to charge on American goods the same duty as that charged upon ours, and to allow the 17½ per cent tariff to be maintained as regards Great Britain?—Yes; so far as I am concerned. In some businesses English manufactures are our competitors. Woollen manufacturers say so. So far as manufactures are concerned, I am convinced that the English people are generally honorable, and they do not go into a market and sell goods at less than cost.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

97. Would not the effect of charging the same duty on American goods as are charged on ours, be not only to increase the cost to the consumers, but to injure the manufacturers?—Not at all.

98. If 25 per cent. duty is placed on your manufactured articles, and 25 per cent. on steel, are you not in a worse position?—It would be an inconsistent act to place a duty of 25 per cent. on the raw material.

WOOLLEN KNIT GOODS.

THURSDAY, March 30th, 1876.

Mr. D. McCRAE, of McCrae & Co., Guelph, called and examined :

By the Chairman :—

1. In what branch of manufacturing industry are you engaged?—In the manufacture of yarns, knitted goods and hosiery.

2. Where is your manufactory established?—At Guelph.

3. How long have you been established there?—The business has been established eighteen years. I have been connected with it ten years.

4. What is the amount of fixed capital invested in the business?—Our buildings we value at \$15,000, and machinery at \$25,000, making together \$40,000. About \$60,000 additional capital is required to carry on the business.

5. What is the yearly value of the product of your establishment?—About \$60,000. We did not sell quite as much last year; we sold about \$50,000 worth, but we have a considerable stock on hand.

6. What number of hands do you employ?—One hundred and three just now.

7. What do you pay your hands yearly?—During a good year our pay roll amounts to about \$20,000; last year it was a little over \$15,000.

8. What is the value of the raw material you use annually?—Last year we paid \$25,000 for wool; we use wool only.

9. Do you use Canadian or foreign wool?—About 20 per cent. foreign, the rest Canadian.

10. Is it combing wool?—Clothing wools exclusively.

11. What percentage of the value of the product do you count as wages?—About one-third.

12. Have the prices of goods in your line remained stationary?—No, they are now lower than they have been for some time.

13. Do you find as ready a sale for them now as formerly?—No, last season the trade was very much depressed.

14. Before that?—Before that we had a fair sale; we have been increasing our business steadily up to 1872; since then we have not increased it.

15. You joined the business 10 years ago; what do you consider the value of the plant and dyestuff?—From \$18,000 to \$20,000.

16. So you have largely increased the business?—Yes, we have put more capital into it.

By Mr. Charlton :—

17. Was that capital accumulated in the business?—Yes; the profit during the ten years have averaged \$1,200 a year.

18. What do you include in that?—Before we take any profits we calculate interest at 8 per cent. on the investment, and any which is above that we count as profits.

19. Do you make any allowance for depreciation of plant?—We always make an allowance for that.

20. What do you estimate that at?—We allow from 5 to 10 per cent., according to the machines.

21. What goods come into competition with yours?—English and Scotch goods.

22. And American goods?—We have no competition from American goods.

23. Are there any other manufacturers engaged in the same business as your firm in Canada?—Yes; in yarns and hosiery, but there is only one competing with us in the knitted goods we are making.

By Mr. Delorme :—

24. Where is that firm?—Mr. Turnbull, of Galt.

By the Chairman :—

25. How do the Scotch and English goods compare with yours in price and finish?—The English and Scotch manufacturers can make a better looking article from lower grades of wool than we can.

26. What is that owing to?—To their using a large amount of machinery and labour upon the wool. We spin the yarn only once, but they will draw it three or four times, by which they are able to draw a coarse material down to as fine a thread as we obtain from a much finer material.

27. Has the climate an influence on your manufactures?—No more than that in Canada we have to consume a large quantity of fuel.

28. From what countries do you obtain your foreign wools?—Principally from Australia or New Zealand, the wool being brought to Liverpool. We sometimes buy wool in Montreal. Port Philips and New Zealand are the two qualities we use.

29. Could you produce your goods as well if foreign wools were excluded from the Canadian market?—We could not.

30. You cannot obtain the same kind of wool here?—No.

By Mr. Dymond :—

31. What is there peculiar in the foreign wool?—It is of a very fine nature. At one time there were a considerable number of merinos in this country, but there are very few now. We could get some good wool from the United States if the price was not too high.

By the Chairman :—

32. How do the prices of the merino wools in Canada and the United States compare with the prices of Australian wool, such as you use?—The prices of the former are higher than the wool from New Zealand of the same quality. But there is very little grown here.

33. How does the cost of producing the class of goods you manufacture compare here and in England and Scotland?—They can be produced cheaper in England and Scotland.

34. Is there much difference?—A considerable. In England they can obtain the

foreign wool 20 per cent. cheaper than we can. Our Canadian wools are cheaper here than in England. Taking the two wools together, then, I should say that on wool we stand on a par with the British manufacturers.

35. How does the cost of machinery and dyestuffs in England and Canada?—Machinery is very much higher here; all our knitting machines have to be brought from England; none of them are made in Canada; we have to pay the cost of freight, which comes high on bulky articles, and have also to pay 10 per cent. duty. We feel very sore about the duty, because none of the machines are made in this country, and are not likely to be, as there are but few required in the country. I only know of two or three makers in England, and they supply a considerable portion of the continental market. On needles and some other portions of the machines, which amount to \$3,000 a year, we have to pay the same duty, and on carding cloth $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. We usually get it from Canadian manufacturers. Needles are not manufactured here; though we are breaking them every day, we have to get our supplies from England.

36. So you are taxed on your repairs?—Yes, and for machinery which we cannot purchase here, nor in the States, that I know of. The last machine of the kind I obtained, I paid the 10 per cent. duty with much grumbling; I had to wait two years before I could obtain the machine from England. As to our wages, we take the British scale of prices on knitted goods and add 29 per cent.

37. How much does the duty commission and other charges add to the price of similar goods to yours imported into Canada?—I think the British manufacturer will have to lose part of his usual profit to undersell us here. I think we can undersell him under the present duty of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., if he sells on his usual profit in England. If he throws away his profit, of course, he can undersell us.

38. Do you know what the charges on English goods laid down here would amount to?—I have never figured it up. In the ordinary course of trade, I think we can sell as cheap as British manufacturers. Occasionally we come across lines that are laid down cheaper than what they can be made for in the ordinary course of trade.

39. Do you think the present depression in trade has anything to do with the unusually large imports of English and Scotch goods?—I think so. The principal item in which we are at a disadvantage with British manufacturers is on interest, for which we have to pay 100 per cent. more than they. Scotch manufacturers do not discount their bills, but the Scotch banks take a guarantee for a certain sum and allow the manufacturer to run up to that, charging him the average interest. Here we have to discount our bills at seven and eight, and as high as nine per cent. In our business we have not a turn over every twelve months, for when we buy wool in June or July, we will not obtain cash for the articles manufactured from it until January twelve month. Thus it is that interest becomes a serious item.

40. Taking all the elements of production here, how does the cost compare with England?—If we could make a profit of five per cent. on our annual turn over, we would be satisfied. This last season we have not made anything on account of the depression of trade. We have a considerable amount of goods on hand, which were made on orders, but as the trade became so depressed, we were obliged to hold them.

By Mr. Dymond:—

41. What would be the difference in the cost of \$1,000 worth of goods in England and the same quantity in Canada?—Suppose we take \$25,000 worth of wool and manufacture it. We calculate as follows: Labour, \$20,000; interest, \$7,000; sundries, \$6,000; wear and tear, \$2,000; profit, \$3,000. The cost of production is \$60,000. In England the cost would be as follows: Wool, \$25,000; labor, \$15,500; interest, \$3,500; sundries, \$2,500; wear and tear, \$1,500; profit, \$3,000. The total is \$51,000. $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duty would add \$8,925.

42. Would not the transportation charges amount to another $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent?—No, nothing like it. I should think five or six per cent. would cover them.

43. Then, practically, the $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duty secures to you all the advantage which is afforded by proximity to your market.—I think it does. If the British manufacturer chose to throw away his \$3,000 profit, he can undersell us.

44. You don't find an unfair competition between yourself and the British manufacturers?—No. I don't think it is an unfair competition.

45. You attribute any special efforts on the part of English dealers to sell their goods for less during a temporary depression?—Certainly. It would be of great advantage to us if we could sell out our stock instead of having to pay charges to carry them over. Another important matter with us is that we have to teach our labour, and when we have taught it, we have sometimes not been able to keep it.

46. Are there any similar establishments near you?—Not of any extent.

47. Is not that a serious drawback?—Yes. It would be a great advantage to have other establishments in the vicinity.

48. What is the value of the machines you yearly import?—From \$3,000 to \$5,000.

49. What duty do you pay on it?—Ten per cent.

50. What is the value of the dye-stuffs you annually import?—We pay no duty on them.

51. Does anything else in your business pay duty?—Only the needles. The value of machinery on which we pay duty will average yearly about \$7,000.

52. That will be \$700 a year tax on your business?—About that. We have not renewed our machinery lately, but in a few years the duty will be a serious matter to us. We have imported all our machinery and all our men from England and Scotland.

53. You don't think your business requires any further protection?—No; I don't ask for additional protection. If the revenue has to be raised, of course we want to be placed on as good a footing as possible. I think we have just about fair play, and we don't ask for anything more at present.

54. Have you any export trade?—No.

55. Have you attempted it?—We are attempting it now, but I question whether we shall succeed.

56. Where are you exporting to?—To England.

57. If they manufacture cheaper there than here, as we understand they do, how can you compete with English manufacturers?—They have a very much larger profit than we have.

58. You would be willing to sacrifice part of your profits to ship goods there?—We will be willing to sell our goods at cost price for exportation.

By Mr. Delorme:—

59. Does not the Canadian wool mixed with foreign wool make a superior article?—Yes; we make a good deal better article than the British manufacturers. If they manufacture the same class of goods, they don't use nearly such good wool as we do.

By Mr. Dymond:—

60. To what do you attribute the decline in your business since 1872?—1873 was our best year; we have not increased since then.

61. Has not the decline in your business been concurrent with the general depression?—Yes, with the general depression in trade.

62. No attempt has been made by American manufacturers to compete with you?—No; they could not do so.

63. Suppose Parliament obtained reciprocity, would you be able to find a market in the United States?—I think we would.

64. The American duties are quite prohibitory at present?—Yes.

65. Has there been a decline in the price of wool during the past few years?—There has been only a very slight decline in the price of wool during this season.

By the Chairman:—

66. Do you attribute that to the hard times?—Yes; there has been more offering.

By Mr. Dymond:—

67. You pay you get your workmen from England and pay them 29 per cent. additional wages; do you know the cost of living in Guelph and in England?—It will be more in Guelph than in England. Rents will be higher, and the people live better here than they do in England.

By Mr. Platt :—

68. Have you not competition in your trade from Toronto?—There are several manufacturers of knitted goods in the country, but they make a different class of goods from us.

By the Chairman :—

69. Do you know what quantity of your goods are manufactured and consumed in Canada?—I could not say.

70. You are not aware what percentage of the entire market you and other manufacturers here supply?—I do not. I am fully satisfied we supply the larger proportion—the bulk of the market. I know that quite a quantity of goods are imported from England, but we manufacture more than is imported.

By Mr. Dymond :—

71. Are you sending goods to all parts of the Dominion?—Yes, we sell to wholesale men in British Columbia.

72. Do you send east of Montreal?—We have regular customers at St. John and Halifax.

73. Do you do a large business there?—A moderate business; they have felt the hard times more there than in Ontario.

By the Chairman :—

74. How long is it since you extended your business to St. John and Halifax?—Immediately after Confederation we commenced doing a small business there, we at first did business more readily at St. John. The Halifax people felt so sore about Confederation that they would not look at our goods, although they were cheap.

75. Where were they buying?—In England; no doubt they are buying yet in England.

76. Have you done any trade with Newfoundland?—No, we would have to pay a duty on our goods. Most of the houses there have direct connections with England and obtain goods from there.

By Mr. Dymond :—

77. Confederation has practically given you the market of the Maritime Provinces?—Yes.

78. The additional $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duty on imported goods did not compensate you for fixing 10 per cent. duty on your machinery?—No, we would prefer to have the 10 per cent. duty on our machines struck off. If cotton yarns could be admitted free it would give employment to a large number of people. It requires a mill specially fitted up to spin yarn. A large amount is consumed in the country.

79. Our cotton mills spin their own yarn?—Yes, but it is not of the quality required for knitting purposes. They are making a class of spinning yarn, but not that required for the better class of hosiery.

By the Chairman :—

80. Your impression is that if cotton yarn was imported duty free, an industry would be created which give employment to a number of people?—Yes, I think our profits have been generally more than those of other traders, but we look forward to the future, and when we have our establishment in good order, if there are any profits to be made at the trade we will make them. I think the present depression is only temporary. I believe if we had higher duties we might make more money now, but I don't believe we would be gainers in the long run.

WOOLLEN CLOTH FACTORY.

TUESDAY, April 4th, 1876.

MR. B. ROSAMOND, called and examined :

By the Chairman :—

1. In what manufacturing industry are you engaged ?—In the Rosamond Woollen Company which manufactures woollen goods.
2. What kind of goods are you engaged in producing ?—Principally tweeds.
3. Where have you your establishment ?—At Almonte.
4. Have you been long engaged in the business ?—About twenty years.
5. At the same place ?—Principally there.
6. What amount of capital have you invested in plant there ?—The capital stock of the Company is \$300,000.

By Mr. Platt :—

7. It is a joint stock company ?—Yes.

By Mr. Dymond :—

8. Is that amount of stock paid up ?—Yes.

By the Chairman :—

9. What value do you place on your goods manufactured yearly ?—From \$300,000 to \$325,000.

10. What number of men do you employ ?—We have about 225 hands altogether ; about one third of them are males, the rest are females.

11. What would be the aggregate amount of wages paid to all these hands for the year ?—Our monthly pay roll is about \$4,500 ; of course I am speaking of when we are working full time.

12. Is your business as extensive now as it was a short time ago ?—Since 1st August last we have been running two-thirds time, I suppose.

13. Where do you obtain your raw material ?—Principally from the Cape of Good Hope.

14. Do you use any Canadian wool ?—A very small quantity ; it is not fine enough ; We use it for special purposes.

15. What value do you put upon the raw material you work up annually at your establishment ?—We work up about 1,000 pounds of clean wool a day. We use about 1,500 bales of Cape wool annually.

16. How many pounds are there in a bale ?—From 400 to 500 pounds.

17. Do you import generally from the Cape yourselves ?—Generally ; we sometimes buy in Montreal, New York or Boston, but generally direct from the Cape.

18. And what do you consider is the average price of the wool ?—The greasy Cape wool will vary from 18 cents to 24 cents per pound.

19. At the Cape or when delivered ?—When delivered.

By Mr. Platt :—

20. It is not clean then ?—It is in the greasy state ; Port Philip and Australia wool is still more excellent ; we use a small quantity of it ; it is longer stapled and stronger.

By the Chairman :—

21. As to the machinery you employ, is there much depreciation by wear or tear ?—Yes, there is generally ; we allow 5 per cent. per annum.

22. Is that including buildings ?—No, the machinery.

By Mr. Platt :—

23. How much on buildings and all together ?—Buildings about 2½ per cent.

24. Seven and a half per cent. altogether ?—Yes.

By the Chairman :—

25. What value do you put on the machinery ?—I suppose about \$100,000.

26. You count 5 per cent. yearly depreciation on that, and 2½ per cent. on buildings ?—Yes.

27. Where do you obtain your machinery?—About one-half comes from England, and about another half from the United States, and a portion of it is made in Canada.

28. What proportion is made in Canada?—A small proportion; it is only of late years they commenced making it in Canada.

29. You pay a duty now on the machinery you import?—Yes.

30. Do you find that makes much difference in the price to you?—No, I don't think so.

By Mr. Dymond :—

31. Have you imported any machinery since the duty was imposed?—Some that I could not get in this country.

32. You had to pay a duty on that?—Yes. What we can get made in this country we can get just as cheap as anywhere else.

33. Is the manufacture of machinery in this country progressing so that you would be likely ultimately to obtain your full supply here?—I think it is progressing all the time. It is very much in advance of what it was ten years ago.

By the Chairman :—

34. Is there a sufficient quantity of the kind of machinery you need used to make it worth while to engage in its manufacture in this country?—For some classes of machinery it is worth while, and it will take a number of years to obtain sufficient experience to manufacture it.

35. Where do you obtain a market for your manufactured products?—In Canada wholly.

36. Do you send them over the entire Dominion?—Yes.

37. Do you find as ready a market now as you did two years ago?—No. If we did we would not be running short time.

38. Is this owing to imported goods coming into competition with yours, or is it simply a lessened demand regardless of competition?—I am not so sure about that. The principal competition is with England. It is not in the better classes of goods; goods made from shoddy and largely mixed with cotton come into this country at very low rates, and they are the goods we have to contend against most.

39. Do you think there are many goods of that sort brought in?—Large quantities.

40. And more now than formerly?—I think so. They have got into the way of making them look like Canadian goods; they make them appear as much as possible like Canadian goods in order to take the market here. They have done that with regard to blankets especially, and they mark them Canadian blankets and send the goods, which are largely mixed with cotton, into this country. Blankets for the Pulman Company are the only blankets we make. They are not brought into this country from England. The blankets I have mentioned as made in England came into competition with blankets manufactured by the Cornwall Woollen Company, in which I am interested, and the Company had to discontinue making blankets in consequence of it.

41. Do you find any falling off in your market in one part of the country more than another?—I cannot say that we do.

42. Have you noticed particularly whether your sales have been affected in different sections differently?—Perhaps in the Ottawa Valley the falling off has been greater on account of the great depression here in the lumber trade. I fancy there is more difference in this Valley than anywhere else.

43. How do your sales for 1875 compare with those for 1874?—There is a decrease. There has been a gradual decrease, I suppose, for two and a half years, perhaps three years.

44. Does the shrinkage still continue?—I think it is about the same this season last; I don't think it is any less.

45. The decrease is not going on?—I don't think so; about the same quantity has been sold.

46. Have you made any estimate as to the probable amount of trade for the

coming season?—We have been working in expectation that it won't be any better than it was last season.

47. On what do you base that conclusion?—On the amount of stuff in the country in the hands of merchants. I believe that things have not touched bottom. That seems to be the general impression among wholesale merchants.

48. Have you noticed what the importations were last year as compared with 1874 in your line?—Yes, I noticed the woollens were very much less.

49. Would that not rather indicate an improvement of the market?—No; I think there are very large stocks in the hands of the importers which have been carried over, and everybody is now working with a view to get them off before they import or manufacture much more.

50. If that apprehension is correct, it would imply very small importations for the present year, would it not?—I think so; I think the importations will be small.

51. How do the imports of woolen goods in 1872-73 compare with 1874-75?—I have not looked into the matter very closely, but I am under the impression the imports for 1872-73 are more than for 1874-75. How much more I cannot say.

52. If that be so, then the market has been largely stocked with those shoddy goods for four or five years?—Yes, I think they have been accumulating every year.

53. Do you know how far manufacturing establishments similar to yours could supply the Canadian market supposing there were no further importations of similar goods?—I suppose one-half or two-thirds, certainly not more than two-thirds.

54. So that if the importations did not exceed the home manufactures in quantity they would not be likely to affect the price or the demand?—No. Prices are lower than they were before the additional $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was put on the tariff—they are actually lower than what they were before that.

55. Has there been a reduction in the price of goods imported from England?—In some classes; I don't think they have fallen very much. The price of wool has not fallen to any great extent—it has fallen somewhat—and woollens have fallen in proportion. This is the case in Canada.

56. Has not the price of labour fallen in Canada?—We are paying the same wages now as we were three or four years ago.

57. But less for wool?—Less for wool.

58. Have your goods fallen more than the reduction in the cost of production?—Yes. We have not made any profit for the last two and a half years; we have just about paid our current expenses.

59. When you say you have made no profit, do you mean you have made nothing after allowing interest on capital?—Not even the interest.

60. You have declared no dividend?—Only one in two years.

61. Now, in what way would you propose to remove the depression in your particular line of business; if you had to make a proposition, what would it be?—We are, of course, as far as our trade is concerned, affected by the general depression in the country, and my belief is that if the tariff had been raised in such a way as to prevent what has been called the slaughtering of American goods in Canada, the general trade of the country would have been better than what it is. So far as our trade is concerned, a slight addition of duty would have helped to have kept out the shoddy-made goods.

62. These are English goods?—Yes. I am not speaking of American goods being slaughtered in the Canadian market to our own trade. We are affected indirectly by the general depression among all sorts of manufactures which come into competition with American made goods.

63. You are not depending upon the manufactures?—If these people are not employed of course the consumption of goods of all kinds is very much less than what it is when trade is generally good and the labor fully employed.

64. What number of hands do you think are unemployed altogether?—Fifty per cent. of the manufacturing population of the country are out of work; that is my impression. It is so in our trade, and I believe it is so in trades generally.

65. How many thousands are out of employment altogether?—Large numbers in all the manufacturing centres of the country.

66. In the agricultural industry?—They don't employ people in the winter time to any extent.

67. But they have to clothe themselves?—They make their clothes themselves. We know what it is when there is a general depression. Everybody tries to economise. You make one suit of clothes do instead of two.

68. What percentage of your customers are of those classes who are out of employment; have you ascertained how many thousands are employed in manufactures; how many are at present out of employment, and what percentage they bear to the total number of people who purchase your goods?—It affects the whole trade throughout the country.

69. Do not nine-tenths of the customers for your goods belong to the agricultural population? No; I don't think so. I don't suppose one-half do, certainly not more than one-half. I think the class of goods we make are largely consumed in towns and villages, and to a certain extent by the agricultural population.

70. These towns and villages are distributing points to the agricultural population?—The agricultural population largely confines itself to home-made goods (I am speaking from my own experience,) and when they have anything else, they want black cloth, broad cloth, which they think is the height of respectability.

71. Are you aware to what extent goods are made by farmers in Ontario?—They must be considerable.

72. Not more now than there was when the census returns were made in 1871?—I fancy not. Probably that census returns was not very accurate so far as that matter is concerned.

By Mr. Dymond :—

73. It is as accurate as the rough calculation you are able to make?—Perhaps so.

74. When you say home-made goods, do you mean cloth manufactured at home?—Such as farmers have been accustomed to make themselves. A large number make it in this way: They have the wool carded in a custom shop, spun at home, wove by a custom weaver, and finished at a custom shop. It is done so in Almonte.

75. Do you think there are a considerable number of farmers in Ontario who really wear goods so manufactured?—I think so. It depends a good deal on the section in which they live.

76. What section have you in mind?—I am speaking of the practice in sections generally. I think they still do it, for I see them often wearing such goods. Probably one-half of the goods manufactured in such establishments as ours are consumed in the cities, towns and villages of the country.

77. How long have you been a joint-stock company?—Since 1870.

78. Who was running the mill previous to that?—I and two partners.

79. Was the capital considerably increased when the company was formed?—It was increased probably one-third.

80. Was any portion of the capital paid as premiums by the Company to the original owners?—No.

81. This capital fairly represents plant, material and floating capital in your business?—Yes.

82. Is the character of your goods rather a high class?—The better class.

83. Canadian tweeds?—Yes.

84. They are becoming increasingly popular of late years?—They are.

85. You have no competition in this class of goods from any part of the world?—No, except England.

86. In the class of goods you manufacture?—No, except to a small extent from the west of England, but as those goods are much higher prices they don't compete.

87. The west of England goods are the highest priced goods manufactured there?—Yes.

88. They are manufactured by the old process?—Yes.

89. What they call hand woven cloth?—No, it is all done by machinery.
90. That is cloth which cannot come into competition with your cloth?—It is too high priced.
91. It is not now manufactured very extensively in England?—Yes, the west of England goods are made in large establishments at Trowbridge and Eginton.
92. But they sell for the highest class of goods?—Yes.
93. Then you are absolutely without competition in your own line of business?—I think there is no competition.
94. Do you export to England?—Some goods have been sent.
95. By your firm?—We are sending some over now.
96. Is that trade increasing?—It is only an experiment.
97. You are aware that Canadian tweeds have been sold in England extensively?—Only to a very small extent.
98. Do they sometimes in England ticket goods Canadian tweeds in order to give them the character of Canadian goods?—Yes.
99. Then the only competitors you have are the makers of cheap shoddy goods, who export them from England?—They all the while give us trouble. Job lots of goods which for some reason or other, are sent from England here.
100. You will hardly say these goods have an appreciable effect on your trade?—They have to a considerable extent, especially in times of depression.
101. You want to provide against the importation of cheap English goods in job lots, and the importation of a worthless class of goods?—If the duty was to a certain extent higher on shoddy goods and goods mixed with cotton imported, it would benefit us.
102. Do you see any reason why persons if they choose to buy cheap goods of that class which you don't manufacture, should be prevented doing so?—Probably for about the same reason that you would prevent a person from being poisoned. Certain goods have been brought in here and sold by pedlars, to farmers occasionally, by stating that they were bought cheaply because they were damaged in being brought over the sea. They prove to be the lowest class of goods, and they do not wear more than a month or so. That is an operation, however, which cannot be repeated more than twice.
103. That will cure itself?—Yes.
104. You want us to prevent the farmer from buying shoddy goods on the first occasion?—Yes.
105. You propose to exclude shoddy goods?—No.
106. Don't you propose the imposition of a duty for the purpose of discouraging their importation?—I think it would be a benefit to us if excessive importations of goods were discouraged in some way.
107. You did suggest that a duty should be imposed as a protection against the imposition of shoddy goods?—Yes, I think it would be better for the country generally.
108. Would it be any use to fix a duty if it did not prevent the people from buying those goods? Would you be the better for an additional duty of 5 or 10 per cent. if it did not exclude those importations?—The less importations of those goods we have so much the more benefit will it be to the country.
109. You think the depression in your business is partly caused by the slaughtering of goods in this country?—Yes; depression in trade generally is caused by the slaughtering of goods.
110. Has there been any extensive slaughter of goods in your business?—Not in tweeds.
111. Then, other persons who have purchased other goods than yours, say musical instruments, or stoves, have purchased their goods cheaper than they would otherwise have purchased them?—I think so.
112. And the result would be that the person would have more money to spend on your goods?—If they had wanted them. You are asking questions in order to get a certain answer; that is not the object of the enquiry, as I understand it. I

have stated already that a large portion of the people are out of employment because the work at which they were engaged is not sufficiently remunerative to keep them employed, and the consequence is those people cannot purchase because they are not in receipt of wages.

113. You mentioned that the slaughtering of goods is having the effect of injuring your trade—has it had any affect on your trade?—Yes, in so far as it affects the general prosperity of the country.

114. You cannot complain of the slaughtering of goods to any extent in your own business?—I think not.

By the Chairman :—

115. Who purchased the goods slaughtered in this country?—I suppose the consumers.

116. Who are these consumers?—That depends on what the classes of goods are. In furniture, for instance, people at auctions often buy articles they don't want.

117. Any other kinds of goods?—I cannot particularize. I have heard manufacturers of various classes of goods mention different instances where goods have been slaughtered.

118. And those manufacturing similar goods in Canada are injured, you think, by that?—Yes.

119. And how is it with those who purchased them?—That is another question. Those who purchased them are probably not much benefitted. They probably receive injury otherwise, just as much as they may get benefit from that particular purchase.

120. So it is possible that people may be injured by buying too cheaply?—It is often the case.

121. What classes purchase your goods; those who purchase those slaughtered goods, or those who have been injured by their purchase?—I cannot particularize in that way.

122. If you were selling to those engaged in a rival trade, and they were thrown out of employment in consequence, your position may be a very sound one; but if you are selling to all other purchasers of slaughtered goods in other lines, they would have more money left to purchase your goods?—It depends where they got their money from.

By Mr. Dymond :—

123. Will the people who have been thrown out of work by the prevailing depression be the persons who have purchased those slaughtered goods?—I cannot say as to that.

By the Chairman :—

124. How many yards of tweeds do you make yearly?—I suppose 300,000 yards yearly.

By Mr. Charlton :—

125. Are there any goods of the shoddy class produced in Canada?—I think there have been some attempts to make that class of goods.

126. Is it an article which it is in the public interest to buy under any circumstances?—It depends upon what class of shoddy goods it is?—Some low classes of shoddy goods it is not anyone's interest to purchase.

127. To exclude those shoddy goods you think would benefit the consumer?—I think it would.

128. It would be a protection afforded by the Government in the interest of the consumer?—I suppose it would.

129. That is your view?—Yes.

130. The total importation of woollens last year was over twelve millions; what proportion of that amount of goods can be produced to advantage in this country?—I cannot give you that. I have not looked into the figures.

131. You don't know to what extent your trade would be increased if by the imposition of additional duties to an extent sufficient to exclude such foreign goods as can be produced in this country?—I do not.

By Mr. Platt:—

132. If our manufacturing establishments are either closed or working on half time, a man does not get money to pay for goods, does not that injure your trade?—Certainly. I think anything that tends to depress trade injures us.

By Mr. Charlton:—

133. In blankets, do you know anything about the character of the goods imported here?—Yes.

134. Could they be produced here as well as in England?—Yes.

135. Are carpets produced here?—Yes.

136. Are flannels produced here?—Yes, flannels are largely produced here.

137. And all common classes of tweeds?—Yes.

138. So it is fair to presume that one-half of the importation of woollen goods from Great Britain could be produced in this country advantageously?—Yes.

139. What number of hands would the production of additional six million dollars' worth of goods give employment to?—To about 4,500.

140. What population would they represent?—Three or four persons to each hand. Taking the hands at 5,000, the number would probably be about 15,000.

141. Then the production of one-half of the quantity of woollen goods now imported would add 15,000 people to our population?—Yes.

142. Would the employment of that 5,000 hands diminish or increase the number of persons employed in other businesses?—I think it would not diminish the number.

143. It would give employment to other trades?—Yes.

144. What other trades?—It would increase the population of the country in various ways. People would be required to supply the articles which the increased number of people employed in manufacturing would require for their consumption—such as provisions and produce.

145. Is not the same amount of produce now sent to England where the goods are manufactured?—It would be more profitable to have it consumed in the country. There is not a farmer who would not prefer a home market to a market three or four thousand miles distant.

146. Besides having an increased population of 15,000, you think there would be other advantages to the country from pursuing the plan suggested?—I think so; there cannot be the slightest doubt of that, in my opinion.

By the Chairman:—

147. How does the cost in Canada of machinery employed in woollen manufactures compare with the cost in England?—I find it is as cheap here. We probably can get it at a less price here than by importing it from England and paying freight and charges.

148. Would it cost more or less to put up such an establishment as yours in England?—I have no means of making a comparison. I have not gone into the figures.

149. How much available capital, besides that invested in plant, is required to carry on your business?—Under present circumstances, when long credits are required, from \$100,000 to \$150,000 is required.

150. What amount would be required in England?—Much less.

151. How would the interest on that sum compare in England and Canada?—The interest is about double in Canada.

152. How would the rate of wages compare in Canada and England?—I think they are higher here, but there is not so much difference as there was three or four years ago.

153. What difference is there in the cost of production in Canada and England, taking into consideration the difference in wages, and in the value of machinery employed, and the rate of interest on capital? How much cheaper can the English manufacturer produce a yard of tweed than you can?—I have not gone into any calculation of that kind. Some things I would require to know, before I could make such a calculation. But I fancy there is no difference in the cost of the wool. According to the "*Globe*," I see, a gentleman, when before the Committee, spoke of the

cost of material (wool) being greater in Canada than in England; but I don't think it is, because we import direct from the Cape of Good Hope and Australia. I think we import as cheaply as manufacturers in England do.

154. Is there not a good deal imported first to England and then here?—It would be too expensive to get it in that way.

155. What classes of our population are now out of employment—agricultural or manufacturing?—Artisans generally.

156. Are you aware that similar persons have been thrown out of employment in the United States?—I am not aware of it, but I suppose there are in the United States some classes of work which have been in a depressed condition.

157. Do you know any manufacturing country where there are not times when a considerable portion of the population is without employment?—I think France is an exception; they seem to have been peculiarly prosperous there.

158. That is recently?—Well, generally, as a rule.

159. You think such has been the history of their manufactures?—There has been no exception there to it. Notwithstanding their war, which one would have supposed would have placed them in the same condition we are in, they have been very prosperous.

160. Do you think that building up manufactures by high protective duties would increase the population generally?—I don't believe in prohibitory duties or in protective duties pure and simple. I think what has been called incidental protection is the proper policy—a revenue tariff so arranged that it would give the manufacturing industries of the country a certain amount of protection.

161. Supposing there were no protective duties and the English manufacturer did not make shoddy goods, how would it be between their products and yours in the Canadian market?—We would have no difficulty at all.

162. Do you think the freight would overcome any difference in interest and labor?—Scarcely, perhaps.

163. Then you would be manufacturing at a less profit than they?—Yes.

164. Have you made any estimate to see what the difference would be in the case of production in England and this country in goods similar to yours?—No, I have not. I merely have the general impression that the cost of production is somewhat greater here than it is there.

165. Do you think the difference would be so great as to make it impracticable for this country to encourage a particular branch of industry?—No.

166. You think it better under all circumstances to produce than to purchase?—Not under all circumstances. He might attempt to make certain classes of goods which it would be impracticable to make, and which were entirely unsuited to the position of the country. I don't believe it would be wise to attempt to make such. That is a matter of experience, however.

167. How would it be, if there is no early prospect of the cost of production in the two countries becoming equalised?—As this country gets older I suppose the cost of production here and in England will become equalised.

By Mr. Dymond:—

168. You say you have a contract with the Pulman Company for blankets?—Yes, for a moderate quantity; these are the only blankets we make.

169. Do you make the whole of the Pulman blankets?—I am not sure. It is only during a year and a half we have made them.

170. Did you obtain the contract by tender?—Yes.

171. Who were your competitors?—I don't know whether there were any or not.

172. Then you were able on that class of blankets to compete with the whole manufacturers on this continent?—I suppose so. At all events we got the contract.

173. Mr. Pullman is an American?—I think so.

174. His headquarters are in the States?—In Chicago.

175. We must assume that your goods were either better or cheaper than those he could obtain on the other side of the line?—I think so.

176. You have no competition from the States?—No. We would be very glad to have reciprocity.

177. You are aware that a highly protective system exists there?—Yes. I would not want to have such an one as they have by any means.

178. You have suggested that it would be wise to give your goods protection against shoddy goods?—I think if that class of goods was discouraged by making a somewhat higher tariff it would be better for the country.

179. What higher tariff would discourage shoddy goods?—Every addition would tend to discourage them. I could not say what the affect of any certain increase would be; that would depend upon circumstances very much. Two and a-half per cent. might be effectual under some circumstances, and at other times very ineffectual. It depends on the condition of trade.

180. What is the difference in price on a cloth made of shoddy and one of your tweeds?—There are various grades of shoddy goods, and I can scarcely give you a definite answer to that question.

181. Is there not a mill for the manufacture of shoddy in this country?—There was one in Montreal, but I think it failed a short time ago.

182. Have you heard of one in Western Canada which was started two or three years ago?—There may be one, but I have not heard of it.

183. Is there any reason why shoddy should not be manufactured here as well as at home?—The material is worked up to a certain extent, but to go into shoddy as a manufacture would require one large establishment, and the material would have to be largely brought from England.

184. Why?—It is a sort of centre for that kind of stuff.

185. For clippings?—They are taken there from all parts of the world.

186. Don't you think our clothiers have enormous quantities of clippings which they would be glad to have used if they had a mill?—I suppose so. It is very strange that the manufacture of shoddy goods have never been successful except in Yorkshire.

187. Why in Yorkshire?—I don't know why; they have tried it in many places.

188. Would it not be a great advantage to the large tailors of Montreal and Toronto if they had a market for their clippings?—Not a very great advantage; clippings is only a small item.

189. What would be your opinion of protecting the Canadian farmer by putting a duty on wool, corresponding with the duty we might impose to protect you from the shoddy goods?—You might as well have no duty on anything; one would balance the other, which would make both useless.

190. If we put 25 per cent. duty on wool, it would not compensate you to have 25 per cent. on tweeds?—We would have to shut up.

191. If we thought it right to compel you to use Canadian wool in order to compel the public to use Canadian tweeds, we would accomplish the destruction of both the wool trade and your manufacture?—It is contrary to all principles of free trade to put a duty on raw material.

By the Chairman:—

192. What is raw material to one manufacturer is the manufactured product of another manufacturer?—You cannot call wool a manufactured product. I believe the present depression in the woollen trade of the United States is due to over-protection. They have a duty on the raw material, a duty on everything, and the consequence is that no benefit is done to any one.

193. So if the granting of protection to you compelled us to grant protection against your raw material, it would be injurious to you?—Certainly.

194. Is not the shoddy the raw material of the clothier who manufactures it into cloth?—I suppose he would call it so.

195. It is the article from which he manufactures his goods?—You might as well say that the raw material of the clothier was the yarn, but you cannot call it raw material, because it is a manufactured product.

196. The cloth used by the clothier stands in the same relation to him that the

wool stands to you?—In many places in England the manufacture of woollen goods is subdivided. One manufacturer makes yarn, another cloth, another finishes cloth, and what would be the raw material of one would be wool of another yarn and of another woven cloth.

197. You manufacture the yarn?—We carry our products through all the processes.

198. Would it be advantageous to you if you had your yarns imported free of duty?—Yes, such as worsted yarn.

199. That would be your raw material?—Yes.

200. It would materially assist your business if you could get that raw material imported instead of manufacturing it?—I don't know whether it would materially assist us. Some kinds of yarn which we do not make here we could use to advantage, such as worsted yarn.

201. May it not be more profitable to manufacture yarn at one place and goods at another?—Yes.

202. You speak about building up manufactures as tending to increase our population. Would not the population be diverted from one branch of industry to another?—I don't think so. I think it would tend rather to stimulate the trades.

203. Are all your operatives drawn from outside, or are some Canadians?—A large number came into this country; some we have imported—many of them have come from England and Scotland.

204. Are you aware whether, in the districts of the United States where there are larger manufactures, the agricultural population has largely diminished?—It is because it is not an agricultural country.

205. It is not less an agricultural country than it was 15 years ago?—Yes, very much less. The land is worn out. The Eastern States is not an agricultural country at all—anything but that.

206. It was settled 200 years ago?—When it was new land it was, to a certain extent, fit for agriculture.

207. This diminution in the agricultural population has set in since 1860?—I am not aware; but so far as I know the Eastern States, it is anything but an agricultural country.

208. Would it not be more convenient for the agriculturalist to remain there in view of the fact of the manufacturing centres giving him a market, than to go West?—It was impossible to carry on farming there to any large extent, except in favoured localities.

By Mr. Dymond:—

209. Why?—Because the soil is not adapted for agriculture.

By Mr. Platt:—

210. Was it not because the land was good out West, that they left their land in the Eastern States?—Yes.

By the Chairman:—

211. How is it that the agricultural population did not discover this one hundred years before 1860?—Because the land out West was undiscovered; the western country was not opened up, and there were no railroads or means of getting into it.

212. Do you know which has sent the largest emigration to the Western States, in proportion to the people living in the country—New England or Ontario?—That would be mere guess work on my part.

213. Have you looked into the American census to see?—My impression is that Ontario is better populated.

214. Then, in your view, New England ought to have fewer population emigrating than Ontario?—No. I think more people have emigrated from the Eastern States than from Ontario.

215. Do you not think that, if the people of the Eastern States had found manufactures more profitable, they would not have engaged in that industry, instead of going West?—They cannot all go into it. The manufactures of the Eastern States have increased wonderfully.

216. Do you think it is an advantage to have a large percentage of the population who are liable to be thrown out of employment at any moment?—I don't think it is. What we ought to do is to have a Government to prevent that.

217. You think it is a matter to be regulated by Government?—It cannot always be done, but to a certain extent it can be.

218. Are you aware whether the American Government has undertaken to regulate the interests of the population since 1860?—Perhaps they have; probably they have; I suppose they have.

219. Are you aware to what extent they have been successful?—I think they have not been very successful in many cases.

220. You would not call it successful when one-third of the manufacturing population is out of employment?—I don't know what proportion of the people are out of employment, but in some industries a large number are.

221. If you manufacturers received a high price for your products in consequence of increased taxation, it would be paid by some other portion of the population of the country?—Yes; and if the other portion were fully employed, they would be all the better off, and they could better afford to pay higher prices than when they were out of employment.

By Mr. Dymond :—

222. Would the agricultural population be more fully employed, supposing they were to pay higher prices for their goods all round?—They would probably get higher prices for their products.

223. What amount of duty do you think should be imposed on goods coming into competition with yours?—I am not prepared to state; I have not given it consideration.

By Mr. Charlton :—

224. Is the present rate of duty satisfactory to you?—Yes, under ordinary circumstances it would be. We are in an exceptional position, being alongside of a country which has a high tariff against us; but under ordinary circumstances it would be satisfactory. The duty is certainly high enough; if we had a country alongside of us which was reasonable, as our people are disposed to be, we would have no difficulty.

By the Chairman :—

225. You would be content to have reciprocity with the United States?—Yes, I believe it would be for the benefit of everybody.

226. In what way would reciprocity prevent the competition from English goods of which you complain? It would not prevent it. That has always been a difficulty, but so long as the country was prosperous, we did not feel very much inconvenience from it.

By Mr. Platt :—

227. You would have a larger field if you had reciprocity with the United States?—Yes.

By the Chairman :—

228. Do you know what amount of capital is employed in the manufacture of woollen goods similar to yours in the United States? No; I do not.

IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS.

FRIDAY, March 31st, 1876.

Mr. ANDREW ROBERTSON, Montreal, called and examined :

By the Chairman :

1. Where do you reside?—Montreal.
2. In what business are you engaged?—That of a dry goods merchant.
3. Are you in the wholesale business?—Wholesale only.
4. What particular kinds of goods do you import?—All kinds of staple and fancy dry goods, chiefly staple.
5. Have you been long in the business?—Since 1853 in Canada.
6. What is the present state of the importing trade of Canada?—Its present state is bad.
7. How long has it been in a depressed condition?—For fully a year,—all last year.
8. To what do you attribute it?—Over-production.
9. I notice by the Trade and Navigation returns that the amount of imports has largely increased in the last five or six years; do you consider that a healthy increase?—No; unhealthy. In the first four years of Confederation we had twenty-two millions and a half of imports a year, and in the last four years thirty-five millions a year.
10. You don't consider that the increased wealth and prosperity of the country justifies so rapid an increase?—Certainly not.
11. You are aware that those engaged in the manufacturing industries of Canada, of woollen and cotton goods, are also complaining of a depressed condition of trade?—Yes.
12. And that they seek relief by higher duties?—Yes.
13. How would that effect the importers?—It would not affect them.
14. Not injure your import trade?—I don't think in regard to the woollen manufacture of this country to increase or lower the duty would hurt the importer or manufacturer.
15. What do you think is the present condition of the woollen trade manufactures of Canada?—Bad.
16. What would be the cost of producing woollen goods here compared with the cost of producing the goods you import?—Much the same.
17. What protection does the cost of freight, shipment, commission, insurance and wharfage give the Canadian manufacturer over English manufacturers sending goods here?—The cost of bringing goods is the duty plus 5 per cent. Upon that the English manufacturer would have an advantage over the Canadian; he has cheaper interest and is nearer the supply of wool than the Canadian manufacturer, and in consequence of that probably the difference of 22½ per cent. would be reduced to 15 per cent.
18. You consider, then, that the cost of transportation, insurance, and so forth, gives an absolute protection of 15 per cent. to the Canadian manufacturer?—To the woollen manufacturer: I should think so at the present time. In other words, the woollen manufacturer here has now got a protection of 15 per cent. as against the English manufacturer.
19. Then the English manufacturer could not sell goods similar to those produced in this country as cheaply as the Canadian manufacturer and reap anything like the same profit?—I think the Canadian manufactures are absolutely as cheap as the English manufactures, money for money.
20. How is it with regard to the cotton trade?—In what respect?
21. In regard to the cost of production in England and Canada?—The cost of production must be very much worse against the cotton manufacturer here than against the woollen manufacturer.

22. What is the estimated cost in England per spindle for cotton?—About thirty-four shillings per spindle.

23. And what in Canada?—Those mills that have been built have cost about twenty dollars, but I think that is too high. It should not cost more than double the rate in England, and that would be a very high rate. In the States they cost about \$12.50, gold, per spindle.

24. What is the cost of labour in the cotton industry in England, the United States and Canada?—I could hardly say.

By Mr. Platt:—

25. It is fluctuating?—It fluctuates, of course. I don't know the cost in the United States at all. For 40,000 spindles in England they spend \$25,000 yearly for wages. I have a letter here which I received the other day on this point. The writer says: "A mill in Lancashire containing 40,000 spindles and 900 looms spinning $1\frac{1}{4}$, and making Domestics from same, would cost for land and building £20,000, machinery £48,000; total, £68,000 sterling—say \$340,000. Capital required to work the mill, £20,000. This mill will turn out in T cloths and Domestics from £110,000 to £140,000 in value per annum, depending on the cost of "cotton." Calculating for building depreciation at a $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or £500 per annum, and machinery $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or £3,600 sterling—some only call it 5 per cent and others 10 per cent.—if the latter it furnishes a mill early or, if at 5 per cent., later." This letter was written two or three years ago, but I have only recently got it. Probably the production would be about £100,000 in value now, with the reduced price of cotton. The writer says, in regard to the wages paid, that they pay £25,000 a year for that machinery; so that if they made £100,000 in value of goods they would pay 25 per cent. for wages.

26. How does that compare with the cost of wages here?—I really could not say. I have not had to do with the inside working of cotton mills here.

27. Nor in the United States?—Nor in the United States.

28. Can you state the estimated cost of production in England as compared with here?—The comparative cost of a cotton mill in England, United States and Canada of 40,000 spindles in going order, 900 looms, all reduced to dollars, gold basis, is as follows:—

England.

40,000 spindles, 900 looms, 34s. sterling, or \$8.50 per spindle.....	\$340,000
One year's interest at 5 per cent. on this amount.....	\$17,000
One year's depreciation of mill, say \$100,000, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.....	2,500
One year's depreciation of machinery, say \$240,000, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.....	18,000
	37,500

United States.

40,000 spindles, 800 looms, \$15 greenbacks or \$12.50 gold per spindle.....	500,000
One year's interest at 7 per cent. on this amount.....	35,000
One year's depreciation of building, say \$100,000, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.....	2,500
One year's depreciation of machinery, say \$400,000, at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.....	30,000
	67,000

Canada.

40,000 spindles, 800 looms; mills lately built have cost \$14 per spindle.....	680,000
One year's interest at 7 per cent. on this amount.....	\$47,600
One year's depreciation on building at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.....	2,500
One year's depreciation on machinery at $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.....	43,500
	93,600

29. The difference you have shown between the cost in England and Canada is in plant?—Yes, without counting the working capital.

30. Could you give the Committee any idea of the relative cost of manufacturing cotton per pound in England and Canada?—That I have given you in the statement is the nearest I can come to it. No doubt labour must necessarily be higher here than in England; it is less skilled, and our labour has to be taught. I think there is at least 25 per cent. against us in Canada in regard to labour.

31. Have you any idea of the amount of tonnage engaged in the import trade of Canada?—I have not.

32. Of the value of the shipping and the number of men employed?—No, I have not; I don't pretend to know.

33. What would you say is the amount of capital engaged in the import trade of Canada?—Do you mean the capital the people own, or the capital to carry it on?

34. To carry it on?—Do you mean in dry goods?

35. Take dry goods.—If there are thirty-five millions and a half of dry goods imported you may add to that 22½ per cent., call it eight millions, and add six millions for profits, making, probably, fifty millions for the wholesale importing dry goods trade of the Dominion. There is also the home goods sold.

36. Have you made any estimate of the number of persons employed in the importing trade?—I have not; but if you consider that those goods are re-sold to retailers, who handle them, there must be a very large number.

37. What is the number in the actual wholesale trade?—I should imagine not less than from 2,500 to 3,000 persons employed by importers, including clerks and hands. That is a mere guess, of course.

38. Of those fifty millions so invested in the dry goods trade, how much do you suppose is the actual property of the Canadian merchants?—To carry on the business on commercial principles would require one-third of that amount to belong to merchants. Whether they have it or not, I could not say.

39. In what way do you think the country would be affected by high duties that would keep foreign goods out of the country, with a view to encourage home manufactures?—The larger the duty the greater the disposition to smuggle.

By Mr. Platt:—

40. Twenty-five per cent would aid in smuggling?—Seventeen and a half per cent. does it, and twenty-five per cent would do it more. It would decrease the chances for the lowest trade, and would encourage people of the other class.

41. What kind of goods are chiefly smuggled?—Fine goods, chiefly.

By Mr. Dymond:—

42. Has the tendency to smuggling increased lately?—I think it very much the same as formerly; there is very little change. From fifteen to seventeen and a half per cent. does not make much difference.

By the Chairman:—

43. Do you think it is carried on to any great extent in Canada?—To a considerable extent.

By Mr. Charlton:—

44. From the United States?—Both from there and England.

By Mr. Dymond:—

45. Has there been a tendency to increased smuggling since the reduction in values in the United States?—Yes, because there are fewer finer goods wanted from them.

By Mr. Platt:—

46. What kinds of goods are chiefly smuggled into Canada from the United States?—Grey cottons all along the line. You can hardly find a trader along the frontier who will tell you he pays duties on that class of goods.

By Mr. Dymond:—

47. Are your purchases made chiefly in the States, or in England and Scotland?—We purchase most largely in England, next in Canada, and next in the United States.

48. What goods do you purchase chiefly in the United States?—Chiefly white-cottons and colored domestics just now.

49. How do the present prices in the United States compare with those in Great Britain?—They are lower just now in the United States.

50. Does that apply to all styles manufactured?—Not exactly. Their white-cottons and colored domestics are cheaper; those goods made in the United States are more suitable for this market than English goods, being free from starch and dressing and more durable.

51. Has the American trade with Canada in these goods increased considerably of late?—Yes. The total imports of cotton goods of all kinds in 1873-4 from the United States into Canada amounted to \$906,894. This statement I verify to. I think I saw a statement that the amount was a little over a million, but I cannot verify that statement.

52. To what do you attribute the increase during the past few months?—As the fact of American goods being cheap and to American goods bought instead of English goods.

53. Then, has the increase in the quantity of American goods imported been compensated by a decline in the quantity of English goods imported?—Yes.

54. Do you know anything of the state of the cotton and woollen trade in the United States at the present time?—Yes, a little.

55. What is its condition?—Very much depressed. The manufacturers are selling goods under cost.

56. Is that the result of over-production on their part?—Over-production and want of trade.

57. To a decline in the purchasing power of the people?—I suppose so.

58. Taking the ordinary cost of production in the States and in England, do you think the American can compete successfully with the English manufacturers?—Not in the long run.

59. Can you give us a reason for holding that opinion?—I gave it to you in my statement respecting the cost of cotton mills.

60. Will the American manufacturers be able to compete successfully with Canadian manufacturers?—Yes, I think so.

61. Are there not special classes of goods in which we are able at the present time to compete successfully with the manufacturers of the United States and Great Britain?—Yes, in woollens, because the Americans have a high duty to pay on wool imported, which our manufacturers have not to pay; but I question if we could compete with the Americans if they had the wool on the same terms as our manufacturers.

By Mr. Platt :—

62. But not in cotton?—I don't see why we should not even do it in cottons, but we have not done so thus far.

63. But the machinery is more expensive here than in either the United States or England?—Why should it be so?

64. We don't make it here.—They don't make it all in the States. They get some from England, and on that they have to pay 30 or 35 per cent. duty, and thereby the cost of a mill is increased in the States to a very much larger sum than in England. A mill which in England would cost \$340,000 would cost in the States \$500,000, and at the rate of the two mills recently erected here, it would cost double here what it would in England: this means double the capital to manufacture the same quantity of goods.

By the Chairman :—

65. But you don't see why the cost of a mill should be higher here than in the United States?—I don't see why it should be any more in Canada than in the United States.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

66. To what do you attribute the increased cost] here as compared with the States?—I don't know.

By the Chairman :—

67. Do you know whether the actual cost of manufacturing cotton is any cheaper in the United States than it was two or three years ago?—I could not say.

By Mr. Platt :—

68. Are you aware that labour is cheaper in the United States than it was two years ago?—I question whether wages are much lower than when wool was very much higher.

By the Chairman :—

69. You think that, taking gold as the measure, wages are nearly as high now as then?—I do not know the wages paid in the United States.

By Mr. Dymond :—

70. Do you think the large importation of goods from the United States is the cause of the depression of our manufactures, or does the depression arise from over-production?—I think it is over-production. I am now speaking in regard to woollens and cottons.

By the Chairman :—

71. You attribute the low prices of American cottons to depression in trade and not to any superior facilities the American manufacturers possess for manufacturing the cotton?—Quite so.

By Mr. Dymond :—

72. You think they are selling at a loss at the present time?—Yes.

By Mr. Charlton :—

73. Are you buying American prints to any extent?—We have had English prints so far, but we have bought a few American prints. I believe they are coming into Canada West a good deal, but we have not yet seen them much in Montreal. They are very cheap.

By the Chairman :—

74. The depression in trade of which you speak has not been confined to Canada and the United States?—Certainly not.

75. Do you consider the cause of this depression extends over Europe and America?—I suppose it is the reaction after a period of inflation.

76. Do you think Canada is suffering to any greater extent than other countries? I don't think it.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

77. When you say the cause of the depression is over-production, do you mean that there have been a transfer of capital and labor from certain departments of industry to others, or an over-production in all departments of industry?—I am referring entirely to woollens and cottons.

78. There might be some departments in which there had not been an over-production?—There has been an over-production of cottons. I am not quite sure there has been an over-production of grey cottons.

79. Is there not a considerable reduction in price to the Canadian retailer and consumer?—Certainly.

80. What do you think would be the percentage of decrease during last year, or since the depression commenced?—I should say the reduction in the last two years in certain lines of goods will range from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; perhaps an average of 15 per cent.

By the Chairman :—

81. When did the shrinkage of prices begin?—It has been going on gradually during the last two years.

By Mr. Charlton :—

82. Do you think the Government could have adopted a policy which would have averted or mitigated the panic? Any Government policy in regard to woollens would have done no good in the wide world. If you had imposed a duty of fifty per cent. you would not have done the woollen manufacturer one bit of good.

By Mr. Platt :—

83. Is it the same in regard to cottons?—No; because I have already said that

the cost of a mill of 40,000 spindles is double here what it is England, and then I consider cotton manufacturers here have no protection.

84. What duty would be required to place the Canadian and English cotton manufactures on an equal footing?—In the first place English cottons do not interfere with our manufactures because they are not suited to the tastes of the people. It is the American maker which our manufacturers imitate, and the only competitors we have in the manufacture of cotton are in the United States. In regard to the duty, I have explained that the difference in the cost of a mill, including wear and tear, per annum is \$50,000 against this country as compared with England, and \$23,000 as compared with the United States.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

85. Do you not consider that the universal depression which prevails all over the world must result from waste or extravagance in living, or from a waste of capital in some form?—If you could make a man wear two suits of clothes where before he had only worn one a year, it would help manufacturers wonderfully.

86. It would not help me to buy them?—The larger you can make the consumption the better for the manufacturers.

87. There is universal depression prevailing?—There has been inflation. I believe there are commercial waves which rise and fall like waves of the sea, at one time are at the top of the hill, at another time at the bottom. These come every few years. We have had them ever since 1837.

88. If that inflation arises from extravagance no legislation can obviate it?—Certainly not.

By the Chairman :—

89. What would have been the effect on this country as a whole if foreign manufactured cotton goods had been excluded from our market during the past two years?—It is no doubt better to have manufactures here if you can have them at a reasonable rate.

90. Supposing foreign manufactured cotton had been excluded, do you think our cotton manufactures would have been more prosperous?—Of course they would. The manufacturers would have been benefitted at the expense of the people.

91. Do you think the country would have gained anything by that?—I don't think it.

By Mr. Platt :—

92. Do you think 17½ per cent. is quite sufficient for the protection of our cotton manufacturers?—I think not.

By Mr. McDougall :—

93. Is there not a general practice in the United States of selling dry goods to Canadian merchants at lower prices than to their own merchants?—I never found it so.

By Mr. Dymond :—

94. It has been said that manufacturers in the United States will make greater sacrifices on their goods in the Canadian market than in their own market?—That may occur sometimes, but it is exceptional.

95. Do you know if it ever occurs in case of cotton goods?—It may occur sometimes to a small extent.

96. Have the American manufacturers lists of prices?—Yes.

97. Are those prices observed?—That depends on the quantity bought. If I went to a manufacturer and wanted to buy 15 or 20 cases, I would obtain them at ½ a cent. a yard less than if I bought only one case.

98. But the American dealer coming from Chicago or New York would be able to buy them at the same rates?—Yes, unless under every exceptional circumstances. We buy goods no lower than the American jobbers. It may have been done now and then, but it is quite exceptional.

99. Not sufficient to effect the trade here?—No; I never knew cottons offered to me at two cents lower than to Americans.

100. Your firm is able to buy as cheap as any in Canada?—We think so..

By the Chairman :—

101. When cottons are sold at less than their actual value, as a general rule it is owing to the necessities of a person making the sale?—The quantity produced is largely on the increase. If manufacturers were stocking up, they would be inclined to take a less price than when they had many orders in hand.

102. That would apply equally to purchasers from Texas and from Canada?—Yes; it would apply to Canadian goods in the same way.

By Mr. Dymond :—

103. Do you think the American manufacturers sell at shorter credits than English manufacturers?—From 30 to 60 days is the extreme credit in the States; in England it is from 14 days to six months, according to the class of goods. The present average credit in England is in our trade four months.

104. Has not the woollen trade of the United States suffered great reverses?—I believe so.

105. Do you know whether a considerable number of those mills have ceased to manufacture?—Not personally.

106. Or of their being transferred to cotton companies?—No.

107. Suppose the capital now invested in the carrying and import trades of the country was invested in manufacturers here, so far as similar goods to those imported could be produced in Canada, do you think the country would be benefited?—That is a question it is difficult to answer. It would be impossible to manufacture all kinds of goods.

108. I am speaking now of the class it is possible to manufacture?—It depends on what you can manufacture. There is very little more we can manufacture to advantage in the way of textile fabrics. We can make white cottons, and a mill is being established at Valleyfield for the purpose, but the production will be small. Take the average of our trade for eight years, at 28 millions; one-third of that is white cotton, one-third grey cotton, and one-third of fancy goods, which we do not manufacture. Suppose we were to manufacture one million and a half dollars worth of grey cottons, that must be added to the nine millions; but in the meantime the grey white cottons would not equal the value of the prints alone. It would be impossible to attempt to manufacture prints here unless we had a very much larger population than we have at present. Our stock this spring will number not less than from 1,500 to 2,000 patterns. Any attempt to start print works in this country would enter into total ruin to the projector.

By Mr. Dymond :—

109. Are there print works in the United States?—Yes.

By Mr. Platt :—

110. It is only lately they have been commenced on an extensive scale?—Yes.

By the Chairman :—

111. When you say that such works would end in total ruin you mean at present prices?—They could not afford to manufacture them without charging double or treble the usual price. The cost of production is great and the consumption is small. I give that as an illustration to show that we must consider in any calculation what kind of goods we can manufacture to advantage. The only cotton articles we could produce profitably, are grey cottons, white cottons, and a few of the heavier colored domestics. The very extreme we could expect to do would be two and a half millions, with our present population. We are working one and a half millions of grey cottons alone.

By Mr. Dymond :—

112. Have you given much attention to the subject of reciprocal trade between the United States and Canada?—I have studied the question a little.

113. What is your opinion as to the probable effect of a reciprocity treaty, abrogating duties on your line of goods?—I think in regard to woollens we could hold our own, and in regard to cottons we could not do so for the reason already given, the mills costing more here than in the United States.

114. A cotton manufacturer has stated to the Committee that they were prepared

to face American competition in view of getting a larger market in the United States?—I should be very happy to join in that view if I thought they could successfully compete.

115. But you don't entertain that opinion?—I do not; I don't see how they can do it.

By the Chairman :—

116. You think the cost of building and fitting a mill in Canada is unnecessarily high?—Yes; I don't see why we are not able to build a mill as cheaply here as in the United States. When the Hochelaga cotton mills were opened, General Nye stated the following as the reasons why he came to Canada:—"First; labor is cheaper by from 25 to 30 per cent. than it is in the United States. Second; cotton can be handled cheaper, 75 cents per 100 lbs as against \$1.25 in the States. Third; fuel is cheaper, coal being laid down at \$5.75 in Montreal, while at Chipope mills the average price during the five previous years, was \$10. Fourth; machinery from England was imported to Canada duty free, while in the States a duty of from 30 to 35 per cent. was levied." For those, and other reasons, General Nye was satisfied there is more money to be made in cotton manufacturing in Canada than in the United States.

By Mr. Platt :—

117. How long is it since that statement was made?—On 16th February, 1874.

By Mr. Dymond :—

118. You are not connected with any manufacturing business?—I have some stock in the Lydster Cotton Mills on the Welland Canal. It has paid 8 per cent. dividend since I have been in it.

119. How long is that?—About three years.

120. Was that mill constructed on the costly principal you have spoken of?—I cannot give you the exact figures.

121. When was your last dividend?—One or two months ago.

122. Was the mill any special advantage over the mills at Cornwall and Hochelaga?—No, I think not. I think the mill at Hochelaga is the best situated mill in Canada.

123. There is an abundant supply of cheap labor at Hochelaga?—Yes.

124. But not at Cornwall?—There is a smaller population there.

125. Have you a large industrial population in the neighborhood of the Lydster mills at Thorold?—They have enough of labor, but it has to be brought there. The mill has been established for ten years.

By Mr. Delorme :—

126. Has that factory earned more than 8 per cent.?—Of course, I don't know whether the dividend has been paid out of capital or not; I suppose they have made that amount of dividend or they would not have paid it. The goods manufactured are the cheapest goods in Canada.

By Mr. Dymond :—

127. They can undersell in Canada American goods of the same description?—There are no American goods of the same class come here.

128. Is it because the American goods cannot compete with yours?—No, but because this is a peculiar make; it is heavy and round in the thread and peculiarly woven, such as is not woven in the States. The goods are one yard wide, and are made to suit the peculiarities of the different branches of the trade. Our sales of brown cottons are in the proportion of fifteen Canadian to one American. People want different kinds of cottons. Take 40-inch cotton of which none is made here, people want that width, and as it not made in England they buy the article manufactured in the States.

By Mr. Charlton :—

129. Are there any bleaching works in Canada?—Not yet; there will be one this year at Valleyfield.

By the Chairman :—

130. Are there any further facts you wish to state to the Committee?—If you

refer to the report of the Dominion Board of Trade meeting, you will find my views stated in regard to the woollen trade. I don't think any duty we can impose on woollens will benefit the Canadian woollen manufacturer. If with the present rate of duty our woollen manufacturers are not successful in cities not because the goods are not cheap enough and good enough, but because there are too many of them. In regard to cottons we have almost reached the point of consumption with our present population, because it must be remembered that cotton goods cannot be profitably sent from here to British Columbia. When we look at the whole population of the country, we must consider the population residing in the outside districts. The great bulk of our cottons are sold in Ontario and Quebec; very few of them go to the Lower Provinces, which very naturally are shipped from the American markets, so that we can only expect to do business in the consumptive vicinity of the mills, because if goods are sent long distances the charges become a serious item.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

131. You said that the imports for the last two years were much in excess of what the increased wealth of the country warranted?—For the first four years of Confederation the imports were, in round numbers, \$22,500,000, and for the last year \$35,000,000.

132. This you say is in excess of the increased wealth of the country?—Its capital has not increased fifty per cent. in four years.

133. What is the cause of the largely increased imports?—Anxiety to push trade to make money.

By the Chairman:—

134. Have many new wholesale houses been established in Montreal during the last four or five years?—A good many.

By Mr. Dymond:—

135. Have there been many failures in the dry goods trade?—One failure last year to the amount of one million and a quarter. That was a case of reckless importation. The firm is Davis & Co.

136. Have there not been considerable efforts put forth during the past four or five years to establish new retail houses throughout the country?—A good many have been established.

137. Are you aware of a single failure during the last three or four years in your business which has not developed reckless trading?—No.

138. So in no case have men failed who carried on trade on sound principles?—The exception will prove the rule.

TUESDAY, April 4th, 1876.

Mr. JOHN MACDONALD, M.P., called and examined:

By the Chairman:—

139. You are engaged in the importing trade?—Yes.

140. What branch are you engaged in?—All kinds of dry goods.

141. Do you find the importing trade much depressed?—Well, speaking for my own business I don't find any depression.

142. What is your impression with regard to the importing trade of the country generally, now as compared with former years?—There are causes of commercial depression in respect of which I may perhaps be allowed to speak very briefly. Apart from the failure in crops, which is always something to be dreaded as bringing with it serious consequences, I regard the most fruitful source of commercial depression that of over importation. For instance, it is quite apparent that if the consuming capacity of a village and neighbourhood is met by three or four stores, and there are seven or eight stores in the village, there must be a large amount of disturbance growing out of the excessive quantity of goods thrown upon the district, and a great amount of depreciation. Much has been said regarding slaughtering goods. Now, this leads to goods being sold at unremunerative prices in order to force sales. It leads to men selling goods upon credit in order to force them. There

are certain classes of goods which in our line of business particularly are exceedingly perishable. The lighter classes of goods a prudent man endeavours to sell before fall and winter comes; the styles change next season (and apart from everything else there is a great loss sustained in this way) and therefore he is led to sell these goods very frequently at much less than they cost him, and if he is a weak man it is not difficult to understand how he is involved in ruin. You might perhaps ask how it is that those goods are so largely thrown upon the various districts. I claim it arises, in the first place, from the cheapness of credit in Great Britain. The importer has no difficulty in obtaining credit. If he is a man of limited means he must sell his goods quickly and get paper to keep up his payments in the British market. He makes his arrangements with the banks much more readily than the manufacturer can do. I believe many deserving manufacturers languish for lack of means, while many importers have no difficulty in getting from the banks all that they require, because the banks hope to make money out of the importers not only by the ordinary deposits but also by the sale of exchange. The banks regard it in this way: "We have, in the first place, the paper of the wholesale house on which, if the worst comes to the worst, we can realize fifty cents on the dollar, and then we have the paper of the man himself and we can get another fifty cents from him; so on this account we are not likely to suffer any loss." My own impression is that many banks by the advances which they make, I think unduly and improperly, in fostering accounts of that kind are unable to give manufacturers' accounts in this country the help they deserve and are entitled to. Then comes the question of the sale of these goods. I cannot speak with authority, but I am told there are fifteen hundred travellers in the Dominion; but if we assume there are only one thousand (and here I know I am within the mark). In country places and in cities the spring retail trade opens in the month of May. These travellers are on the road in January, with full lines of samples. They go into the country towns and villages in great numbers, and they sell to a trader, from those samples, all he *ought to buy* for that season. The traveller comes back and reports to his house that he has had a successful journey, and has made large sales. If the importer would rest there and say, "All right, we have sold enough; we have had a good season's trade business," the evil would be in a large measure increased. Instead of doing that, he says, "We have had such good fortune we will duplicate our orders." He sends over to England and gets out double as much. These goods he must sell again. He sends his traveller out again to the same country town or village. He calls upon the customers of the house, and they say, "We are full; we bought all from you in the first journey that we thought we could do with," and then he has to sell to other people at a lower price, and the whole trade is demoralized. I think I have given, in as concise a shape as I can, a system that leads to an excessive amount of trouble every season in trade, and produces an amount of harm that no man not engaged in trade can have any conception of. Then again, in connection with these travellers, is the system of mercantile agencies which, to my mind, tends to bring about a state of crisis. I need not explain to you the system; you know it very well. But we will say,—here are four men in a village, perhaps. One of them is the agent of the mercantile agency, to report upon the rest. He marks himself high and, unless he is a strictly honest man, he gives the others markings vastly below what they are entitled to; or he may be a lawyer, who knows nothing at all about business, and marks his friends high, and some one with whom he has a pique or spleen correspondingly low. The result is that all houses say to their travellers, "Now, you see this man is marked very high; call upon him, and don't go near the other people." The result is, this man has crowded upon him every season ten times, twenty times the amount of goods that he is able to sell, and unless he is a man of great firmness of mind, he buys these goods, he fancies he stands very high in the credit and estimation of these people, and before he knows where he is, he is involved in ruin. I remember very well one season particularly, in looking over four, five or six accounts that we had opened on the strength of these reports, that looked to be as good as any we had on our books,

I found that every one of these men had gone by the board. The result is, although the agency does not intend it, that the men who are marked low are the safest men to deal with, however paradoxical that may appear. If they mark a man very low and unworthy of credit, the result is that no one calls on that man at all, and he has the greatest possible difficulty, perhaps, in getting the goods he wants at all. If he comes into a place, he has to come very modestly, and can only obtain a limited amount of credit; and these are the men that succeed. I venture to say that the men who are marked low, very low in country stores by these mercantile agencies, are not unfrequently the safest men to deal with. Of course there are prudent men who are marked high, and all the pressure of these travellers has no effect upon them. They buy what they want and are able to pay for it; but as a rule, the very fact that credit is not forced upon the men who are marked low, makes them the safest to deal with. One word more. There is no more fruitful cause of depression among manufacturers than the principle of what we call "dating forward." For instance, a woollen manufacturer, a manufacturer of tweeds—and I am glad Mr. Rosamond is here, because I am going to make this statement, and I do wish they would give the system over, it is the most frightful cause of trouble in the country—these manufacturers send round their spring samples in the month of January. (Say they are going to make 3,000 pieces of tweeds.) The traveller goes to a merchant—"These are our new styles; we have called upon you first; we want you to give us an order for 250 pieces." "All right." He gives the order. The goods please him and the price pleases him. The travellers go away, and have a very successful journey. They sell all that Mr. Rosamond or Mr. anyone-else ought to make that season, if the journey is successful, and they say: "We have had an extremely successful journey." Then they ought to be going on to winter goods, but they clap on and make a further lot of spring goods. Before the season is really opened at all, they go round and submit their samples. The man says: "I have not sold a yard yet, I shall not want anything for two months." The manufacturer has a large stock which he ought not to have made, and he puts the goods down five cents a yard in order to get rid of them. The result of that is, that in common fairness to the people into whose hands he has put the other goods, he has to give them a credit note for five cents; and not only loses the five cents upon the last, but the five cents upon the other lot. I hope manufacturers are gathering wisdom; but I know of no more fruitful cause of distress and trouble among them and loss to the men themselves. I have had the whole profits of my tweed business completely swept away just by over-production, and have lost in one season, thousands of dollars; while, if they had shut down, or worked on limited time, they would have had a profit on the first lot and would not have sustained a loss on the second. The great inducement in that case is, they say: "We will deliver you these goods in January and will not date them until March." The merchant gets the goods into his house, and, if a clothier, he begins to make them up and gets them ready; but I hold that the principle is unsound. They ought to put their goods into the hands of men who are in a position to pay the money when they get them. That will cure it quicker than anything else.

By the Chairman:—

143. Are you aware whether there has been any slaughtering of foreign goods in the Canadian market?—There is an immense slaughtering of foreign goods every year. If it were not so our manufacturers would have a larger field, and there would be a greater capacity in the country for using home manufactured goods. I am in a position to give you an instance. A house in Montreal was largely engaged in the woollen trade, making not exactly the same class of goods as Mr. Rosamond, but heavy beavers and Moscovs and Elysians and that class of stuff. A party in Montreal, in order to raise money, sold goods which cost him four shillings sterling. Add to that 5 per cent. advance for the cost of import, two shillings, and you have six shillings or \$1.20. Those goods were sold in the city of Toronto and all through this country at 60 cents per yard. The result was that in our own house goods bought for cash, that very same class of goods, we had to carry over. We could do nothing with them unless we were prepared to follow the same ruinous practice.

144. Not a very prosperous house that, I suppose?—Well, they failed for a million and a quarter. They compromised at 10 cents in the dollar, and had no difficulty in getting another stock for the next season to slaughter again.

By Mr. Dymond :—

145. From abroad?—From abroad.

By the Chairman :—

146. What is your opinion with regard to the capital that is invested in the importing of goods? Is it generally held in this country or in England?—I think a very large number of houses are little more than outlets for English manufactured goods.

147. That is, they are not the owners of the capital required for carrying on their business?—Well, in a large number of cases, the capital consists chiefly of credit.

148. If the credit given to these people were withheld, what effect do you suppose it would have upon the country—beneficial or injurious?—If it were withheld largely as to number and speedily as to time, it would produce the most terrible crisis that has ever been felt in Canada. As an illustration of that, I think the imports last year from Great Britain were \$60,000,000. I will guarantee that at this hour a very much larger amount than that is due in Great Britain.

149. From Canada to Great Britain?—Yes; very much larger. I consider that the imports from Great Britain are not paid once in twelve months. The imports from the United States are paid in 60 days.

By Mr. Charlton :—

150. You consider that a healthier condition of trade to the other?—That of the United States, immensely! The imports last year would be \$50,000,000 from the United States. I take it that would cover the year 1874-5. I should fancy that the amount due at any one time would not exceed one-sixth of that.

By the Chairman :—

151. That would indicate payment every two months?—Yes; even less than that, because many people pay cash for American goods. We are large buyers of American goods and we pay in ten days for everything, and I have no doubt there are other houses which do the same. There are several houses in New York that, quite irrespective of the standing or wealth of any concern, insist upon payment before the goods leave the house, or as they describe their terms C. B. D., cash before delivery; and it does not matter whether it is a trader in Ontario or A. T. Stewart in New York, quite irrespective of his wealth, that is the only condition on which they sell.

152. You consider that a much safer and healthier business?—Well, you see they discount all losses, and they are able to sell so much cheaper. Then the actual amount of imports does not give you an idea of English indebtedness, because English capitalists have mortgages upon warehouses, and, in some instances, upon plant used in manufacturing purposes, so the amount of imports really does not give you a correct idea of the amount of English indebtedness.

153. What would you consider to be the amount of English indebtedness upon the commercial transactions of Canada?—It must be regarded as a very rough statement, for which I have no data, but I would be quite prepared to believe that the indebtedness of this country to Great Britain would not be under \$75,000,000.

154. On commercial transactions?—And such money as they might have on buildings.

By Mr. Dymond :—

155. What is the nominal credit on English goods?—There the vicious system of dating forward exists again. When it is done away with I believe the trade of the country will be greatly improved. The Canadian importer goes home to the British merchant—not to the manufacturer, because the manufacturer will not do it. The manufacturer in Great Britain, like the dealer in the United States, insists upon cash or upon the representative of value in Great Britain. He reasons thus: "I cannot go 3,000 miles across the Atlantic; I have to pay my men every week, and

you must either pay me cash or give me the acceptance of some house here that I can arrange with." Therefore, the Canadian importer cannot do it with the English manufacturer, but either for cash or approved short credit. But he goes to the English merchant, and says to him: "I have to sell these goods at a fixed advance of 65, 67½ or 70 on the sterling, and I have to give four, five or six months from the 1st day of March, and I am buying this from you in December." The English merchant says: "All right, I will date these goods for you in the month of March;" and, although he gets them in December, he gets them dated in March, or April, or May as the case may be. If he presses very hard, he says: "Very well, I cannot get them off very much before April, or get them out of my house fully before another month;" and I believe there are hundreds of thousands that are sold in Great Britain in December that are dated in April and even May.

156. At what date is the draft?—Four months from then, so it is practically a seven, eight or nine months' credit, and then it is renewed for a half, a third or a fourth, for three, four, five or even six months after that. So it is virtually a twelve months' credit.

By Mr. Charlton:—

157. What interest is charged on the average?—The interest might average from 5 to 6 per cent. But the merchant brings the goods out, and the most humiliating part of the whole business is this, that the merchant throws down his invoice, exposes the transactions of his whole business in order to get trade, tells his customer: "There is the house they came from; I will sell them to you for 65 advance on the sterling," which, if honest, is a gross profit of 8½ per cent. If the man pays cash, he gets off 4, and, if he presses very hard, 5 per cent. That leaves a man a net profit of about 3½ per cent. I hold, if the thing is honest the business is ruinous, that the failure of every man engaged in it is a question of time, and if it is not dishonest it is immoral.

By the Chairman:—

158. Have you any idea of the actual amount of Canadian capital invested in the import trade of the Dominion?—That must be very difficult to tell, but it must be very large. There are a number of men who have been engaged in business for a number of years, and whose credit is beyond all question and whose means are very large. I should think there are some men engaged in business who do not turn over their capital twice a year, but of course these are the exceptions. The great mass of the importing trade, as I have stated before, I regard as mere outlets for British manufacturers.

159. Do you regard that capital, looking at the commerce, the shipping that is employed, the mariners that are employed, the number of persons employed in wholesale establishments, as usefully employed as if invested in manufacturing industry?—From the fact that they have acquired the capital that they have, affords proof that they have been successful men, and in many instances have perhaps reached the time of life when the employment of their means in the business they understand affords them not only the best results but the best guarantees for success.

160. If the goods purchased by them and brought into the country are purchased at a cheaper rate than they are produced here, do you not think their capital contributes more to the wealth of the country than if it were invested in manufacturing similar goods in the country?—Well, that would be a very nice distinction. It is certainly in their hands a source of wealth to the country, because they are not the men that act imprudently, and if our manufacturers had only such men to deal with their own success would be a matter of much greater certainty, because they as a rule do not ever import, they do not sell recklessly, and they would rather contribute to the prosperity of the manufacturer than to disturb his business.

161. You say the American trade is mostly cash?—Or very short credit.

162. Can goods very well be slaughtered under that system?—I do not think it. In our business, I do not think, in dry goods, there is any slaughtering of American goods.

By Mr. Charlton :—

163. The slaughtering then would be in British goods, if at all?—Yes.

By Mr. Dymond :—

164. In dry goods, that is?—Yes, of course. I have my opinion about the others. What is found to exist among one class of capitalists will exist among the others.

165. Does that system of third credits apply to other trades. I think so. I can hardly think that men will continue systematically for years to slaughter goods in any branch.

166. Hardware, musical instruments, furniture?—I think same remarks apply. There may be exceptional cases and exceptional seasons. I speak of the rule.

167. When you import goods in your trade at $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duty, what do you add as representing the incidental charges?—Well, these vary very much. For instance, there are some exceptional seasons when freights are very low. I have known freights to vary 35 shillings sterling on a maximum of 45 shillings. That is a wonderful difference. In other words, we have brought out goods for which we have paid 45 shillings, and at other times only ten shillings.

168. I should think there might be a fair idea formed as to the charges against the foreign importer, arising from duty and incidentals, such as freight, insurance, rates of exchange, and so forth?—The rule laid down by the trade, taking one season with the other, heavy with light goods, would be about 50 per cent. advance. The pound sterling would cost £1 10s currency, or \$6. You see there is about 25 per cent. of that for exchange.

169. Then in fact that is the protection which the manufacturer enjoys as against the foreign importer?—The only protection I understand he enjoys is $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., because the other is really all consumed. The simple question of exchange is really no protection to him, because it is merely putting the pound sterling into the currency of the country. It does not give him any protection.

170. But these incidental charges?—That is a matter which requires a little thought. He may possibly get the freight and insurance. I presume he gets the benefit of the freight and the insurance and against these two items he has to put the disadvantage of the cheap labour of Great Britain and other advantages enjoyed by the British manufacturer. I think it would be scarcely fair to rank him as having any more than $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. I do not know that he has that.

By the Chairman :—

171. The only way to arrive at it would be to estimate the cost of producing, the cost of bringing it here, and then the cost of producing it here, and compare the prices of both?—With the woollen manufacturers, for example, the article which they produce at home for the same price is a much inferior article to that produced here. They have machinery for working in all kinds of shoddy and making a good appearance, but it is not nearly as good or merchantable as the Canadian article. I would scarcely like to close without making one remark which I think due to the cotton manufacturers. To my mind it is a very suggestive thing that our cotton manufacturers have, by virtue of producing a better material, driven out entirely the grey cotton from Great Britain. There is not a yard imported now of grey cotton from Great Britain excepting very very narrow widths which are not made here yet, and not only so, but the demand among our people is for Canadian cottons in preference to the cottons of the United States. I think it is a wonderful triumph for Canadian manufacturing ability. We have driven them completely out and established a reputation. I am told that they have done it at the risk of their lives. They were determined to accomplish it, and they are really manufacturing these goods at a loss, and my policy would have been to give these men an additional $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. simply to save them. It is always in the right direction. I do not believe in the policy of excluding American products, and would not like to put ourselves exclusively in the hands of any manufacturer of woollen or cotton, but if they can establish that they are producing at a loss, I think they are entitled to some protection.

172. Are you aware that it has been claimed that some of the difficulties of which cotton manufacturers have had to complain have arisen from the unsuitable location of some of the mills as to labour and other advantages and that a Company has been formed and large mills about to be erected for the manufacture of cotton goods, and that the Company hopes by avoiding the errors into which other concerns have fallen in these respects, to make money under the existing tariff?—I do not think any Government is bound to take into consideration the mistakes that manufacturers make, and if manufacturers, with their eyes open, under the present tariff, can go in and make money at more advantageous points, I would not entertain the application from other people for any increase, who, with a little foresight, might have located themselves as advantageously.

COALS.

SATURDAY, April 1st, 1876.

Mr. JOHN RUTHERFORD, Mining Engineer, and General Manager of the General Mining Association of London, England, called and examined :

By Mr. Carmichael :—

1. What is your present position in connection with coal?—At present I am the General Manager to the General Mining Association of London.

2. What coal interests has that Association in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton?—They hold the largest extent of coal in the Province; operations are carried on in Cape Breton; we have two very extensive mines there, and coal areas situated in other localities.

3. Until recently they owned a larger extent of coal area?—Yes, we also owned the Albion mines at Pictou, but we sold those two years ago. An English Company now hold them.

4. You were employed for the Nova Scotia Government?—I was employed for six years as Inspector of Mines, and during that time had acquaintance with the whole of the mines of the Province.

5. Your name is signed to this circular in connection with Mr. Hoyt?—Yes.

6. You state in this circular that at the present time there are thirty coal mines opened in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, the amount of capital invested in which cannot be taken at less than twelve million dollars?—Yes.

7. Where are those different coal mines situated?—There are five in Pictou district, three in Cumberland, and the remainder in Cape Breton.

8. What position as to value and importance do they occupy, as at present worked in the respective districts?—Do you mean their capacity?

9. Yes, their capacity and the capital employed. In the different localities in which mines are at present worked, which are the most important coal fields?—I consider the Cape Breton mines the most important in those respects. There are several coal mines there, all of which are very extensive.

10. The Cape Breton coal district is the most extensive. The coal area is not so compact there as in the Pictou district?—Oh! yes; the mines are all in one locality, the same as at Pictou.

11. You consider, according to this circular, that the working population is something over four thousand, that is the operatives?—Yes.

By Mr. Dymond :—

12. Persons employed in mining, or the actual population?—Actually engaged in mining.

13. In the whole Province?—In the whole Province.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

14. What is about the aggregate amount of wages paid to operatives?—\$120,000 a month was the rate we were paying in 1873 for all the mines.

15. The quantity of coal and peat in that year was 1,051,467 tons?—Yes, for the whole districts.

16. And what has been the position of the trade as to outposts since that time? You state here, "The outpost of coal in the same year was 1,051,467 tons, which has fallen off in the year 1875 to 781,165 tons?"—I may state that the trade was a growing one, having the Reciprocity Treaty. Generally speaking our connection proper was with the United States; in fact that country seems to have been looked to as the principal market. Leaving out prior years, in 1865, which was approaching the time the change was made, the total sales from all the mines had reached 635,586 tons. Of that quantity the United States took 461,194 tons, or about 73 per cent. of the entire sales from all the Province. In March of 1866 the treaty was abrogated and a duty was imposed by the American Government of \$1.25 per ton on coal sent to the States. The consequence was that the sales—our connection still being almost altogether with the United States—fell during the course of the next three years to 453,624 tons. That is the amount of coal sold. I am not speaking of the amount raised now, because a great quantity of the coal raised is required for colliery purposes, and I am not dealing with that at all. We sold 453,624 tons in 1868, of which the United States took 228,132, or 50 per cent. only of the entire sales. The duty was further reduced in August, 1872, to 75 cents per ton; and although in the meantime the sales had again risen to 785,914 tons, the United States took only in that year 154,092 tons, or about 20 per cent. 1873, as I daresay you all know, was a very exceptional year. The price of coal went up in England to an enormous extent; and that influenced the coal trade of the whole world almost. Strenuous efforts were made to meet the demand; and in consequence we were able to make in Nova Scotia the largest sales ever made, amounting to 881,106 tons. Of that quantity the United States took 264,760 tons, or only 30 per cent. of the entire sales. In 1874 our sales fell off again to 749,127 tons, and the United States took only 128,335 tons, or about 18 per cent. of the entire sales. Last year the total sales were 706,795 tons, of which only 89,746 went to the United States, or 12½ per cent.

By Mr. Platt :—

17. Where did that large quantity go to that year after supplying the United States?—That was sold in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, and a portion, but not much, to the West Indies and South America. When we felt that our trade with the United States was being affected by the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, we looked round for other markets; and naturally turned our attention to a connection we considered we ought to have—a connection with the Dominion. I cannot give you the proportion of coal sent to Quebec prior to 1872, because our returns at that time did not distinguish between the different Provinces; our sales we reported as to the adjoining colonies. I can therefore only state that in 1871 the entire sales to the Provinces were only 168,577 tons, that includes Quebec, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick; it does not give Quebec separate. That quantity is about 28 per cent. of our entire sales in that year. In 1873 our trade in the direction of Quebec had increased so that we sent 187,059 tons to that Province that year.

By Mr. Workman :—

18. Does that include Montreal?—Yes.

19. You do not know the proportion of that which came to Montreal. Much the larger proportion. I cannot give the exact figures. In 1874 the sales were in about the same ratio, 21 per cent. I will now show you the contra side of the account—that is, the trade from the United States to Canada. The years in the statement I have given you were calendar years; those in the statement I am now going to give you are fiscal years ending 30th June. The difference will not be material. In the year ending 30th June, 1871, the United States sent to Canada 216,892 tons. In 1873 the quantity was 428,455 tons, of which 165,290 tons were bituminous or soft coal, the other was hard coal or anthracite. In 1873-74—I have not 1871-72—they sent 671,132 tons. The proportion of that which was soft coal was 258,372 tons. The general result of these figures is, that whilst the sales from Nova

Scotia to the United States have fallen since 1868, from 50 to 12½ per cent. of the gross sales, the sale of American coal in Canada has increased in three years 300 per cent. These figures also, I think, go to show that not only were we losing our trade in the States in consequence of this prohibitory duty, but also that after we began to cultivate trade with Quebec Province, they came against us there and are reducing our sales in that direction too.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

20. Where is the capital invested in the coal mines of Nova Scotia principally obtained from?—I think it is principally foreign capital. Many of the companies in Cape Breton are American; and the company I represent is an English company. It is the largest mining company in Nova Scotia.

21. I think you stated that our natural market was the United States?—Yes.

22. The coal of Cape Breton and Nova Scotia are different descriptions of coal?—Yes. I am glad you spoke of that. I fear from what I have seen that there is considerable misapprehension as to the character of the Nova Scotia coal in general. I was very sorry to see that some remarks were made prejudicial to us with regard to that coal. We have in Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, I think, nearly all the varieties of coal required for general purposes, with the exception of anthracite; there is no anthracite. We have steam coal, gas coal, and coal for domestic use, in each of which classes I can confidently state, from my own knowledge of the trade, which is the result of an experience of thirty years in England and here, that I think they are equal to any I have seen for those purposes. The coal of the Pictou district is a hard, strong, what might be called a coarse coal; but it possesses, I think, to an extent which I never saw in any other coal, a freedom from sulphur which is of the utmost importance for steam purposes, and, I may add, for stove use. It is principally sold for steam purposes and for stove use. It is also used by iron manufacturers in their heating furnaces; and from the Albion Mines there has always been sent a proportion of their coal to the United States, to the Boston Gas Company for making gas. It is not what may be truly called a gas coal. It does not yield a very large amount of gas, but it possesses two very important elements in the production of gas.—it has a very high illuminating power, and yields a good coke.

By Mr. Platt:—

23. And gives a better gas?—Yes; from the Pictou mines there were over 100,000 tons of coal sent to the United States at one period. In 1866 there were 119,000 tons sent there from those mines; last year there were not 10,000 tons sent. The Albion mine is perhaps the only one in that district from which coal is being sent for gas purposes apart from coal for general use. In Cumberland, in the Spring Hill District, where there is perhaps one of the finest series of beds of coal I know, there are different varieties of coal. Only one of the seams is being operated upon, and the coal taken from it is being sold for steam purposes and house use, for both of which it has obtained, deservedly, I believe, a high reputation. It is not the hard coal, which is usually indicative of steam coal; but it possesses a high heating power and a freedom from sulphur. That is pretty much the character of the coals in Nova Scotia proper. In Cape Breton the seams are entirely different in character; and with one exception, and a very important one, they are nearly all gas coals. That is, they are all of a character of coal which yields a very large quantity of gas, and is satisfactory, in other respects, to the managers of gas works. The only exception in that district is our own mine, the Sidney mine. This mine is one of the oldest in Nova Scotia. It and the Albion mine were the first opened up of the mines in the country, and have been in operation some forty or fifty years. Our Sidney coal is sold almost entirely for open grate house use, and coming as I do from the chief district in England, and knowing intimately all the various classes of coal there, I have seen no coal which comes so near to the Newcastle coal as the old Sidney coal. I think it would be very generally admitted by all the coal owners that our coal is worth fifty cents more than theirs for domestic purposes.

By Mr. Dymond:—

24. For domestic purposes; but I suppose you would say that on the whole this

coal is inferior to the Newcastle coal?—No; old Sidney I consider nearly equal to Newcastle coal. It is also used, but not very largely as a steam coal. There is a little prejudice against it as a steam coal which has arisen almost entirely, I believe, from a want of knowledge of the treatment of it; it requires a little different treatment from that of ordinary steam coal. For years, however, the Cunard Company have used Sidney coal in preference to any other for their Bermuda line. It is also being taken by Her Majesty's steamers and casual steamers, and is always satisfactory.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

25. The coal fields of Cumberland have only been developed to a limited extent?—

Yes.

26. So the two fields of Cape Breton and Nova Scotia have different characteristics?—Yes.

27. During the Reciprocity Treaty what were the comparative sales of the two districts?—The extension of the Pictou district has been chiefly since the abrogation of the treaty. Before that, almost the only mines in operation were the Sidney, the Albion and the Acadia at Pictou.

28. Is it not the case that during that period the large market for Pictou coal was in the United States; and that the large market for Sidney coal was in our market?—That is the case, but there were also in operation at that time the Gowrie, the Glace Bay and the Block House mines.

29. The same state of things exists, to an extent, still; the market for the Sidney mine is the local market?—It is confined almost entirely to Nova Scotia and adjoining Provinces.

30. One large market for coal at present is up the St. Lawrence?—Yes.

31. How do the different qualities of coal from the different localities (the Pictou and the Cape Breton coals) stand in the St. Lawrence market?—I believe the Pictou coal has the preference, because they require the coal for steam purposes and stove use.

32. What as to the liability to spontaneous combustion?—There is some difference in that respect in favour of the Pictou field. I am not aware of any fire having taken place from spontaneous combustion, however.

33. But you think that for a long voyage the Pictou would be superior to the Cape Breton coal?—No. I have said already that the coals of Nova Scotia are all similar to the English coal which is sent on long voyages from England, and in which there is very little spontaneous combustion. The coals from the other mines in Cape Breton, outside of the Sidney, are nearly all good gas coals.

34. Where do they now find markets for this coal principally?—Wherever they can get them. They send their coal to the Provinces, to Canada, to Newfoundland and to New Brunswick; and are trying to introduce it as a house coal. The St. Lawrence is the principal market for the Pictou coal; and they still send a little to the United States—some ten thousand tons from one mine last year, as I have said.

By the Chairman:—

35. You say there are twelve millions of dollars of capital invested in the Nova Scotia coal mines; has this sum been long invested in those mines?—I think the greater portion of it has been spent during the last ten years. I have been out in this country ten years, and most of the mines have been developed during that time.

36. Since the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty?—They were begun before that, some few of them.

37. In 1855 there were sold 635,000 tons from the Nova Scotia mines; how much capital was invested at that time?—I think I might say more than two-thirds of what is now invested.

38. What part of the United States was the coal sent to at that time?—Principally to Massachusetts and New York. We sent to Boston and the adjoining towns and to New York.

39. Where is their coal now sold, which is sent to the United States?—In the same localities.

40. For what purposes does it go?—For gas purposes. Last year some thirty or forty thousand tons may have gone to the United States from Cape Breton. It is nearly altogether sent for gas purposes; but part of what is sent from Pictou district is for steam purposes.

41. Where do those places in the United States which formerly took Nova Scotia coal now get their supply?—From Pennsylvania; I think that is the nearest.

42. Do you know what the freight would be from the coal mines of Pennsylvania to Boston?—No; I cannot give you that; I can merely tell you that they sell the coal at a lower rate than we can.

43. What freights would they pay now from Pictou to Boston, Springfield, &c.?—It has varied from \$2.50 to \$2.75. It is about the same to take the coal up the St. Lawrence.

44. Would it not cost more to send from the Pennsylvania coal mines to Boston, Springfield and Portland?—The way our trade has been done with the United States is this: we sell at a price at the pit's mouth. It is not until the last year or two that we undertook to deliver coal at all. A shipping agent generally has got our coal, and quoted it to the gas companies. Many of the gas companies being inland they cannot undertake to obtain shipping, so they employ these brokers and they get as low rates of freight as they can. The competition during the last few years, however, has led some parties to attempt delivery.

45. Do you know what the charges are per mile in the United States?—I do not.

46. Do you know from what mines in the United States the coal that comes in competition with yours is obtained?—I do not know the particular mines; there is such a variety. It is from Westmoreland and Cumberland counties principally.

47. Westmoreland and Cumberland counties, in Pennsylvania?—Yes; these are the two counties from which the coal is drawn that comes into competition with us.

48. The difference in freight necessarily would be much more than seventy-five cents per ton; would it not?—That I cannot say. The American railway companies undertake to carry at very low rates, but I could not tell you what the rates are in any case, because I have only to deal with the price at which they put their coal on the market.

49. With regard to the American market, how much nearer are your mines to the New England market than the coal fields of Pennsylvania that come into competition with yours?—I think we are in some cases nearer.

By Mr. Dymond:—

50. Where are those coal fields; in Pennsylvania?—Yes.

51. Are they beyond the Alleghany Mountains?—I think they are.

52. Can you give an approximate idea of the distance from Boston?—No; I have not the figures to enable me to do that.

By Mr. Charlton:—

53. Do you know what proportion of your coal is shipped from Boston to the interior?—It is not all used in Boston; more than half of our sales go from Boston.

54. All that goes into the interior goes in competition with the Pennsylvania mines?—Yes.

By the Chairman:—

55. The cost of carriage of Pennsylvania coal to the New England market would be more than 75 cents per ton in excess of that of Nova Scotia?—I could not say that.

By Mr. Charlton:—

56. Do you know whether any shipments are made from the new coal mines of Norfolk, Virginia, to New England by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway?—I do not.

57. What is the area of the coal district of Nova Scotia?—That can scarcely be said to have been ascertained yet, but roughly speaking, I should say that in Cape Breton there would be between 200 or 300 square miles; in Cumberland county very much the same; and in Pictou not exceeding 60 or 70 square miles. There is a great deal to be done yet,—there have not been any explorations sufficient to ascertain the extent of the coal field. I am confining my statement now to the land propor-

tion. In Cape Breton the seams all dip seaward and coal is being worked under the sea. We at the Sidney mines are working coal under the sea.

58. What is the thickness of the seam?—Six feet.

59. Have you ascertained whether there are coal measures below the ore you are now working?—There are several beds of coal.

60. All workable seams?—Yes.

By Mr. Dymond:—

61. At what depth?—600 feet.

62. By shaft?—Yes; there appears to be every reason to suppose that we shall be able to work extensively under the sea, and the extent of the coal field on that account cannot be exactly given.

By Mr. Charlton:—

63. Do you possess any seams which are not sufficiently thick to pay for working?—Some seams are not more than two feet thick, though in England we would not call that an unworkable seam by any means.

64. Your position is a highly advantageous one for cheap shipment, I presume?—Yes; we are very well situated in that respect.

65. What distance is it from the mouth of your pit to the wharf?—There is a short railway of about three miles to the wharf.

66. An inclined plane?—No; locomotives are used.

By the Chairman:—

67. What particular mine do you refer to?—To the Sydney mines; but at our other mines in Cape Breton we have about one mile of railway.

68. Suppose all your mines were worked to their utmost capacity, what would be their annual yield?—At the present time they could raise 1,500,000 tons.

69. How many additional hands would you require to employ?—Perhaps 700 or 800 men more than we have at present.

70. You regard the coal trade as depressed at the present time?—The evidence of it is that there are not more than one-half of the mines in operation.

71. What would you regard as necessary to remove your depression and to put the business in a prosperous condition?—We look to an extension of our trade in this direction principally. There appears to be no chance in the States so long as the present duty is continued, or at all events the prospects are not flattering or promising, and therefore we turn our attention for a good deal of our trade in this direction.

By Mr. Dymond:—

72. In Quebec and Ontario?—Yes.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

73. What is the cause of the depression in the coal trade?—I attribute it in this way. The present depression in trade generally was the first cause, but the effect of that has been owing to our close connection with the United States; that the depression of trade in the States has made the competition greater between the American coal owners for our trade, and they put their coal at a lower rate than we could do, and have also the advantage of seventy-five cents per ton duty in their favor.

By Mr. Dymond:—

74. Where?—Their own coal is being sold at 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1 less than it was two years ago.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

75. Is the coal trade of England depressed?—Yes; very seriously.

76. And also that of the United States?—That certainly must be falling too to some extent.

77. Do you attribute the depression which prevails in your coal trade solely to your exclusion from the American market, or to the prevalence of a general depression in trade?—I do. Owing to the lessened demand for coal in the States, and their production continuing (I don't throw out the same rate, but it is continuing to that extent that the coal owners compete severely with each other) they have taken the

American market from us, and where we are endeavouring to extend our trade, they are taking their coal there, and the Americans will this year come as far down as Montreal.

78. It has affected the trade, but it does not account for the whole depression?—We have had to close some of our mines.

79. The depression in the coal trade of the world is general?—Yes.

By Mr. Charlton :—

80. In speaking of the Cumberland coal district, do you refer to the one in Pennsylvania or in Maryland?—In Maryland.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

81. You say the coal trade of England is much depressed?—Yes.

82. That is not dependent on American duties?—Certainly not.

83. The coal trade of the United States is also depressed?—It is.

84. Our coal trade is depressed, but the depression is not caused solely by the want of the American trade?—It is aggravated thereby; we have suffered more especially from our connection with the States.

85. The abrogation of the American duty, or legislation, might tend to decrease the depression, but not to entirely remove it?—I believe if the seventy-five cents per ton duty were removed it would very materially help us.

86. What is the price at which coal is sold in the Nova Scotia or Cape Breton coal fields?—At various rates; from \$1.75 up to \$2.25 per ton.

87. There are unremunerative rates?—Yes.

88. What rate, then, would be required to make it remunerative?—In some mines the present price would be unremunerative; but it would not be so at all of them; it would be unremunerative with a small trade.

By the Chairman :—

89. You say some of the mines have been closed on account of the depression, how long have they been closed?—Nearly the whole of last year.

90. Where did they formerly find a market?—In the States and in Montreal.

91. There never has been, I believe, any trade between the Nova Scotia mines and Ontario?—Not to amount to anything; a few cargoes may have been sent up.

92. So the depression is not on account of the Ontario trade?—No.

93. Is there less Nova Scotia coal shipped to Montreal than formerly?—Yes; it has been rather less this last year.

94. Has there been much falling off?—Not a very great deal.

95. Cannot you state the quantity shipped to Montreal?—In 1873 187,000 tons were sent to Quebec Province.

96. What in 1874?—I am unable to give you that at present. The Commissioner of Mines' report was not out when I left Halifax, but a copy will be sent to me.

97. Do you think it is less than that for 1873?—Yes; the proportion of coal sent from our entire mines to Montreal was pretty much the same in 1874 as in 1873.

98. Do you think the reduction was such as to affect the trade seriously; would you trace to that fact the depression in the Nova Scotia coal trade?—I would not attribute very much to that.

99. Then, it must be attributed to some other course than the declension in the St. Lawrence coal trade?—We might have tried to extend our trade in this direction but we could not on account of the price of American coal.

100. What duty do you think would be necessary in order to give you the control of the Ontario market?—If you open that question I may say I don't feel disposed to advocate that any duty be levied; but I may be permitted to state my own ideas of the matter. We are naturally anxious to cultivate a trade with Ontario and want to get our coal into it. If we could have it introduced it would take in the market and give satisfaction, and in the course of a very short time would be preferred to American coal (I am quite satisfied on that point), with the exception of anthracite, though we have a coal which could be used for nearly all the purposes for which anthracite is used, and would be taken as a substitute for anthracite. I presume it would almost be a *sine qua non* that the consumers would not have to pay any more for Nova

Scotian than for American coal; but if they could get Nova Scotia coal at the same rate they would be able to give it a fair trial, and perhaps the results would follow which I anticipate. Now, so far as I have learned, I don't think there is a very large margin between the cost of Nova Scotia coal and American coal delivered at Toronto, if, as I understand, the price of American coal be \$5.50 or \$6 per ton in December.

By Mr. Dymond:—

100A. It would be \$4.55 paid by the wholesale dealer?—We could not place Nova Scotia coal at that price. But I think, even under existing circumstances, having the coal to re-ship to send by canal, I don't think the difference would be very expensive; and the idea I have about it is, that if the Government would allow a bounty on every ton of coal sent beyond, say Montreal, to the extent of the difference between what Nova Scotia coal and American coal could be sent to the consumers, the consumers would not have to pay any more for the coal, and the bounty would not amount to a very large sum. That would enable us to send Nova Scotia coal into the market.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

101. What bounty do you propose?—It would have to be regulated in this way: there would have to be a price fixed for coal per ton to the producers, which could be arranged between a deputation of coal miners and the Government.

102. What is the present price of coal in Pictou?—I should suppose we can put Nova Scotia coal down in Montreal at \$4.50 per ton, and you might call it \$1.50 or \$1.75 more to get it to Toronto.

103. We want to know first the present price of coal at the pit?—From \$1.75 to \$2.25 per ton.

104. About what is the price of Pictou coal?—I think \$2.10 per ton at the present time.

105. These are prices in a depressed condition of the trade; if the miners had a sale for as much as they could produce at those prices, would it pay?—They would be very well satisfied if they could sell all they could produce at those prices.

106. Then it is the want of sales that has caused the depression, not so much the prices?—Yes.

107. Commencing the calculation on that basis, now let us get the coal to Toronto?—It might be taken on that basis to illustrate the point.

108. The freight from the mines to Montreal would be \$2.25?—Yes.

109. How much from Montreal to Toronto?—\$1.50.

110. Do you include in that anything for transhipment, insurance or wharfage?—A little would have to be added on that account.

111. Then those amounts added to the cost of the coal would make \$5.85 per ton to Toronto?—Call it \$6 at Toronto.

By Mr. Dymond:—

112. Then, practically, we would have to pay \$1.50 additional per ton for the privilege of using Nova Scotia coal?—If you are getting your coal at \$4.50. Supposing it is \$1.50, is it worth while or not to try and cultivate a trade with Nova Scotia. I want to come to this point: the present arrangements as to transport are to a considerable extent adverse to us, that is, the reshipment and sending the coal up the canals; but if the canals are deepened, as I understand is being done, so that they will admit larger vessels, I have no doubt a class of steamers could be (and would be) put into the trade to bring coal direct from the place of shipment to the port of destination. These steamers generally would have, I may say in our experience always have, return freights either in flour or in grain. I will tell you what I mean. Taking the trade of Pictou the steamers generally have had flour from Montreal or Quebec—they have pretty generally had return freight. I think so far as grain is concerned, if the steamers could not get flour they might bring to Pictou during the summer grain which could be stored and during the winter sent to Halifax and shipped all the winter through.

By Mr. Charlton:—

113. Suppose the owner of grain did not want to send it to market for seven or

eight months?—It could be stored at Pictou. I only state that as an idea. The grain dealer would know whether it would suit him or not, but that system would enable us to carry coal up at much lower rates of freight.

By the Chairman :—

114. If you had control of the Ontario market, how many tons would you send into Ontario?—I could not tell the total demand. We might take the American figures of what they do.

By Mr. Dymond :—

115. You say you have a description of coal that could compete with anthracite?—That is Pictou hard coal. I don't wish it to be understood that it is an anthracite coal; it is, however, a hard and strong coal.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

116. According to your calculation, you would require a bounty of \$1.50 per ton?—I don't wish that to be taken as the lowest figure. I have yet to learn the price of coal in the western ports.

117. What would you do about duty?—I would also like a duty of 75 cents per ton imposed on American coal, because there is much of the Nova Scotia coal which could replace American coal, and on that account American coal might be almost considered a luxury. If they can get Nova Scotia coal to suit well their purposes, they should pay a little more for American coal, and the amount thus derived would go to pay the bounty.

118. Do you mean to discriminate against United States coal by putting on a duty of 75 cents per ton on coal imported?—If it is not fair that Ontario consumers should pay one cent more for Nova Scotia than for American coal, it would be unfair for the consumer in Montreal or Quebec to pay one cent more for their coal.

By Mr. Dymond :—

119. How do you reduce the price to them by putting a duty on American coal?—I don't reduce the price.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

120. You ask us to legislate so as to impose a duty of 75 cents per ton on American coal?—I ask for a bounty on Nova Scotia coal, so that the consumers may not have to pay more for it than they have to pay for American coal.

By the Chairman :—

121. So that the whole of Ontario, west of Toronto, where the manufacturers are, would have to pay 75 cents per ton on their coal imported from the American side?—Yes, if they took American coal.

MONDAY, April 3rd, 1876.

Mr. JOHN RUTHERFORD re-called.

By the Chairman :—

122. You stated yesterday the aggregate amount of capital invested in the Nova Scotia mines; can you give us a detailed statement of each particular mine?—I do not know whether I have a memorandum of each mine with me or not. I will look among my papers, and if I have, I can let you have it.

123. The natural facilities for mining at some places are greater than others, are they not?—They are.

124. Which mining location furnishes the greatest natural facilities?—I think in Cape Breton, at the Block House and Glace Bay. The coal there is put directly out of the mines into the ship. They have no railway carriage and that is a great advantage. Others have slopes from the openings to the sea, and they have more or less railway carriage.

125. Are these mines above or below the sea level?—Above the sea level. The seams in the Cape Breton district lie at an angle towards the sea, varying from five to forty degrees, and the openings are generally on the crop of the seams. In other cases they have got so far from the crop that it becomes necessary and cheaper to sink a shaft. We do that at the Sydney mines. They discovered the advantages of sinking shafts during the last four or five years. We have been extending our oper-

ations by sinking it to a still greater depth. The seam goes under the sea, but until it comes to the sea, it is above the sea level.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

126. It is the general character of the coal in that quarter, to dip under the sea, is it not?—Yes.

By Mr. Dymond.

127. I see that the quantity you exported in 1874 considerably exceeds the quantity sold in 1865?—Yes, sir.

128. How do the prices compare between the two periods?—We got better prices in 1865.

129. What were your prices then?—\$2.50 we used to get. That is for satin coal at the port of shipment.

By Mr. Delorme :—

130. Is that bituminous?—Yes.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

131. The mines in 1865 were almost monopolized and taken into the hands of the General Mining Association?—Almost so.

132. Were there any mines in the Pictou fields?—They were just commencing.

By Mr. Dymond :—

133. What do you regard as the average price at the present time?—About \$4 I think.

134. Is that the Sydney mine you are taking?—I am taking the average general price.

135. In Cape Breton or Nova Scotia?—All through.

136. Is there any difference between the average of the two?—Not a great deal. Pictou prices, generally speaking, are higher. There is less difference there than there is in Cape Breton. The price of coal in the Pictou district is more nearly alike than the prices in Cape Breton.

137. What is the cause of their goods varying there?—Partly on account of the facilities in working. The prices vary there from \$1.60 per ton to \$1.75.

138. Is it not a fact the competition between the mines has increased during the ten years under review?—Undoubtedly.

139. Does that account for your prices being reduced?—To some extent; and the competition with the United States, of course, has the same tendency.

140. And what are the rates of wages now as compared with 1865?—They are now down to what they were at that time about.

141. I think you stated that the capital had been increased by something like ,000,000 during that time?—Yes.

142. What do you consider is the reason of increased capital being put in the face of a limited market?—I think the increase is almost confined chiefly to one company.

143. What Company?—The Cape Breton Company.

144. Not the one you represent?—No. The trade of 1873 influenced it considerably when there was a very brisk business generally. They opened out two or three mines in consequence of that.

145. Then having regard to the present price, and to the limited sale, there has been an over-production during the last two or three years?—During the last two years there has been.

146. There has been a brisk competition since 1865 in the trade?—Yes.

147. And the consequence of that has been, having regard to the limited market, an over-production?—Yes.

148. And diminished prices?—And diminished prices too.

149. So if you are not making as good a profit now as in 1865, it arises from a competition among yourselves?—Partly from that.

150. That is the cause you have assigned?—I do not consider it the sole cause. Competition with the United States has deprived us of the American market.

151. But you are selling more coal?—We have had to seek other markets, and other parties competing with us has helped to keep prices down.

152. Where have you competitors in other markets except in the States. Where does American coal compete with you?—Here in Canada. In the Province of Quebec.

153. But you were sending next to no coal to Quebec in 1865?—We were not sending much at that time.

154. What you have sold here has been altogether over and above your market here in 1865?—Yes; we have increased our trade here very considerably.

155. And you have done that in the face of the American competition?—We have done that in the face of competition to a certain extent.

156. Is the American trade all that you have to complain of in the Province of Quebec and that part of Canada?—Of course we have English coal coming in against us too.

157. This is brought across at a mere nominal freight?—Yes.

158. And was it not brought here at almost a nominal freight in 1865?—I believe very little alteration in that particular.

159. And then in spite of the English competition, and whatever there may have been of American competition, you have extended the market in Quebec considerably since 1865?—Yes, we have.

160. Do you know at what price English coal competing with yours can be delivered at Quebec?—At Montreal I think it was \$4.50, and I think it was the same price at Quebec.

161. That is the price at which you could also afford to deliver it?—That is the price at which we have been delivering it at, but it is a losing trade at that price.

162. Then the effect of our putting a duty on English coal would be to give you an enhanced price?—I do not ask for a duty on English coal.

163. But would it not give you an enhanced price?—Of course it would give us an enhanced price.

164. But you do not wish for a duty upon English coal?—No; that ought to be arranged on the terms I stated.

By Mr. Platt:—

165. Is not English coal brought out as ballast?—Yes.

166. At a mere nominal figure?—Yes.

By Mr. Dymond:—

167. Is it not a fact that in the Province of Quebec English coal is your principal competition?—Yes; we have not of late years had severe competition, but the Americans are now going to compete with us. Mr. Potter said in London last year that he could get American coal in Montreal at a less price than he was getting it from Nova Scotia.

168. Taking the state of the trade at the present time, what you want us to do is to put a duty of 75 cents on the coal that comes least in competition with you, and no duty on coal that comes mainly in competition with you?—No; I think you misunderstand me.

169. The American coal comes less in competition with you than the English?—Yes.

170. And you desire a duty of 75 cents on American coal?—Yes.

171. And you do not want us to put a duty on English coal?—The duty on the American coal would affect us more in other localities.

172. But we are speaking of the Province of Quebec. You propose a different policy for the other Provinces?—I do not see how it differs in policy.

173. You propose to put a duty on the American coal which comes least in competition with you in Quebec, and no duty on English coal, which comes most in competition with you?—Yes.

174. How do you expect to gain by that process?—Because I want to get into the market west of Montreal.

175. We are speaking simply of Quebec. I think we have arrived at this. Apart from any question of bonus you can lay down your coal at ordinary paying rates under ordinary circumstances as far West as Montreal?—Yes.

176. Therefore we can regard as far west as Montreal a legitimate market?—Yes.

177. And that is the market, if I understand you aright, in which English coal comes into competition with you to a greater extent than the American coal?—Yes.

178. And you propose to put a duty on American coal and not on English coal?—Yes. But the question of duty would be a different matter if we had no bounty. If you give a bounty on Nova Scotia coal so that it may be introduced west of Montreal, the duty I proposed on American coal was simply for the purpose of going to pay that bounty. If the parties still chose American coal I think it would not be unfair for them to pay a little more for it.

179. You send Nova Scotia coal to Great Britain, do you?—No; I cannot say we do. Of course in the returns some few tons go to Great Britain, but it is simply as bunk coal which goes back in steamers.

180. But you do send a considerable quantity into the United States?—Yes. Last year we sent considerably less than the previous year. Last year we sent upwards of 89,000 tons to the States.

181. In 1874 your general trade was 749,127, and you sent to the United States 138,335 tons. In 1875 your general trade was 706,795, and to the States you sent 89,746. There was a falling off of 68,589 tons in your exports to the United States, and of 42,332 on your general trade?—I dare say it would be about that.

182. So, practically, you held your ground in 1875?—Yes, we did.

183. To what extent, taking these figures as a basis, did you suffer in 1875 from American competition?—We did not suffer directly from American competition here. What I wish more forcibly to represent is that we lose the American market which is very important to us. The trade that we have cultivated here is also being interfered with.

184. And still this evidence goes to show that up to the present time you have held your own against American competition?—Yes.

184 A. Now you say coal is brought out from England at mere nominal rates?—Yes.

185. Now, what would the cost of bringing coal from Great Britain by sea at these rates and under these circumstances compare with the carriage of coal from the American mines to Canada?—I did not tell you what their charges may be. I have a paper here that gives some distances.

186. Give us, please, if you can, the distances from the Cumberland and Pennsylvania mines to Montreal?—I have not those particulars.

187. Can you tell us the distances from either of these two mines to Boston?—The coal you are getting comes from Ohio, and I have no data as to that.

By Mr. Platt:—

188. Is it hard or soft coal?—It is hard coal.

By the Chairman:—

189. Soft coal comes into competition with you?—Yes.

190. That comes from Virginia and Maryland?—Yes.

191. And is shipped to Baltimore?—Yes.

By Mr. Dymond:—

192. How far is it from the Virginia mines to Baltimore?—From West Virginia to Baltimore it is 300 miles on an average. They quote their coal \$4.75 per ton of 2,000 pounds, with a drawback of \$1.20 per ton for shipment to the Eastern States.

By the Chairman:—

193. That is \$3.45?—Yes.

By Mr. Dymond:—

193 A. Do you suppose that coal could be brought to Montreal for less than it could be brought to Baltimore?—No; I think not.

194. Then that leaves a charge of \$3.45 per ton for freight?—According to that, yes.

195. And your price is \$2 per ton?—Yes.

196. That is \$5.45. And you are laying down coal in Montreal at the present

moment at \$4.50. I suppose if you got \$5 you would consider it a fair rate?—Well I do not know. It would be a fair profit if we got \$5.

197. Assuming the cost of freight to be no greater to Montreal than it is to Baltimore, you would have a protection at \$5 of 45 cents a ton against the American coal?—Well, at these figures it would appear so; but we know that the price of American coal does not amount to that here. According to your own statement, you are getting American coal in Toronto at \$3.50 or \$3.70.

Mr. Dymond—No; \$4.55.

Witness—In the paper I quote from I have often found mistakes, and I do not give it as an authority.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

198. You do not complain of the competition of American coal with you from Montreal down?—No; but if they are making railway connections, so that they can bring their coal into Montreal, then they will come into competition with us. The coal companies and the carrying companies are so united that they do not care for the rate, if they get their coal introduced. Competition is very great with them, and I believe they are prepared to come into competition with us in Montreal.

By the Chairman :—

199. You said that the coal fields of West Virginia were the fields from which the Eastern market is supplied?—Yes.

200. The actual freight on that to Baltimore is \$3.45?—Yes.

201. That would be in American currency?—Yes.

202. What would be the cost of the shipment of this coal per ton to Boston?—I have not the amount of the freights from Baltimore to Boston.

203. What is the distance from Baltimore to Boston?—I think it may be \$1.50 to \$1.75.

204. That would be \$4.95 freight upon a ton of coal from the mines to Boston?—Yes.

205. What is bituminous coal worth in Boston?—Cumberland steam coal in Boston last year was \$5.75.

206. What would be the cost of the freight per ton on Pictou coal?—About \$2.25 to \$2.50.

207. And the duty would be 75 cents?—Yes.

208. That would be equivalent to \$3 a ton, taking duty and freights together?—Yes.

209. And the Cumberland coal would be \$4.95 per ton?—Yes.

210. That would leave 80 cents per ton as the price of Cumberland coal and \$2.40 per ton as the price of Nova Scotia coal?—No; it does not leave anything like that; there is insurance and commissions.

211. Would the insurance on American coal be higher, or the same?—I think it would be less on American coal. It does not leave us the amount you name; the other charges make the difference.

212. The charges would be at least as high on American coal as on Canadian coal?—I do not suppose there would be a great deal of difference.

213. You ask \$1.50 per ton bounty on Canadian coal carried into the province of Ontario?—\$1.50 is put as an illustration; I do not think that would be required.

214. But you would require whatever sum would be sufficient to exclude American coal?—I do not put it in that way, to exclude American coal. The exclusion would occur if 75 cents per ton duty was added. We have an anxious desire to get Nova Scotia coal introduced west of Montreal, and at the same time we don't want the Ontario consumer to pay more for it than for American coal. The difference on which I propose to regulate the bounty might be a dollar.

215. The 75 cents duty would go to increase the price?—The 75 cents I mentioned in this way: If parties preferred American coal they should have to pay a little more for it if our coal answered the purpose equally well; I don't think they

would pay an extra price. That extra payment collected in the shape of duty would go towards paying the bounty to the Nova Scotia coal owner.

216. That would be equivalent to increasing the price of your coal in Ontario \$2.25 per ton?—Yes.

217. So that the consumer could only purchase American coal by paying 75 cents more for it?—Yes.

218. I find by the Trade and Navigation Returns that the price of American coal in the Ontario market averaged \$4.87 per ton. For what sum could your coal be laid down at Toronto?—That would depend upon the price our coal owners might take for their coal. The prices vary at the different mines, and a certain basis would have to be fixed.

219. What would you consider a moderately paying price?—Say \$2; I don't say that would be accepted by the coal owners, but it is my idea.

220. Would that be a remunerative price, supposing their mines were worked to their utmost capacity, 1,500,000 tons yearly?—I think if the mines were worked to their full capacity, we would not do amiss at that price.

221. \$2.50 would be the freight to Montreal?—Yes.

By Mr. Dymond:—

222. Would that be a fair freight when business is brisk?—I think so, because we got it for less last year.

By the Chairman:—

223. And what would it be to Toronto just now?—My information is \$1.50, but I think a little might be added to that.

224. That would make \$6 per ton for Nova Scotia coal laid down in Toronto?—Yes.

225. There was consumed in Ontario last year 384,178 tons of American coal, and if you could substitute Nova Scotia coal for that you would receive as bounty \$576,267?—Yes, that is assuming we sold that quantity. I don't think that would be a very large price to pay if you could sweep away American coal in one year.

226. There would be \$288,133 to pay in consequence of the 75 cents duty?—Yes.

227. Then the Government would pay as a bonus to the proprietors of coal mines in the Lower Provinces of \$570,267 as a consequence of having their coal used in Ontario in place of American coal, and the manufacturers and consumers would have to pay \$288,133?—That is on the basis of getting the American coal entirely out of the way in one year. That is a very improbable course of things, as you may be sure.

228. If it could not be done entirely, to whatever extent it was done the payment would be in this proportion?—Yes.

229. I find in the Province of Quebec last year there was imported, of English coal, 131,307 tons, and of American coal 106,332 tons. You don't propose to ask any bounty on Nova Scotia coal coming into Quebec?—Only west of Montreal.

230. You propose a duty on American coal only?—Yes.

231. So the English coal, which seems to be the coal most largely used in Quebec, would not be affected by your policy?—No.

232. If the English coal has to a large degree control of the Quebec market, what advantage would you have then, as against English coal under the proposed change?—None as against English coal.

233. And that at the present time is a greater competitor than American coal in the Province of Quebec?—It is in that Province.

234. Then suppose there was an equal bounty on English and Nova Scotia coal, would not the English coal be your greatest competitor in the Province of Ontario?—Yes.

235. So that under the policy you propose, if it were adopted, coal would be increased to the greatest possible price in the Province of Ontario?—What coal?

236. Any coal which would be used?—Under the policy I propose we could get Nova Scotia coal introduced west of Montreal, and that is the object.

237. Would it not be necessary to make the system you propose perpetual?—I don't think it would. I believe a class of steamers would be built which would be able to carry coal at lower freight than any yet paid.

238. How could you compete with the Ohio mines a few miles from Lake Erie, say with the Maurice mine, where the cost of transshipment is very small?—I don't think we could compete at the extreme west of the Province of Ontario, perhaps not even so far west as Toronto.

By Mr. Dymond:—

239. Taking Toronto as an objective point, what would be the freight of coal from Cleveland, or some Ohio port near the mines, to Toronto?—That I do not know.

240. Do you know the distance?—No.

By Mr. Carmichael:—

241. You are clearly of opinion that an imposition of 75 cents per ton duty on American coal would enable Nova Scotia coal-owners to compete with the Americans in Ontario, and the only way of doing so is by giving a bounty to Nova Scotia coal-owners of \$1.50 per ton?—That is what I wish to have done, for the purpose of getting our coal introduced into Ontario. I don't think it would be necessary to have it permanent; I don't ask to have it perpetual; but I wish to have the plan tried.

242. Is it the view of the coal owners of Nova Scotia to have a bounty?—I think it would be satisfactory to them, if given in the way I have indicated. The import duty levied in the States has affected our trade, and we would be much benefitted if it were removed. So long as it is continued we are driven to seek other markets, and what I ask, and what I think would prove acceptable, is the adoption of measures which would enable us to get Nova Scotia coal introduced west of Montreal.

By the Chairman:—

243. What would be the effect of giving Nova Scotia coal owners a drawback equal to 75 cents duty on all coal sent to the New England Market?—I believe New England would take a large portion of their supply from us if the duty were removed.

244. Is not New England a more natural market than Ontario for your coal?—No doubt of it. I will read extracts from some letters I have received from managers of gas works in the United States as showing their opinions of Nova Scotia coal.

Extract from letter from G. B. Neal, Esq., Treasurer and Engineer to Charlestown Gas Company, Mass.

“March 15, 1873.

“I commenced to use Lingan coal in combination with other coal, both provincial and domestic, about ten years ago, and after so long and thorough a trial I am prepared to relinquish this coal in favor of no other provincial coal I know of as yet. In my experience the yield is almost equal to that of Pennsylvania or Westmoreland coal. I like, however, a combination of about two-thirds of Lingan with one-third of Pennsylvania or Westmoreland. The yield and the quality of the gas from the mixture is very satisfactory. I like the coke produced by the mixture, both for our own use and for the market.”

Extract from letter from E. J. Davenport, Esq., President South Boston Gas Light Company.

“March 15, 1873.

“We have used Lingan coal for several years past (either alone or in combination with American gas coal) at the South Boston Gas Works, and likewise in several other gas works of which I have the direction and control, and I consider it one of the best provincial coals to be had in the market. In my experience it is more free from sulphur than the most of the other kinds of Provincial or Cape Breton coals, and it will yield in the process of carbonizing nearly if not quite as much merchantable gas per pound as the American gas coal commonly used in New England.”

If we were relieved from paying the 75 cents per ton duty on coal sent to the United States, I believe the people of New England would again take a very con-

siderable quantity of our coal. If we had that trade we would be enabled to work our mines more steadily, and by providing large quantities the cost of production would be considerably decreased, and our chances of competing with American coal owners, if we go into their market, would be improved. That is a matter which I wish especially to point out.

245. Do you send any coal to the Bermudas?—We send a little to the West Indies, but the trade fell off last year. My particular object in advising a bounty, or whatever form you may give it, is with a view, under our depressed circumstances, of getting Nova Scotia coal introduced into Ontario, in order that the experiment might be made and the result which would ensue ascertained.

246. The difficulty which presents itself to my mind, and I suppose to the Committee generally, is the distance and cost of transportation, which we do not see at any future period can be largely diminished?—We can't diminish the distance, but the cost of transportation will be very largely decreased.

By Mr. Dymond :—

247. Don't you suppose with our facilities of communication with the Ohio mines, we get freights as low as it is possible to conceive of?—Yes.

248. All you could do would be to put your vessels by canal improvements on a par so far as they were concerned with the Cleveland vessels?—Yes.

249. And you would still have a difference of some 700 or 800 miles in distance to overcome?—It is impossible to say to what rate freights could be reduced. If the trade was opened up steamers would be built which would carry freight both ways, and the cost of freight on the coal would be very materially reduced. It is more than likely that the large coal owners under such circumstances would have their own vessels; they would be run entirely as a part of the mining operations and not in any way dependent on the profit derived from themselves.

250. But Hamilton, Brantford, St. Thomas, St. Catharines, Stratford and other places where there are manufacturing industries carried on to a considerable extent, are all within easy range of Detroit, Hamilton and Port Stanley as distributing points, only the width of the lake separating them from the American coal fields, while the Nova Scotia coal fields are 1000 miles distant?—While I cannot gainsay your figures, if the experiment was made of getting Nova Scotia coal into the Western markets it would not prove a costly one to the Dominion. Probably not more than 20,000 or 30,000 would be brought in during the first year; the coal would, however, be introduced to the market and get known. I anticipate that we would be able to continue and extend the trade.

251. You don't see any probability, having regard to the geographical relations of Toronto as a central point to Canada West on the one hand and Cleveland on the other, to bring your prices to within \$1 or \$1.50 of American coal?—It is not within my knowledge that we can do it at present.

By the Chairman :—

252. The American duty on the quantity of coal imported into Ontario from the United States would amount to \$288,000 at 75 cents per ton, while under your policy you would compel the consumers to pay \$864,000. If the Government were to pay Nova Scotia coal owners \$288,000 to enable them to export coal to the United States would it not suit equally well?—Yes.

253. Then, it would be cheaper to foster the industry by paying a bounty on coal exported to the United States rather than on coal sent to Ontario?—I believe a measure of relief of that kind would be acceptable to us.

By Mr. Dymond :—

254. If we allow you a draw back of 75 cents per ton on all coal exported to the United States, would that be equally satisfactory to you?—I cannot say whether it would be acceptable to the trade, but no doubt "the smallest contribution will be thankfully received."

255. Would it not place you in the same position as reciprocal trade?—Yes.

By the Chairman :—

256. Would you regard New England as a better market for your coal than Ontario?—Yes ; I think so from my personal knowledge of it.

By Mr. Charlton :—

257. It would only require a 75 cent tax to place you in a position to compete in New England, while it would require \$2.25 to compete in Ontario?—Yes.

By Mr. Carmichael :—

258. Do you think a duty of 75 cents per ton imposed on American coal would be of any benefit to the coal producers of Nova Scotia?—Not except under the circumstances I stated to the Committee, viz., a bounty and 75 cents duty.

259. A bounty must be added to the duty?—I don't say it is imperatively and absolutely necessary, but I put the duty in aid of the bounty.

By the Chairman :—

260. Without a bounty, what duty would you require?—I am not prepared to state what duty would be required.

261. You would require a duty of \$2.50 if you had no bounty?—Of course, if no bounty; the bounty and duty I am asking amount to that.

By Mr. Dymond :—

262. You pay a local royalty?—Yes.

263. What is the amount?—Ten cents per ton on all coal sold; that is on all large coal, the slack is free.

264. What does that amount to annually?—That depends on the sales. The sales last year were 706,795 tons, of which 62,000 was liable to royalty. I submit reports and analyses of the different coal districts, as follows:—

REPORT ON SYDNEY COAL.

LABORATORY OF KING'S COLLEGE,
WINDSOR, N.S., January 10, 1871.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to report to you on the examination I have just completed for the General Mining Association of London, according to directions from R. H. Brown, Esq., Manager at the Sydney Mines, Cape Breton.

The sample of coal forwarded to me, last month, was in two boxes, each eight inches square by three feet long, which contained a full section of the main seam six feet high, half the length being in each box. Pieces were taken throughout, so that a fair average of the quality of the whole seam might be procured. The coal arrived in excellent condition after a long sea voyage and about 50 miles of land carriage, of which 45 were by rail. I obtained the following results on analysis:—

COMPOSITIVE OF AVERAGE SAMPLES OF THE WHOLE SEAM OF COAL.

By Medium Coking.

Moisture.....	3.04
Volatile combustible matter.....	31.14
Fixed carbon.....	61.50
Ash (reddish brown)	4.32

100.00

Coke per cent.....	65.82
Theoretical evaporative power	8.45 lbs.

By Fast Coking.

Total volatile matters.....	37.48
Coke.....	62.52
	100.00
Theoretical evaporative power.....	7.98 lbs.

By Slow Coking.

Total volatile matters.....	29.70
Coke.....	70.30
	100.00
Theoretical evaporative power.....	9.06 lbs.
Mean coke per cent.....	66.21
Mean theoretical evaporative power.....	8.49 lb.
Ash per cent.....	4.32
Sulphur per cent.....	1.24
Specific Gravity of average samples.....	1.30
Calculated weight of one cubic foot, unbroken.....	81.10 lbs.
Calculated weight of one cubic foot, broken.....	54.50 lbs.
Space for one ton, 2,240 lbs., on stowage ("Economic Weight").....	41.10 cubic feet.

COMPOSITION OF ASH.

Sand and clay.....	29.57
Peroxide of iron.....	51.33
Alumina.....	4.84
Sulphate of lime.....	10.98
Lime.....	5.05
Magnesia.....	} 0.23
Phosphoric acid, decided traces.....	
Manganese, traces.....	
Chlorine, traces.....	
	100.00

GAS RETURNS.

By G. Buist, Esq., Manager of Halifax Gas Works, on Samples furnished by me.

Gas (average of four tests) per ton of 2,240 lbs....	8,200 cubic feet.
Coke do do do do do....	1,295 lbs. of good quality.
Illuminating power of gas (average of six tests)...	8 candles.

The details above given explain the well-known high favor in which this coal has been held for upwards of forty years for domestic use, and also for steam producing by those who have employed it carefully.

The amount of ash is 1.29 per cent. less than was found by Johnson in the American Navy Trials in 1842-43, so that there is some gain in this important respect. The percentage of volatile combustible matter in my analysis is greater than that given by Johnson, being 31.14 against 23.81, but as he makes no mention of the rate of coking it is impossible to compare closely on this point; it would seem, however, not only from these results, but on comparing the statement by Dawson in 1855, "that the Sydney coal yields less gas than Pictou coal," and the present yield of gas by Pictou coals, given in the Report of the Geological Survey

for 1870, with that of the Sydney coal in this report, that this last has become of a somewhat more gas-producing nature since the date of former examinations. Thus, the average of five trials of the General Mining Association's Albion Mines coals is stated at 7,400 cubic feet per ton, and of the whole 11 trials on these and other Pictou coals at 6,955 cubic feet, the highest yield, 8,000 feet, being from the "Foord" Pit coal, while Mr. Buist finds for the Sydney an average of 8,200 cubic feet per ton. The low illuminating power of this gas, however, and the presence of a larger quantity of sulphur in this coal than in most of the Pictou coals, will of course be against the use of the Sydney as a gas coal.

The mean theoretical evaporative power, or number of pounds of boiling water which should be evaporated by one pound of coal, 8.49, compares very favourably with the actual power of British coals, as found in the Navy trials in which I assisted; these were:—

Average of 37 samples from Wales.....				9.05 lbs.
do	17	do	Newcastle	8.37 lbs.
do	28	do	Lancashire.....	7.94 lbs.
do	8	do	Scotland.....	7.70 lbs.
do	8	do	Derbyshire	7.58 lbs.

This fact alone would always have been significant as indicating that the Sydney coal should prove a good steam-coal, but since late experiments have shewn that when burnt in proper furnaces the bituminous coals have been found to give no smoke, and to have an evaporative power even superior to that of Welsh steam-coals, it is now of the highest importance. It is necessary to draw attention in this connection to the resemblance of the Sydney coal to those bituminous coals which gave these results, in containing a low percentage of ash. It is stated in the late Geological Survey Report on Pictou coals that "the very high results in evaporative power obtained from the north of England coals are scarcely possible with the Pictou coals, as these almost invariably contain more ash than those from the north of England." Now, I find that the average percentage of ash from 22 analyses by myself and others of good Pictou coals from various mines is 7.84, from 14 analyses of north of England coals it is 3.77, while Sydney coal gave me only a little more than this, viz., 4.32. It is a proof of its steam producing power being good, that, as I mentioned in my report to the Provincial Government on the Mineralogy of Nova Scotia, 1868, the Director of Naval Construction at Brest reported to the French Minister of Marine (about 1860) "that the steam power of Sydney coal is little inferior to that of Cardiff and equals that of Newcastle coal."

With respect to the amount of sulphur, I find that after deducting the harmless sulphur in the sulphate of lime of the ash, there remains but 1.24 per cent., or less than the average in 37 Welsh and 28 Lancashire coal, which is 1.42 in both cases, and in eight from Scotland which is 1.45, so that this coal will compare favourably in this respect with those from abroad, some of which are highly esteemed for steam purposes. The sulphur perhaps appears larger in amount in the Sydney coal than it really is, because in some parts very thin scales of pyrites are spread out over surfaces so as to strike the eye, whereas in many coals the pyrites is mainly in streaks and bands, of notable thickness occasionally, but often so thin as to pass with little observation, or so diffused through the coal as scarcely to be noticed.

The economic weight or space occupied on stowage is good.

The ash has about the average composition of that of bituminous coals.

I conclude that the Sydney coal fully merits the very high esteem in which it has been so long held for domestic use; I am inclined to think its sulphur has been over-rated by repute, and I hope I have made it appear that it deserves to be considered a good steam coal.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed),

HENRY HOW,

Professor of Chemistry.

To Messrs. CUNARD AND MORROW,

Agents to the General Mining Association, Halifax.

CIRCULAR.

(Copy.)

LABORATORY OF KING'S COLLEGE,
WINDSOR, N. S., March 30th, 1869.

SIR,—I have carefully examined, at your request, for the General Mining Association, the contents of two barrels of coals, marked respectively: Foord Pit, main seam; and Cage Pit, deep seam, Albion Mines,—with the following results.

Coal from Foord Pit, Main Seam: an average of the large sample of this Coal sent gave:—

Moisture	1.48	
Volatile combustible matter	24.28	
Fixed carbon	66.50	} 74.24 Coke.
Ash	7.74	
	100.00	

Sulphur	0.55	
Specific Gravity	12.94	Average of 3 specimens.
Theoretical Evaporative Power	9.13	lbs.

It follows that this is, for various reasons, a valuable coal. The volatile combustible matter is such in amount and character as to promise well in gas making. The coke is firm and abundant, and the high theoretical evaporative power, shewing the number of pounds of boiling water which one pound of the coal ought to evaporate, (rather above the practical average of thirty-seven Welsh coals,) places the coal very high as a steam-producer. The amount of sulphur is decidedly low, an obviously important fact as regards domestic use, gas making, and preservation of grate-bars. The coal lights up readily in a parlor stove, cakes moderately, and gives a lasting hot fire. The ash is nearly five per cent. less than in coal from the same seam, examined by Professor Johnson in 1842-43, and one or two per cent. less than in the *best* parts of the seam tested by Dr. Lawson in 1854. This is an important feature, as the large amount of light bulky ashes was then considered the worst defect of the coal. The ash consists chiefly of sandy matter; there is so little lime that there will not be much tendency to the formation of clinkers. The specific gravity is high enough to show good storage character; one cubic foot, broken for use, should weigh about 52½ pounds: and one ton, 2,240 pounds, in the same state, should occupy about 42½ cubic feet space on stowage. From its hardness and the appearance of the contents of the barrel after about 100 miles railway carriage, I conclude that the coal would bear handling and land carriage without making much small or dust.

Coal from Cage Pit, deep seam, an average of the large sample sent, gave:—

Moisture	2.54	
Volatile combustible matter	20.46	
Fixed carbon	68.50	} 77.00 Coke.
Ash	8.50	
	100.00	

Sulphur	1.69	
Specific Gravity	1.345	Average of 3 specimens.
Theoretical evaporative power	9.41	lbs.

This is also an excellent Coal, especially for domestic and steam purposes. As compared with that of the Foord Pit, it gives a larger quantity of coke, and its theoretical evaporative power is decidedly higher, so that it must prove a valuable steam coal. It burns well in a stove, affording a strong, enduring heat; its ash not being much above that of Foord Pit Coal, it will also be found superior for domestic

use to the coal formerly raised at your mines. The sulphur is not high as compared with many coals, it is rather above the average of that in Welsh steam coal. The ash is chiefly sand, there is very little lime, so that there will not be much clinker found. From the high specific gravity, one cubic foot of coal should weigh about 53 pounds, when broken; and one ton, 2,240 pounds, should be stowed in about 42 cubic feet. The coal is harder and less easily broken than that of the Foord Pit.

(Signed), HENRY HOW, D.C.L.,
Professor of Chemistry.

J. HUDSON, Esq.,
Agent G. M. A., Albion Mines, Pictou, N. S.

GAS WORKS, HALIFAX, 8th June, 1871.

Experiments made with coal from the Foord Pit, Albion Mines:—

Gas per ton of 2,240 lbs. = 7,800 cubic feet.

Illuminating Power = 16 candles.

Coke, of very good quality.

GEO. BUIST,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL ANALYSIS of Lingan Coal (Cape Breton) by the Imperial Gas Light and Coke Company, London (England).

Cubic ft. of Gas at mean temperature and pressure, per ton.	Illuminating Power of Gas.		Sulphur.			Coke.					Breeze.				Tar.		Liquor.		Ash.	
	Tested in Bunsen Photometer, with Referees' Standard London Burner, Sperm Candles.	By Jet Photometer, Sperm Candles.	Per cent. in Coal.	Per cent. in Coke.	Per cent. volatilized during distillation.	Measure.	Weight	Measure.	Weight	Measure.	Weight	Measure—Gallons.	Specific Gravity.	Measure—Gallons.	Strength—Oz.	Coal—Per cent.	Coke—Per cent.			
9-900	17-0	17-0	2-18	2-69	0-78	34	1 12 3-13	3	0 1 1-20	9	1173-0	15	11½	7-81	15-0					

T. N. KIRKHAM,
Manager.

LONDON, 21st January, 1875.

Extract from "Notes on Coal from the Springhill Coal Field" in Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, by the late Edward Hartley, of the Geological Survey of Canada.—
Geology of Canada, 1866-69.

Four samples were taken for analysis: 1 and 2 were two averages of the whole box; 3 was a picked sample of the best (most complete) coal, and 4 was a specimen coal having a shady texture.

The results of proximate analysis in the laboratory were as follows :—

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Hygroscopic moisture.....	1.21	.98	.58	1.28
Volatile combustible matter.....	33.08	35.52	33.27	35.66
Fixed carbon.....	61.49	59.42	63.85	58.53
Ash (perfectly white).....	4.22	4.08	2.30	4.53
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Coke.....	65.71	63.50	66.15	63.06

Sample 1 was carbonized by a slow and careful application of heat, but in treating 2, the heat was suddenly applied, and the carbonisation effected as rapidly as possible. Analysis 1 thus shows the smallest amount of volatile matter obtainable from the coal, and 2 the largest. Determinations were made of the sulphur in sample 1 with the following results :—

	Per cent.
Total amount sulphur in coal.....	0.225
Amount of sulphur in ash (as gypsum).....	0.108
“ “ “ (as iron pyrites) by difference.....	0.117

The analysis shows this coal to belong to the class known as bituminous or fat coking coals, in character very similar to those of the North of England, known as North Country or Newcastle Hartley coals.

The high rate of volatile to fixed combustible matter should render this coal, as common with the Newcastle coal, which it resembles, an admirable gas coal, while in the amount of sulphur it falls much below the average of Newcastle coals (which contain about nine-tenths of one per cent. as determined by the Admiralty steam coal trials), therefore the gas obtained from it should be very easily purified.

The coke of this coal appears in every way well adapted for iron smelting, as it is firm and rather compact, and in content of ash and sulphur, would compare most favorably with that from any coal of the Provinces. This coke is much more easily formed, and of a better quality than from the greater number of Provincial coals. As the amount of ash is a most important point in iron smelting, it may be well to give the following data concerning the ash contents of other coals for comparison. They are taken from Professor W. R. Johnson's "Coal Trade of British America," (page 126) in his comparison of the "Reports of British and American Commissioners on coal trials."

	Per cent
Average of ash in 30 British coals, laboratory analysis.....	5.76
“ “ “ 35 American coals “ “	7.76

Showing in favor of average Springhill coal as compared with British coals, a balance of 1.61 per cent., and of 3.61 per cent. as compared with American in ash content. With regard to the use of this coal as a steam producer, I would refer to the article, "Remarks on the trial of Steam Coals" in my recent report on the "Coals and Iron Ores of Pictou County," *Geology of Canada*, 1866-69, in which it is shown that coals of this class are now burnt with an evaporation power equal to that of the Welsh semi-anthracites or free burning steam coals.

Although the reports are those on special mines, I wish then to be understood as indicating the character of the coal in different localities.

By Mr. Dymond :—

265. What you have told us to-day we may assume to be the feelings and views of the Nova Scotia and Cape Breton coal owners generally?—I have had no interview with other members of the coal trade nor with the Committee. The suggestions I have made are entirely on my own account; therefore, whether they will be acceptable to the coal trade generally I could not say.

By the Chairman :—

266. You obtained no expression of opinion as to whether the trade would like a duty or bounty?—The feeling was certainly to have a duty imposed on American coal.

By Mr. Dymond:—

267. Had you held a meeting?—Not since the Chairman requested me to come here. The matters have, however, been under discussion; we have a Committee and talk these matters over.

268. Are you the Chairman or Secretary?—I am only a member of it.

269. You are acquainted pretty thoroughly with the views of those who are members?—Yes, I think I know their feelings in the matter.

MONDAY, April 3rd, 1876.

HON. A. MACFARLANE, Wallace, N.S., called :

The rates of transportation of coal over American railways vary from one cent to one cent and one-eighth per ton per mile, American currency. The rates over the Government railways in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are in no instance below one cent and a half, and for short distances as high as five cents.

By Mr. Dymond:—

270. Have you any information as to the distances which coal is carried in the United States?—It is carried sometimes 350 miles to places of shipment in Ohio. The Cumberland Mines in Maryland ship at Baltimore.

271. That would be about 350 miles?—Yes; it is from these the principal portion of the soft bituminous coal comes. Many of the leading mines are worked in combination with the railways.

272. But have not the railways to allow a certain rate as freight on the coal in order to pay interest on the capital invested?—Yes; but it is by this means the railways transport the coal so cheaply. I have heard the explanations of Mr. Rutherford; in some particulars I agree with him and in others I do not. I am concerned in coal mining operations, and I am President of the Spring Hill Mining Company. It is about the most recently developed mine in the Province and is in the new field of Cumberland, Nova Scotia. My impression, after listening to all Rutherford's explanations, is that the natural source of coal supply for Ontario is the American field, nature has provided that as the natural source of supply as it has proved Nova Scotia as the natural source of supply for New England. That is the source from which the supply would go if not interfered with by any import duties. If the duty were removed, and we were in the same position as before the reciprocity treaty was repealed, although the price of coal had materially reduced, Nova Scotia coal owners would be prepared to compete in the New England market. I quite believe that if they received a bounty in proportion to the duty they had to pay on coal sent to the United States, they could and would compete with the American coal owners, and our mines would be further developed.

273. Assuming the American and Nova Scotian coal equal in all respects, does not the increased distance which American coal has to be brought to the New England market protect the Nova Scotia coal to an extent equal to the amount of duty it has to pay to obtain the New England market?—I do not think it does. Our freights frequently vary; in the United States there is an unvarying rate of freight. In Nova Scotia and Cape Breton vessels find employment in the coal trade when they can do nothing else; in the United States there are vessels which are solely employed in the coal trade.

274. If you had a constant demand for Nova Scotia coal in New England vessels would be regularly engaged in the trade?—Yes.

275. Then, the rates in that case would not vary?—The Nova Scotia coal has been driven out of the American market since the duty has been imposed. I am quite satisfied from the experience we have had at Springhill that even with present prices we could ship to New England if the duty were removed. We could ship to Massachusetts, Maine, Portland and the manufacturing towns.

276. What is the average freight from Spring Hill?—Spring Hill mine is situated differently from the other mines. It is situated twenty-five miles from the seaboard. We at present carry it 40 miles. It is transported over the Intercolonial.

The nearest point of shipment is 25 miles distant, and a line of railway to it is being built.

277. What is the distance by sea from that port to an American port where the coal could be delivered?—We can carry it for an average freight of \$1.50 per ton. We ship from Parrsboro.

278. Could coal be carried for less than \$1.50 from Baltimore to Boston?—For probably about the same.

279. You have a land carriage of 40 miles; how much does that cost?—It is costing us now 50 cents per ton.

280. Against land carriage of American coal of 350 miles at from 1c. to 1½c. per ton?—I think that is their ordinary rate.

By the Chairman :—

281. Are you aware whether the following statement is correct :—The freight on Nova Scotia coal from the pit's mouth to the vessel is 50c. per ton; by vessel to Boston, \$1.75; duty 75c. gold; total \$3, equal to \$3.45 American currency. The freight on coal from Cumberland mines to Baltimore by rail is \$3.45; water freight from Baltimore to Boston, \$1.50; total \$4.95, or \$1.50 in favor of Nova Scotia coal?—I am not aware whether those calculations are correct or not. My belief is that if the American duty were removed, the Nova Scotia coal could compete successfully with American coal in New England. All the coal from Spring Hill is transported over the Intercolonial. If the rate of coal freight over that road was reduced to to something like the rate over American railways a larger quantity would be sent over the road. One of the methods by which the Government could benefit the coal industry is by reducing the rates on the Intercolonial to Halifax and St. John and the local points of shipment.

By Mr. Dymond :—

282. What is the cost of transportation per ton from Springfield to St. John?—The amount we now pay from Spring Hill to Halifax, 121 miles, is \$1.80, or at the rate of 1½c. per ton per mile, and from Spring Hill to St. John, 155 miles, \$2, or at the rate of 1½c. per ton per mile. From Pictou the rate on the Intercolonial is nearly 5½c. per ton per mile.

By the Chairman :—

283. If you had the American rates the freight would be \$1.21 to Halifax, and \$1.55 to St. John?—Yes; supposing the rate to be one cent per ton per mile.

By Mr. Dymond :—

284. Do you think such a reduction would increase the value of your trade?—I know it would.

285. Do you think the railway would receive as much revenue if the rates were reduced to the extent indicated?—I think the amount would be increased.

286. From St. John and Halifax you would be able to obtain better freights to the American market?—Yes; it is by a reduction of railway rates that the Government could principally benefit the coal trade. The coal owners would like to open up a trade with Ontario, but the long distance is against us. At the same time I am satisfied that, if the American duty were removed, Nova Scotia coal owners would be quite content, without receiving any bounty or other aid, to go into the United States market and compete fairly with American coal owners.

WEDNESDAY, April 5th, 1876.

Mr. WM. MCGREGOR, M.P., Essex, called and examined :

By the Chairman :—

287. You are engaged to some extent in supplying Western Canada with coal?—Yes; I belong to a company that holds a large interest in a coal field in Ohio.

288. In what part of Ohio?—In the Shawnee Valley.

289. In what direction is that from Cleveland?—South-west. Cleveland is not, however, our port for shipment. We ship from Sandusky.

290. It is not far from the Maumee River?—Sixty miles distant.

291. What distance are the mines from Sandusky?—One hundred and sixty miles.

By Mr. Dymond :—

292. What is the name of the Company?—The Western Transportation and Coal Company.

By the Chairman :—

293. Coal is carried by rails from the mines?—By rail from the mines to Sandusky, the port of shipment.

294. Does the railway belong to the same company as the mines?—No; the railway belongs to the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company.

295. What is the freight from the mines to Sandusky?—It was \$1.90 last year; we have a little better arrangement this year.

296. That is for 160 miles?—Yes.

297. Is that per gross ton or 2,000 lbs?—2,000 lbs. We sometimes had a ton overhaul last year, but they do not now allow it. A ton overhaul is when one ton more than usual is allowed on the car without charge.

298. What is the restriction as to the number of tons per car?—Ten tons; sometimes we have got eleven tons carried at the same price as ten; the rate is \$1.90 per ton.

299. The coal is carried in coal cars?—Yes.

300. Not in hopper cars?—They are not hopper cars, but they have a patent arrangement attached at the bottom by which the coal is allowed to drop through it.

By Mr. Charlton :—

301. Could they be used for the transportation of other freight?—Yes; they could be used as flat-cars by taking off the sides, and they would carry stone, railroad iron, or heavy freight.

302. Is iron ore carried in such cars as you use?—Yes; they frequently carry iron ore to Newark, in Ohio, where it is used in the furnaces, for it is on the way to the mines; and thus we have often freight both ways.

By the Chairman :—

303. Will there be much reduction in the rates of your freight this year?—Not much.

304. It will average a little over a cent per mile per ton?—Yes; it will average over that.

305. What amount of coal could you yearly take out of the mine which you refer to?—From 300,000 to 400,000 tons were taken out last year, but this company handled about 75,000 tons. We don't take all the mine produces; a large quantity is shipped to Chicago by the Baltimore and Ohio Railway.

306. What does the coal cost at the mine?—Ninety cents per ton.

307. Free on board?—Yes.

308. And the freight is \$1.60 additional?—\$1.60 to the dock at Sandusky, the port of shipment.

309. How is the coal put in the cars?—It does not require any handling to load or unload the cars. This coal formation is in a hill 25 or 30 feet high. The coal is drawn out on a tramway and dumped down into a kind of a rack where it drives itself, the larger lumps going to one car the smaller to another. The cost of handling it is very little in this way; There is a patent arrangement attached to the cars, and by pulling a rod the bottom drops down and the coal runs into pockets, from which it can be run in a ship.

310. These pockets are situated a considerable height above the water?—From 16 to 20 feet.

311. What does it cost to put it on board ready for shipment?—Twenty-five cents more. The total cost is \$2.70 on board, American currency.

312. What would it cost to take it up to Windsor?—In the neighborhood of 50 cents per ton.

313. What to Port Stanley?—About 60 cents or 65 cents.

314. What to Hamilton?—The freight is about the same as to Toronto, \$1.25.

315. What to Kingston?—I never shipped any to Kingston.

By Mr. Charlton :—

316. Would they not call the freight to Toronto in gold?—Yes; and also to

Port Dover or Port Stanley. The coal is generally carried to Toronto in Canadian vessels, and they demand payment in gold.

By the Chairman :—

317. Are the rates in gold to the other ports named?—We have always paid the freights in American currency. A large portion of the vessels which carry coal to the ports are of 60 or 70 tons; whereas that carried to Toronto is generally carried by canal-size vessels, and they generally demand gold payments.

318. Could you state the cost to Kingston?—I suppose from 25c. to 40c. more than to Toronto.

319. That would be from \$1.50 to \$1.75?—Yes; I should think that would be the freight.

By Mr. Platt :—

320. Is the coal from your mine good gas coal?—It is not the best gas coal; it is good furnace coal. For steam purposes, it is as good as any coal. In speaking of freights, I should say that during the past two years freights have been much reduced; before that time they were much higher.

321. How much will it cost to unload?—18 to 20 cents per ton would put it on the dock.

322. How does your coal compare in heating properties with the coal from Nova Scotia?—Last year the Grand Trunk Railway Company called for tenders for the delivery of a large quantity of coal. I went to Montreal, and put in a tender. The Fuel Inspector told me that our coal compared very favourably with Nova Scotia coal; he did not say it was any better or any worse. I have heard that in one or two trials they were about equal. A trial of them was made by a friend of mine in Montreal.

By Mr. Charlton :—

323. Is your mine in the Hocking Valley?—Yes.

324. Where is the Mahoning Valley?—Over the mountain. The coal of that section is a little harder than ours.

By the Chairman :—

325. Do you know the cost of transporting coal over the Great Western and other railways in Canada?—No; I do not. We supplied the Great Western with coal for two or three years.

By Mr. Charlton :—

326. The charge for the coal is 90c. at the pit's mouth?—That is the cheapest they can sell it at. We own one-third of the mine; we have one-third profit on the 90 cents, and as we handle it outside the mine we have a profit between that and the consumer.

By Mr. Dymond :—

327. This is the cost of the coal at the pit's mouth?—Yes; it is the same as if we had no interest in the mine, and were to go to the mine and buy the coal as a trading company.

By Mr. Platt :—

328. Does the price fluctuate?—Not much, unless there is a strike.

By the Chairman :—

329. Is this coal used for household purposes?—For all purposes. It is a good general coal, and a very excellent steam coal.

By Mr. Dymond :—

330. How does it compare with Briar Hill coal?—Briar Hill is an older mine; our mine has only been open two or three years. Briar Hill having obtained a name in the country, is sold at higher prices, though for burning purposes it is no better.

331. Is the price charged for Briar Hill at the pit's mouth higher?—It is a higher priced coal. Their fields cover a limited space; they have not great fields like we have. Our field covers 850 acres in one hill.

By Mr. Charlton :—

332. What is the thickness of the seams?—One of 13 feet and two of 5 feet, in the same hill.

By Mr. Dymond:—

333. Do you know the price of Briar Hill at the pit's mouth?—No; they charge greatly according to the quality of the coal.

By the Chairman:—

334. What makes the great difference between the price of anthracite and bituminous coal at the pit's mouth?—I don't know; I have not made a study of coal.

By Mr. Dymond:—

335. Is the present price of coal lower than usual?—Yes; a great deal.

336. Then is 90 cents an average price or a reduced price?—It is a price that pays the mine very well just now. The same coal was \$1.50 when the mine was first opened.

By Mr. Charlton:—

337. Have you made any estimate of the number of tons in those 850 acres?—I think there are 100,000 tons in an acre.

338. The price at which coal is produced depends very much on the amount of labor necessary to bring it to the surface?—Yes; the price of coal greatly depends on the amount of travel from the pit's mouth to the water. Within the past three years there have been some five fields of coal opened up in Ohio. First the Baltimore and Ohio Railway opened up this field, where there are ten or twelve first class mines. On what is called the Snowflake side a railway built to Columbus has opened out a fine section of coal country. Near Cleveland two or three new mines have been opened which have reduced the price of coal at least one or two dollars per ton. On some grades of coal the freight has been reduced one-half. We paid as freight \$2.50 to \$2.25 to Toronto in 1873.

339. And that was independent of any depression in business or competition arising therefrom?—It is in consequence of the strong competition between the mines. It is not owing to the general depression, because if it did not pay we would not get the coal out.

340. Then the tendency at present is to the development of fresh coal fields?—Yes; by constructing new lines of railway.

341. The prospect will, then, be that in Western Canada the price of coal will rather be reduced than increased?—Yes.

342. Do you know the rate for the carriage of coal from the fields in the States to the commercial manufacturing cities of the country, such as New York, Boston and Lowell?—I do not; because we never thought of sending any coal that way; there is a tremendous mountain between our fields and those eastern points.

By the Chairman:—

343. Not including the capital invested as the cost of the mine to which you refer, what would be the actual cost of raising the coal from the mine and putting it on board the cars?—That is one of the secrets of the trade.

By Mr. Workman:—

344. You send more of your coal to Boston?—We cannot compete there; catfish coal goes in there and is sold cheap.

By Mr. Charlton:—

345. Where is it obtained from?—From Catfish Mine, Pennsylvania; it has been opened up within the last two years.

By Mr. Dymond:—

346. For what can that coal be laid down at Buffalo?—At about \$3.00 per ton.

By Mr. Workman:—

347. That is the gross ton?—2,000 lbs. I form my opinion in regard to the cost of Catfish coal from the fact that the owners of that mine put in a lower tender than we did to deliver coal at Fort Erie for the Grand Trunk.

By the Chairman:—

348. There have been a large number of coal mines opened through Pennsylvania, Ohio and Virginia during the past four or five years?—Yes.

349. To what extent do you suppose the capacity of producing coal has been increased within the past five years in the United States?—I never saw an estimate

of that; it is, however, very considerable. When the new coal mines in Ohio were started, coal brought from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per ton more than it does now.

By Mr. Dymond:—

350. What is the name of the Company owning the mine you are working?—The Shawnee XX Mining Company.

351. What is the dividend paid by the Company?—We have only one-third interest in it; it has paid very well.

By Mr. Charlton:—

352. Has the stock been watered?—No; there are only three parties in it. The mine has paid very fairly; it has paid at least 12 per. cent.

By Mr. Workman:—

353. Have you any iron ore under the coal?—Yes; in the same hill—two seams.

By Mr. Charlton:—

354. Have you limestone at the top?—Yes; a quarry on the top of the hill. We are now preparing to put a furnace there.

By Mr. Dymond:—

355. You said your cars sometimes take back iron ore?—Yes, sometimes; the iron ore is a specular ore from Marquette, Lake Superior, which is taken into Ohio and mixed with the native ore. The bog ore, when mixed with specular ore, makes a very superior iron.

By Mr. Charlton:—

356. Have you prepared any estimate of the cost of producing pig iron per ton?—It will cost from \$16 to \$17 per ton, and it will be a very superior pig iron.

By Mr. Workman:—

357. That will be the price at the works?—Yes.

STEAM ENGINES.

Hon. E. LEONARD, London, called and examined:

By the Chairman:—

1. You are engaged in the foundry business?—I am.

2. At London, Ontario?—Yes.

3. How long have you been so engaged there?—I have been engaged since 1834 in St. Thomas and London.

4. Are you carrying on a very extensive business?—No, I don't consider it extensive. It is extensive compared with the business I used to carry on; it has increased very much in 40 years.

5. What do you consider the value of the fixed capital you have invested in your business?—I have probably at present not over \$40,000.

6. What is the value of your annual product?—The amount of my yearly sales will be from \$25,000 to \$40,000; it varies a good deal.

7. What particular articles are you engaged in manufacturing?—Principally steam engines and boilers at present.

8. How many hands do you employ?—About 30 altogether.

9. Do you manufacture exclusively for the Canadian market?—Altogether.

10. Where do you obtain the iron you use?—In Montreal.

11. It is English and Scotch iron?—Scotch and English pig, also wrought iron and steel.

12. Do you use any American iron?—I have used a small quantity of American wrought iron.

13. Not American pig iron?—No.

14. Why do you prefer the English and Scotch iron, is it cheaper or better?—It is cheaper, and that is the main consideration of course. There are classes of Amer-

ican iron which, I believe, is quite equal to the English and Scotch iron, but I have never tried any.

15. What is the value of the raw material iron, you use annually?—Probably from 100 to 150 tons of pig, and 20 tons of wrought iron.

16. Has your business fallen off of late?—It has within the last two years.

17. Do you attribute that to competition of rival establishments?—I think it is from an over supply of goods. I think there has been as much or more manufactured in the country until the last year than there ever was before. Establishments have been steadily increasing throughout the country, and therefore there is much less for each to do.

18. Do you find any competition from the United States in your line of business?—I do not.

19. What effect do you think free trade between the United States and Canada would have in your business?—Prices of raw material remaining the same, it would be of great advantage to our manufacturers.

20. Do you think you can manufacture as cheaply as manufacturers in the United States?—I think as cheap.

21. You attribute, then, the falling off in the demand for your manufactured products to over-production merely?—To over-production and general stagnation of trade.

22. How does the present cost of material and wages in your business compare with the cost in 1872 and 1873?—The prices are lower than they were.

23. Has there been much falling off in the price of your articles?—Very largely I think in pig iron; but in the employment of labour, I think 10 per cent. reduction will cover it.

24. How is it with regard to the price at which you sell your highest and the other articles you manufacture?—The price has fallen 7, 15 or 20 per cent. from what it was 3 or 4 years ago.

25. Is that a greater reduction than in the cost of production?—I think it is pretty nearly equal.

26. So that at present prices and present rate of wages and material, if you had the same demand you would reap about the same profits you did before?—Yes.

27. How does the prices of your articles compare with the prices of similar articles manufactured in the United States?—So far as I know we are much cheaper than they are.

28. How do the wages you pay compare with those paid in American foundries?—They are considerably less with us.

29. And how does the cost of material compare?—The cost of pig and wrought iron is probably very similar.

30. How has the cost been until recently?—It has been much higher in the United States than here.

31. So that the cost of production at the present time would be much less here than in the United States?—I think so.

32. Do you know the present condition of your branch of business in the United States?—I learn it is very much depressed, particularly in the iron business. This I learn from travellers from the other side who come continually and solicit orders for pig and wrought iron. Their prices are very low, and I understand they have made sales to quite a considerable extent in pig iron.

33. You pay more for your coal than the American manufacturer?—Yes, the transportation extra. It depends, however, where they are located.

34. Is the coal a very large percentage of the cost of production?—No; only a small percentage.

35. What number of tons do you consume yearly?—We are not using coal; we are using coke exclusively. It is a new trade which is just springing up and coke is superseding anthracite coal for purposes of melting.

36. In what way do you find it better than the coal?—It is much cheaper.

By Mr. Pratt :—

37. Where do you obtain it?—At Connersville, Ohio.

By the Chairman :—

38. How does the price of coke compare with that of coal?—Coke is 30 per cent cheaper than anthracite coal.

39. And how does it compare with anthracite ton for ton for heating purposes?—The heating properties of the coke are a little less than the coal.

By Mr. Charlton :—

40. Do they convert coal into coke at Connersville?—Yes, they make it out of bituminous coal.

41. Is that done during the process of manufacturing gas?—I am not aware whether they extract gas from it or not.

By the Chairman :—

42. How do your prices compare with American prices, reducing American currency to a gold basis at Detroit or Buffalo?—I think I am safe in saying we are 15 per cent cheaper than they are, currency being equal.

43. Do you think a higher duty would be of any advantage to you?—I don't think so.

44. The only competitors you have at the present time are Canadians?—Yes; altogether local competitors.

By Mr. Workman :—

45. You have stated that American travellers have offered you goods at low prices,—what kind of goods were they?—Pig iron and bar iron.

46. Not goods you manufacture?—No; they were travellers who wished to sell me raw material.

47. You are aware that some of the same class of articles as you manufacture, such as steam engines made in the States, are sent into Canada?—Not in our section of the country.

By Mr. Platt :—

48. You don't manufacture hydraulic engines?—We are manufacturing some for the Sarnia Works.

49. Do you know anything about the Worthington engines which are being manufactured in New York?—No; I have heard of them.

By Mr. Workman :—

50. In view of the fact, as you say, that both labor and material are dearer in the United States than in Canada, how does it happen that so many locomotives manufactured in the United States are brought into Canada and paying duty equal to 17½ per cent.?—That is a special business, and different engineers prefer different styles and will pay a little more for certain styles. My remarks were general. You may find single articles which you can get cheaper in the United States than in Canada because our factories are not firmly established, and besides have not as large a demand. On specifications, I believe locomotives can be built cheaper at Kingston than at any other place. The manufacturers in the United States always have them on hand and they may sometimes sell them very cheaply because they have a stock on hand. I believe locomotives can be built cheaper in this country than in the United States.

51. There was an increase of the duty from 15 to 17½ per cent.; and have you charged your customers an additional price for goods since that increase took place?—No; I don't think we have done so.

By Mr. Dymond :—

52. Do you sell any goods subject to the 17½ per cent.?—I don't know whether boilers and engines are under that class or not.

By the Chairman :—

53. Were any more American goods imported under the 15 per cent. tariff than under the present one?—No.

54. 15 per cent. duty practically excluded American manufacture in your line?—Yes.

By Mr. Platt :—

55. Are you aware that the hydraulic engines for Toronto are being obtained in New York?—I am not aware of it; it is publicly reported that the engines for Toronto are being obtained in the United States. I can easily account for that: They are to be made according to specifications and as patterns of an American firm suited, they could make the engines cheaper than they could be made in Canada. But all things being equal I contend we can make them cheaper here than on the other side.

By Mr. Workman :—

56. Do you think the American manufacturers sell articles cheaper for the Canadian than for their own market?—I am inclined to believe they do sometimes sell cheaper to Canadian merchants. When an offer is made them they will sometimes sell to a Canadian at a little lower price than to their own merchants, as it is outside of their regular business.

57. You don't mean to convey the idea that 15 per cent. or 17½ per cent. duty, absolutely excludes the American manufacturer from sending his goods in Canada?—No.

SLATE.

THURSDAY, April 6th, 1876.

Hon. HENRY AYLMER, M.P., called and examined:

By the Chairman :—

1. In what section of Quebec are slate quarries found?—Richmond would be about the centre of the district.

2. Has any slate been quarried yet?—A considerable quantity.

3. State to the Committee what you know in regard to the industry?—Some \$600,000 has been invested in capital in opening up different quarries. Two of these in the township of Melbourne represent a capital of some \$300,000, and would produce a hundred squares of slate each per day, being equal to five car loads, and worth \$800. This quantity would be doubled each year. The quality is unsurpassed by any slate in the world. Besides roofing slates these quarries turn out billiard beds, tiles, hearths, flagging, &c. The slate being a dark blue, is suitable for manufacturing into a variety of articles. From eighty to one hundred men are employed continuously in each of these quarries, and the demand has until lately been equal to the supply; but since the Vermont slate quarries have been seeking the Canadian market the demand has almost ceased. The American slate is not as good as our own, nor is it any cheaper, but they flood the market and our sales are checked. We do not export, as the Americans impose 35 per cent. duty, whereas American slate comes into Canada free. This subjects our manufacturers to an unfair competition. In Granby there is a bank of green slate of excellent quality for roofing purposes, also a deposit of slate suited for the manufacture of marbleized slate, mantel-pieces, table-tops, &c. Some \$50,000 has been expended in this quarry from which are manufactured school slates equal to the best German. A large amount of this slate has been exported to Buffalo, United States. At present this company is in difficulties from outside causes and not working. While working they employed from 30 to 40 men and were doing a profitable business. In close proximity to this quarry is a deposit of red slate. In Oxford County a quarry has been opened of the blue roofing slate. At Westbury there is a fine deposit of dark green slate, and rail communication is now open to it. At Acton there has been found a deposit of light green slate, of good quality, suitable for roofing purposes. The Kingsbury quarry is also a light-green, and other shades are known to exist near it, thus clearly showing that slates of every shade in general use, and of the best quality, are to be obtained in this district. If the tariff was extended to this industry—one of the natural products of this country—there is no doubt that it would again

revive, and our slate-manufacturing industry in the Eastern Townships would become a very important business. At present, with American slate flooding our market, we are kept at a great disadvantage. The quantity of slate is inexhaustible, and reciprocity is what we require most; meantime I consider that we should have the advantage of our own market. From 500 to 600 men could be employed in these quarries, and they are the very best class of experienced and skilled workmen, a large number of them coming direct from the quarries in Wales. If this depression is allowed to continue, a large proportion of these men will seek employment in the Vermont quarries, where an immense slate-quarrying business is being conducted. American slate sells here in Ottawa at the same price as our own; but if we were allowed to control our home market until our quarries are more fully developed, we would be able to reduce prices. The price will not be increased by extending the tariff to us, as we have so many other roofing materials to compete with that it is to our own interest to keep the price as low as possible, allowing a fair profit on our manufacture.

TOBACCO.

THURSDAY, April 6th, 1876.

Mr. DAVID H. FERGUSON called and examined:

By Mr. Workman :—

1. You are in the tobacco business?—Yes.

2. Will you state to the Committee any grievance you may conceive you have in regard to the present condition of the revenue laws respecting tobacco?—About two years ago we were doing a fair business in cut tobacco in Montreal. Since then there has been a large increase in Lower Canada grown tobacco, a large amount of which goes into general consumption without paying duty. In 1871, according to the census returns, one million and a quarter pounds of tobacco were grown in Lower Canada. Of that quantity there may have been a considerable portion returned for duty. I am not prepared to say how much was returned. For the fiscal year 1872 there was returned for duty in Quebec 55,000 pounds, on which a duty of seven cents per pound was paid. In 1873 the returns decreased to 24,000 pounds, while the quantity grown was steadily increasing. In 1874 the quantity returned was 1,700 pounds. In 1875 the magnificent quantity of ten pounds was returned which entitled the Government to a revenue of one dollar.

3. What is the estimated gross production of tobacco in Lower Canada?—As far as can be ascertained it is between four and five million pounds for the past year.

4. And duty has been paid on ten pounds?—Yes; the amount returned has never been one-fourth or one-fifth of one per cent. of the gross growth. All this tobacco comes into competition with the imported tobacco which, since 1st April, 1874, has paid a duty of twenty cents per pound. In the cities the principal people who handle it are small grocers. As an instance of the loose way in which the business of collecting the duties is conducted, I may mention a case. At a place near Montreal a gentleman had several inquiries for Lower Canada leaf tobacco, and he purchased some, and he went to his friend the Collector and asked him how the duty was to be paid. The Collector said, "I don't exactly see why you should pay the duty when I don't collect it from any other person."

By Mr. Dymond :—

5. What is the duty?—On leaf tobacco ten cents per pound excise duty.

6. You complain that the Excise officers don't do their duty in collecting the revenue?—That is part of our complaint. Another part is, that if they wished to do their duty, the law is not in such a shape as to enable them to perform it.

By the Chairman :—

7. Have you reported this case to the Minister of Inland Revenue?—I have

informally. I was introduced to Mr. Geoffrion and I mentioned it to him. He asked me to put it on paper. I did so and sent it to him. When I met him two months afterwards he said he had not had time to do anything in it, and that he could not do anything at that time because they were on the eve of the Quebec elections.

8. That is some time ago?—Last May or June. I think it was just after the Session that I saw Mr. Geoffrion in Montreal.

9. You don't know whether the case has been formally brought before the Department or not?—I also, when in Ottawa, called upon Commissioner Brunel and mentioned the case to him; he knew of it.

10. Was the name of the officer, who had neglected his duty, given to him?—Not that I know of.

11. Has the dereliction of duty on the part of that officer been reported to the Department?—I think not.

12. Is the Department aware of the name of the officer who neglected his duty?—I think not.

13. Is there not a large quantity of the leaf tobacco of Lower Canada consumed by those who raise it?—Yes.

14. Under the law are they required to pay duty on such tobacco?—I think not.

15. No duty is paid unless it passes from one party to another?—There are many farmers in Quebec who are growing acres of tobacco; each acre will contain 1,250 pounds. I don't think any family will consume two acres of tobacco in one year. I may mention that I believe a firm in Montreal was offered through another party (for the sake of a blind) a weekly supply during the winter of 150 barrels of 75 pounds each, of Lower Canada cut tobacco, each barrel representing a duty of \$15.

By Mr. Workman :—

16. How do the present revenue laws act in regard to the cigar and tobacco business?—I am not interested in the cigar business, only in the tobacco business. In 1872 the tobacco returned to warehouse in Upper Canada was 246,000 lbs.; in 1873, 135,000 lbs.; in 1874, 137,000 lbs.; and this last year only 23,000 lbs.

By Mr. Platt :—

17. What is the reason of that reduction?—The growth of large quantities of tobacco in Lower Canada, which is the principal market for Upper Canada tobacco. The fact that Upper Canada tobacco pays duty had completely closed the sale of the Upper Canada product.

By the Chairman :—

18-19. How does the Lower Canada tobacco compare with the Upper Canada tobacco grown in Essex and other counties?—There is no comparison whatever.

By Mr. Dymond :—

20. What you want is to have the law rigidly enforced in regard to the growers of tobacco in Lower Canada?—There is a defect in the law which prevents officers, even if they wish, from doing their duty.

21. What is the defect in the law?—The defect in the law is that a farmer may grow tobacco and keep it in his barn without paying duty so long as he does not sell it nor remove it from his place. An Excise officer may visit the farm where 500, 1,000 or 1,500 lbs. of tobacco is stored in the barn. He requires the farmer to have it warehoused; the farmer says he is not ready yet, and the officer goes away, and when he returns in a month or so the tobacco is no longer there. There is no remedy against the farmer. I would suggest that as by an Order in Council dealers have to take out a license, growers should be put on the same footing and be compelled to take out a license, and be compelled to make a return at the end of the year on the quantity grown.

22. Do you know any case, except tobacco, where the grower of a product is taxed?—We don't wish to tax the grower of the tobacco. We wish to tax the consumer, not the farmer.

23. From whom is the tax to be collected?—From the party who sends the tobacco to warehouse for consumption, not from the farmer.

24. Do you know of any instance where a tax is imposed upon what may be

termed an agricultural product in this country?—The only instance I know of is tobacco.

25. Does home grown tobacco come any more into competition with imported tobacco than maple sugar with imported sugar?—There is a considerable difference between the two articles.

26. The principle is the same?—No.

27. Why not?—Because on sugar there is no excise duty, but on tobacco there is an excise duty.

28. There is a customs duty on imported sugar?—Yes, and on imported tobacco. I think the two cases are not at all similar.

By the Chairman:—

29. Is there not an excise duty on tobacco manufactured from the home grown article?—For cut it is 20 cents per lb., and if it is put up in roll or twist it is 10 cents per lb.

By Mr. Workman:—

30. There is no duty on maple sugar?—None.

By Mr. Dymond:—

31. The cultivation of tobacco has increased very much lately?—Yes.

32. Any imposition of duty would restrict its growth: it would be all the same whether you got the revenue from home grown or foreign tobacco?—Yes; but it is not obtained from the home grown article. The duty has been imposed, but is not collected.

By the Chairman:—

33. You are asking that the collection of the tax now existing shall be enforced?—Yes; either that, or that the tax on Canadian leaf tobacco shall be abolished, so as to place us all in the same position.

34. What would be the effect of abolishing the duty on home grown tobacco?—Pretty much the abolition of the revenue from tobacco.

35. There would not be much imported?—There would still be some, because some people would wish to have a good tobacco; but the greater portion of the manufactured article would be made from home grown tobacco, which would pay no duty.

36. Then tobacco is treated as a luxury, and taxed accordingly?—Yes.

By Mr. Delorme:—

37. Is there a great difference between Upper Canada and imported tobacco?—The imported tobacco is better.

38. But is there not such a similarity between them that a dealer in tobacco may cheat the Inland Revenue Officer with respect to them?—Yes; only men who are engaged in the manufacture or the handling of tobacco would be competent judges of the goods.

CIGARS.

THURSDAY, April 6th, 1872.

Mr. THOMAS R. MARSHALL called and examined:

By Mr. Workman:—

1. You are engaged in the manufacture of tobacco?—Yes.

2. Of foreign or homegrown?—We are at present manufacturing cigars. We were manufacturing cut tobacco up to about two years ago, but we found the consumption decreasing and that the business was not paying.

3. Where do you obtain the leaf for your manufacture?—We obtain the leaf for our cigars from the United States and Havana.

4. Has your business been less prosperous of late?—So far as regards imported cut tobaccos, in low grades, it has diminished to nothing, for the reason that we cannot compete against those who sell tobacco which has paid no duty.

5. What duty do you pay on imported leaf tobacco?—Imported leaf goes into the manufactory free of duty; it pays a duty of 20 cents when it goes into consumption.

6. What duty does it pay when manufactured?—20 cents if made into smoking tobacco, and 40 cents if made into cigars.

By the Chairman :—

7. What is the duty on imported cigars?—70 cents per pound.

By Mr. Workman :—

8. On all cigars?—Yes; on the common grades as well as the finest Havannahs.

By Mr. Charlton :—

9. Does that exclude the low German cigars?—Yes, at present; but not Havannahs—they come in abundantly. We are unable to compete with the Havannah cigars.

By Mr. Workman :—

10. How do you account for that?—Large quantities of low grades of Havannah cigars come into the United States. Owing to the high duties, it is not profitable to pay them on low grades. They, consequently, remain there over two years, losing value with age, and then have to be exported. Canada is the nearest market, and they are sent largely here.

11. Do they not pay double duties?—No; they remain in bond in the United States.

By Mr. Platt :—

12. Are they sold at less than they first cost?—Yes. We have purchased Havannah cigars for \$10 per thousand in bond, on which an export duty from Havannah of \$2.25 in gold has been paid. They are the low grades of Havannahs. A manufacturer of Havannah cigars solely finds common grades in selecting the leaf, and consequently there is a larger proportion of common grades than he requires, and they are sold at low rates.

By the Chairman :—

13. Then the lower grades are driving the better qualities out of the market?—Yes.

14. It would be more profitable to buy poor tobaccos?—If we bought the cheapest tobacco, the business would not pay at those prices. The duty in the United States is \$2.50 per pound and 25 per cent. gold, and \$6 per thousand on cigars. It is not profitable, therefore, for an importer to pay this duty on a low grade of cigar. Havannah cigars lose quality with age, and after being stored one or two years they will have fallen 25 or 50 per cent. in value. If they are in bond, it is better, then, to export them than to pay duty on them; consequently, large quantities come here from the United States, and are sold at much less than cost. Besides, a manufacturer doing a large business in Havannah cigars has considerable advantage over a small manufacturer who has to import and select his leaf.

15. Is it to the interest of the country to keep up a trade which does not pay?—It is no very material consequence whether we import or manufacture the cigars. If we can import cheaper than we can manufacture, we will import. Still, the cigar business is a prosperous one.

16. Is not the whole policy of the Government not to protect any particular interest in regard to tobacco, but to obtain a revenue?—Yes. Under the present system more revenue is obtained by the large proportion of the cigars being imported, than if they were manufactured in this country.

By Mr. Workman :—

17. Do you suffer in any way from Lower Canada home grown tobacco?—Yes.

18. It affects your business?—We have sold no cut tobacco lately. We formerly manufactured imported cut tobacco, but we gave up the business.

By Mr. Platt :—

19. Was it because the Lower Canada tobacco did not pay duty?—Yes. The cost of manufacturing cut is one cent per pound; of plug, five or six cents per pound; so all the common grades are made into cut, and they do not pay a duty.

20. You wish the present law regarding Lower Canada tobacco to be carried into effect?—Yes.

21. It would be desirable in the interest of your trade?—Yes; at present we are unable to sell imported tobaccos, and the farmers are doing the trade.

By Mr. Delorme :—

22. Are you satisfied with the duty of 10 cents per pound on Canadian leaf?—Yes.

By the Chairman :—

23. Suppose the farmer gives his leaf tobacco to another, what then?—He is only allowed to grow it for his own use free of duty.

24. So that whether he sells it manufactured or unmanufactured, he would have to pay an excise duty?—Yes; if he manufactures it, of 20 cents, and if he sells it in the leaf, of 10 cents.

25. What is the average price you pay for Havannah leaf imported?—It will average from 35 cents to 75 cents per pound.

26. Do you import anything but Havannah leaf?—Yes; American.

27. What do you pay for that?—For cigars, from 10 cents to 50 cents; for manufacturing and cutting purposes, from 3½ cents to 25 cents.

28. What proportion is Havannah and what American?—For manufacturing, the greater portion is American.

29. What is the average price per pound of the cigars which come into competition with yours?—20 cents, 25 cents or 30 cents per pound manufactured. A cigar costing \$10 per thousand and weighing twelve pounds, would give 17 cents per pound. That is the lowest grade.

30. They pay a duty of 70 cents per pound?—Yes.

31. That would make them 90 cents or \$1 per pound?—That is exceptionally low.

32. What price would the tobacco which you use for manufacturing cigars average per pound?—About 20 cents.

33. What is the labor spent on manufacturing, per pound?—It depends on the quality.

34. Take the average?—About \$13 per one thousand cigars.

35. How many pounds are in a thousand cigars?—On an average 11 pounds.

36. That would be about \$1 per pound?—Yes.

37. Then is this a correct statement: 20 cents for tobacco, 40 cents Excise duty, and \$1.15 cost of manufacture, per pound?—It is about that.

By Mr. Delorme :—

38. Do you use any Canadian tobacco for cigars?—No.

By the Chairman :—

39. Your complaint is that, notwithstanding the high duty, a poor quality of cigar is brought in here and not a good quality?—Yes; a poor quality of a good grade of cigar is offered at very low prices.

40. Why should they come into Canada any more than into the United States?—The United States is not the market for them.

41. What change of Government policy do you think your cigar business requires?—An *ad valorem* duty as well as the present Excise duty.

42. How much *ad valorem* duty?—One of ten or fifteen per cent.

43. How would that affect the revenue?—The revenue would remain just about as at present. A high duty would be received on a small quantity of imported cigars and we would then be able to manufacture medium quality cigars.

APPENDIX.

NORWICH, CONN., U. S., Feb. 24th, 1876.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of yours of 28th, and in reply would say:—

That so far from the recent experience and present industrial condition of the United States constituting any argument *in favor* of "protection" as a national fiscal policy, the fact is that when our industrial history since 1865 comes to be made known (a work which I hope to do in the present year) it will constitute one of the most powerful and, I may say, appalling arguments *against* protection, which could possibly be imagined. Of course in a single letter I cannot discuss any point fully, but in brief I will state our situation.

During the war, under the necessity of imposing taxes of every description, the Protectionists obtained full control of this legislative part of the Government; there was absolutely no opposition to their views, and consequently we have tried the experiment of protection for eleven years (reckoning from the close of the war) under the most favourable circumstances, the average duties (from 1865 to 1870) having been 48·8 per cent. on all dutiable imports; 44 per cent. on all imports, which average on dutiable imports and reductions on a few things, has since 1870 been reduced to about 40 per cent. There has been nothing like this in our previous history; there has been nothing like it in the previous history of any country, and now what has been the result?

I cannot be contradicted when I say that there is *not one industry* (manufacturing) in the United States, not enjoying patents, or some similar privileges, which is to-day prosperous. And those industries which have enjoyed the greatest measure of protection, are the most depressed. Silk, which has its raw material free, and 60 per cent. protection, is now petitioning Congress to increase the rates; wool and woollens, which in 1867, met by their representatives in Convention, and deliberately framed rates—running from 50 to 150 per cent.—which rates, as expressed by their Committees, Congress adopted without any alteration—have suffered to such an extent that it looks almost as if the whole business of wool manufacturing in the United States was to be swept out of existence—eight of the largest woollen mills of the country having changed hands since 1868, at less than 50 cents on the dollar of their cost, the cash sale of an extensive mill within fifty miles of New York city (*i.e.* in May, 1875) having realized but \$192,000 for \$1,200,000 paid in. The product of wool east of the Mississippi has greatly decreased, while the price of fine Ohio and Pennsylvania wools is 15 cents per pound less to-day than the average market price from 1858 to 1860, under a tariff that admitted wool free of all import duties. Iron, paper, flax, and other great enterprises are in a like—though with the exception of iron—not quite so bad a condition. Probably one-half of the iron furnaces of the country, and one-quarter of the paper mills have suspended production.

In the manufacture of boots and shoes, one man now can, through the aid of machinery, do as much work as three could in 1860; and yet boots and shoes are much higher to-day in gold than in 1860; and our export of them to other countries is less than it was under a low range of duties. In New England, where protection has been especially taught, many persons trained to manufacturing pursuits are reduced almost to the point of starvation. In New York City, a petition has recently been presented to the Common Council by the Bricklayers' and Laborers' Association, numbering some 5,000 members, asking for work, and averring that their only alternative is the poor-house or the work-house. Our commerce has been swept from the ocean and shows no signs of resuscitation; and our export of cotton goods, of which you speak, as an asserted indication of our industrial prosperity, is really an indication to the contrary; for the export has become possible only through a reduction of cost effected by a reduction of the price of labor, which the laborers have been compelled to assent to, for the reason it was that or starvation. It is in no sense a healthy or legitimate transaction, and, as it is, we are now exporting more than a fourth in value of which we were enabled to do in 1860.

The explanation of all this is just this. We have protected everything, with the primary result of increasing the cost of all domestic production. This has limited us to our own markets, and smothered us in our own grease: for abundant as are our products no one will buy of us, if he can elsewhere buy cheaper. All prices having advanced, the different protected manufactures have acquired no special advantages, or protection by advancing, for example—the cost of iron or copper, as raw materials has naturalized the protection on the manufactures of iron and copper, and inability to sell at high prices has in turn arrested production. Starting with this proposition that we must buy of foreign nations, we have been naturally unable to sell; for he who won't buy can't sell, any more than he who won't sell can't buy. Finally, we have encouraged our people to do unprofitable work. If the Italian can bring marble to New Orleans for \$1 per ton, because he has got a natural water course all the way; and it costs the Vermont quarry man \$10 to carry his marble to the same place, because he has got mountains to overcome in getting there, we have set to work to fight and overcome nature, by putting a duty on Italian marble which represents the cost of over carrying these natural obstructions. The unnecessary labor thus expended, and by legislation encouraged, has resulted in no product which is entitled to be called reproductive capital. It is in fact just as unprofitable labor in the long run, as though expended in digging holes in the ground and then filling them up again; and the loss of absolute capital and the waste of labor, as a consequence of this policy, has more than anything else, in my opinion, made us poor, and will powerfully contribute to keep us so as long as it is continued. In short, the whole aim of protection, as carried out in the United States since 1860, and I might include in this statement, our whole fiscal policy has been to endeavour to supplement and circumvent natural laws by artificial laws. But we are beginning to find out that this is something that don't pay, or as Lowell puts it in the mouth of Hosea Bigelow—

“A man has got to get up early
That expects to get round God.”

A word or two further in respect to the percentage of our population engaged in the great leading industries. It is a common idea fostered by the Protectionists, that it is necessary to build up by protection certain great industries, in order to secure a market for domestic agricultural produce. But the bulk of our manufacturers—i.e. the great consumers of farm products—are not dependent on or connected with these protected industries. There are a thousand who use steel, and whose interest it is that steel should be cheap, to one who makes steel, and whose interest it is that it should be dear. In 1870, the number of persons in the United States employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries, was returned at 2,054,996. Out of this number 95,108 were returned as engaged in the manufacture of wool, not advanced beyond cloth; 129,931 engaged in the manufacture of cotton; and 75,758 engaged in the manufacture of iron—pig, blooms, bar and rolled, or 200,797 in the aggregate. Of course these industries required, or were supplemented by, other industries, as mining and transportation, &c.; but allowing that each iron, cotton and wool manufacturer or worker had another supplementary worker to help him prepare his product, and the workers in these great industries represent less than one-fifth of the total number of manufacturers, on the other hand, there were 118,000 people employed in making clothing, or 23,000 more than were employed in making woollen cloth; and 96,739 engaged in making and repairing machinery and casting stoves and heaters, or 21,000 more than were engaged in preparing the protected raw materials on which they worked. There were in addition 54,000 waggon makers; 67,000 carpenters; 23,000 harness makers; 52,000 millers, and grist mill workers; 43,000 brickmakers; 25,000 makers of agricultural implements; and many others, none of whom can be to any great extent benefited by protection, but who, on the other hand, are the great users of the raw material on which protection levies heavy duties, not to gain revenue, but in order that an infinitely smaller number of manufacturers in mills and mines may be benefitted.

I have thus sketched briefly the results of protection as they are exemplified in

the United States. The energy of our people, and our immense natural resources, which in turn have caused a wonderful influx of labor and capital from other countries, have thus far enabled us to prosper; and this prosperity is universally assumed by the Protectionist to have been the direct consequence of the practical application of his theories. But the real truth is, that the whole system has been such a drag on our prosperity and development, that were it not for these same peculiar natural advantages, the impoverishment and industrial paralysis which is now upon us, would long ago have been experienced.

Yours faithfully,

DAVID MILLS, Esq.

(Signed),

DAVID A. WELLS.

SUGAR QUESTION.

WOODSIDE HOUSE,

HALIFAX, N.S., 13th March, 1876

DEAR SIR,—Confirming my respects of the 10th., I came to-day to bring before you some of the evil effects and bad results of our *unfair—defective—and excessively high* sugar duties.

1st. The ruin of our sugar refining industry.

2nd. Paralyzation and decay of our foreign trade with the West Indies, and other sugar growing countries.

3rd. Decreased consumption of sugar in the Dominion.

Official returns give the following totals for home consumption for 1874 and 1875. (See tables of the Trade and Navigation for 1875, page XI,) viz:—

	1874.	1875.	From Great Britain.	From United States.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Sugar, equal to and above No. 9 D. Standard..	85,452,194	82,617,733	31,744,032	23,744,556
Sugar, below No. 9 Dutch Standard.....	16,469,485	18,899,153	1,063,245	403,547
Melado.....	9,012,925	3,965,967	1,343,908	2,474,328
Total	110,934,604	105,482,853	or 5,451,751 lbs. decrease in '75	

The above shows that the sugar consumed in the Dominion in 1875 is nearly 5,500,000 *pounds below* that of the preceding year, and that 34,151,185 *pounds* came from Great Britain, and 26,662,431 *pounds* from the United States of *refined sugar*, and it will be found that the year ending 30th June, 1876, will give a worse result for the Dominion.

And hear what the Chairman and Secretary of the British Sugar Refiners Committee say as to the *quality* of the refined sugar exported from Great Britain to Canada, as reported in the *London Times* and *Standard*:—"On Saturday afternoon, 10th April, 1875, Lord Derby, in his official capacity as Foreign Secretary, and Sir Stafford Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, received by appointment in Downing Street a large deputation, representing Sugar Planters in the West Indies and refiners in the United Kingdom who sought through them the active intervention of Her Majesty's Government by way of protection against the highly injurious system in vogue in France and elsewhere, by granting bounties in aid of the manufacture and sale of sugar. The deputation, comprised upwards of 100 members of Parliament and other gentleman.

"Mr. Gadestan, a leading member of the London refining trade, and Chairman of the British Sugar Refiners' Committee, addressed the Ministers at considerable

"length in support of the views of the deputation; and speaking as to the exports, he said:—"The returns of exports of refined sugar did not really represent what was known in England as refined sugar, but a coarser material which the fastidious British consumer would not use, and, therefore, it was sent abroad."

And *Mr. George Martineau*, the Secretary of the British Sugar Refiners' Committee spoke as follows:—"It was asked how it was that the exports of British refined sugar was constantly increasing, he might answer broadly, because of the mistakes of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade. The exports, in fact, consisted of the *refuse of the refinery*, which the *British consumer* would not take, and which were sent to *Canada* and other places, where a lower article found a market." And speaking of the bounty, he said:—"The smallest possible amount, say one farthing per cwt. below the cost price, would be sufficient to shut every refinery in the kingdom. Even if the present bounty of 3s. per cwt. were distributed amongst the consumers it would not amount to one farthing a pound, but of course it went, *not to the consumer, but to the retailer* here and to the *refiner in France*, except the infinitesimal amount necessary to undersell the British refiner."

Lord Derby, in reply, said:—"Gentlemen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and I have come here to-day with great pleasure to hear what you have had to tell us. I think I may truly say we have neither of us ever received a more influential deputation on a more important subject. We are fully aware of the magnitude of the interests involved, and we readily believe the statements which we have heard this afternoon as to the extent to which these interests are affected, both as regards the refining interests at home, and the colonial interests in other parts of the world. I think I may say for the Chancellor of the Exchequer as I do for myself, that we agree in all that has been said as to the extreme importance of getting rid of that kind of artificial stimulus to production abroad, which is necessarily involved in the grant of a bounty, and I quite agree, especially with what was said by one gentleman who addressed us, as to the fact, that cheapness was not in the long run likely to be promoted by this system of bounties, and that a temporary and artificial cheapness at the utmost would be obtained, which might be followed by a permanent enhancement of the price." And after a long speech, Lord Derby concluded by saying:—"I agree with what you say as being unfairly and unjustly weighted down and as far as the Government are concerned we will do all we can for you." (Cheers.)

(You are aware that France has ended the bounty by causing all sugar to be refined in bond from 1st this month. *Great Britain* sugar was the article on which *Sir Robert Peel*, in 1845, first successfully experimented and increased the revenue by reducing the duty £10 per ton, and at the same time broke up the uniform duty on raw sugar, by introducing a class just below refined for "*white clayed*," and the effect of every reduction of duty on sugar in England since that time has been to increase largely the consumption of sugar. The consumption of Great Britain, which was estimated in 1865 at 41 lbs. per head (duty, highest, 12s. 10d. per cwt.), and in 1870 at 48 lbs. per head (duty, highest, 6s. per cwt.) is now, 31st December, 1875, estimated at 62 lbs. per head (the duty was finally abolished in England, April, 1874).

Board of Trade Commercial Statistics of the United Kingdom:—

Year.	Estimated Population, 31st Dec.	Sugar—raw and refined.		
		Tons.	Lbs. per head.	
1865.....	30,000,000	545,781	40·75	Duty, 12s. 10d. per cwt., highest.
1866.....	30,050,000	559,166	41·68	
1867.....	30,200,000	593,358	44·01	
1868.....	30,450,000	561,135	41·03	
1869.....	30,750,000	583,369	42·17	Duty, 6s. 0d. per cwt., highest.
1870.....	31,100,000	666,369	48·00	
1871.....	31,500,000	702,201	49·93	
1872.....	31,750,000	715,400	50·47	
1873.....	32,000,000	786,033	55·02	Duty, free since April, 1874,
1874.....	32,200,000	853,845	59·40	
1875.....	.....	.....	62·00	

Against this satisfactory and favourable result, in consequence of low and regularly decreased duty on sugar in *England*, I will now show you the result of high sugar duties in *France*. Extract from speech of Mr. Gruart, Minister of Commerce, delivered in the French National Assembly, last December, speaking for the French Government:—"We wish bounties completely to disappear, especially with regard to sugar, which industry can be maintained without such protection. The financial requirements of the country coincide on this point with the economic views of the Government. The present *high duties on sugar* in France continued long without defeating the interests of the Treasury. In 1872, with the duties at 70.50 francs, the revenue amounted to 172,000,000 francs. In 1874, with the duties at 73.32 francs, the revenue amounted only to 149,000,000 francs, and he believed it would continue to fall, for the experience of the country had belied the expectations of the productiveness of high duties on sugar."

I feel convinced that what was experienced in the United Kingdom and France, will also prove to be true when applied to the Dominion of Canada, viz., an increased consumption in consequence of a reduction in the duty.

I will now give you proof and authority for my stating that a bounty on export is "a gross, most wicked and pernicious form of aggressive protection." The sugar convention entered into between England, France, Belgium and Netherlands, was ratified by a statesman and an Economist. Its equity consists in its 19th clause, which enacts a "*surtax*" against sugar exported under bounty; without that clause, the treaty would, on the face of it, hold out a premium to the wrong-doer, and enable him to profit by his own wrong. This was well devised to secure the end of all free trade, namely, that nature, not artifice, should determine the channels of production; every economist knows that a bounty on exportation is a pernicious but most successful form of protection, unless it is intercepted by a countervailing customs' duty, and thus prevented from interfering with the *natural course of trade*. Free trade certainly means "no protection" as well as no "no customs' duty."

Adam Smith says: "A bounty on exportation is a mode of aggressive protection practised by one country against another. Its pernicious effects, unfortunately, are not limited to the country which is foolish enough thus to bribe foreigners to buy its goods. The effects of bounties, like that of all other expedients of the mercantile system, can only be to force the trade of a country into a channel much less advantageous than that which it would naturally run of its own accord. . . . To hurt in any degree the interests of any one order of citizens to promote that of some others is, evidently contrary to that justice and equality of treatment which the Sovereign owes to all the different orders of his subjects."

Bentham, with his concise application of economic truths, thus states it: "The natural course of things gives a bounty upon the application of industry to the most advantageous branches—a bounty of which the division will always be made in the most equitable way. If artificial bounties take the same course as the natural, they are superfluous; if they take a different course, they are injurious. In the case of bounties on exportation, the error is not so palpable as in that of bounties on production, but the evil is greater."

McCulloch, in his chapter on Commerce, says: "A prohibitory duty for the recovery of an extensive branch of foreign trade, or the permanent relief of commerce from vexatious restraints, may more than countervail the additional inconvenience which every nation must in the meantime entail upon herself when she seeks to procure the abolition of a prohibition or restriction by a retaliatory proceeding."

Lord Montague, in his famous speech in the House of Lords on the Import Duties in 1874, justifies countervailing duties thus: "It would obviously be the height of all injustice were a State to permit the import of articles, the subjects of foreign bounties, to compete with similar home produce burthened with heavy duty." And further on in his speech, he said: "I believe that the skill, the industry, the capital and unconquerable perseverance of the industrious classes of this country will, if the Legislature give them fair play, be more than a match for the competition of all the countries of the earth." (Could anything be more applicable to my case?)

Lord Clarendon characterized Lord Monteagle's speech "as a statement more powerful—more replete with facts of the most important character, and with deductions the most logical and conclusive it had rarely been his fortune to hear."

Sir Robert Peel. I could quote many appropriate passages from Sir Robert's speeches and other eminent free-trade statesmen. In all I find the words "reciprocity"—"fair play"—"equality"—coupled with measures calculated to make them realities.

Unless, therefore, my authorities are impugned, or my reasoning illogical, it is clearly the bounden duty of the Government and Legislature to grant *fair play* in this matter; common justice—equality with the other manufacturers of the country—is all I want. I have proved a case of manifest injustice, and I can now only pray that you and Mr. Workman, and the other honorable members of the Committee, will demand justice for the sugar refiners, West India trade and the other Canadian industries which are at present unfairly and unjustly suffering in consequence solely of the injustice of the sugar duties and the aggression of the United States.

Esteeming a reply, and with the utmost respect to you, Mr. Workman and the other honorable members of the Committee,

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed),

GEORGE GORDON DUSTAN.

DAVID MILLS, Esq., M. P.,

Chairman of the "Committee on the

Depression of Trade," House of Commons,

Ottawa.

STATEMENT of Assignments made by Insolvents in the Dominion of Canada from 1st January, 1875, to 23rd February, 1876, classified according to the nature of their business and shewing,—the total amount of liabilities; the total amount of dividend paid; and the average rate of such dividend paid by each class, compiled from replies of Official Assignees to questions by Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the causes of the depression of Trade.

No. of Insolvents in each class.	Nature of Business.	Amount of Liabilities.	Amount of Dividend.	Average rate of Dividend.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Per cent	
4	Agents	68,683 50	23,243 98	33½	
3	Agricultural Implement Makers	63,828 20	12,358 83	19½	
2	Auctioneers	8,660 00			
10	Bakers	34,646 05	6,394 24	18.44	
1	Banker	14,000 00	1,400 00	10	
1	Barber	1,517 11			
1	Barrel Stave Maker	800 00	280 00	35	
11	Blacksmiths	17,605 73	177 50	1	
1	Blind Manufacturer	7,200 00	1,800 00	25	
1	Block Maker	8,044 55			
1	Boiler Maker	31,987 15	9,596 13	30	
16	Booksellers and Stationers	127,151 32	48,450 80	38.1½	
65	Boot and Shoe Manufacturers	847,034 38	264,600 69	31½	
6	Brewers and Distillers	197,758 16	87,570 09	44.18	
6	Brokers	422,306 89	94,753 61	22½	
3	Brick Makers	37,245 50	1,795 22	4.7	
60	Builders, Contractors and Carpenters	815,450 38	46,033 54	18½	
26	Butchers and Cattle Dealers	218,853 02	46,849 15	21½	
30	Carriage Makers	210,406 38	63,197 51	30	
1	Carter	1,053 15			
1	Carriage Hardware Dealer	170,000 00	42,500 00	25	
3	Carvers and Gilders	14,228 03	325 00	2½	
1	City Omnibus Company	3,777 58			
14	Coal and Wood Dealers	317,935 16	8,596 72	2.75	
9	Confectioners	27,982 13	9,706 70	35	
16	Commission Merchants and Forwarders	487,613 75	15,672 15	32½	
2	Coopers	5,518 70	1,239 00	22½	
1	Cotton Manufacturer	7,374 94		7½	
6	Crockery Dealers	86,372 26	26,396 30	30½	
125	Dry Goods Merchants	4,880,106 25	1,295,229 11	26.54	
20	Druggists and Chemists	80,548 01	14,365 72	17.76	
1	Engraver	12,151 13			
1	Express Agent	8,490 00	2,122 50	25	
12	Fancy Goods Dealers	167,773 76	36,718 54	21.86	
2	Fishmongers	850 00	100 00	12	
11	Founders	324,235 15	54,482 31	16.80	
21	Furniture Manufacturers and Dealers	566,175 62	122,983 68	21	
1	Free Stone Quarry Company	35,000 00			
2	Fruiters	18,034 26	4,910 22	27½	
15	Furriers	277,705 46	78,335 25	28½	
122	Grocers	1,541,587 83	250,327 91	16½	
1	Hair Work Manufacturer	3,060 43	306 04	10	
32	Hardware Dealers	3,004,159 74	785,648 90	26	
16	Harness Makers and Saddlers, &c.	81,181 01	26,756 07	33	
36	Hotel Keepers	234,432 52	16,669 63	7.15	
1	Hub and Spoke Company	15,056 62	15,056 62	100	
1	Importer	160,213 67	40,053 41	25	
2	Insurance Agents	6,997 53			
28	Jewellers	439,917 00	72,631 60	16½	
4	Land Speculators	368,956 01	339,921 65	92½	
4	Leather Dealers	489,073 96	150,262 58	30½	
1	Liquor Mixer	3,107 00			
2	Livery Stable Keepers	2,696 65	403 00	14	
13	Lobster Canning Companies	20,536 84	2,322 50	11.34	

STATEMENT of Assignments made by Insolvents in the Dominion of Canada from 1st January, 1875, to 23rd February, 1876, classified according to the nature of their business, &c.—Continued.

No. of Insolvents in each case.	Nature of Business.	Amount of Liabilities.	Amount of Dividend.	Average rate of Dividend.	Remarks.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.	Per cent	
65	Lumber Merchants	2,182,145 13	379,386 19	17.38	
6	Machinists.....	27,782 62	1,484 33	5.34	
3	Marble Dealers.....	12,529 51	10,587 95	84.5	
1	Matrass Manufacturer	3,080 64	339 95	11	
327	Merchants, General.....	2,239,942 33	576,514 15	25.7	
19	Millers.....	270,256 31	12,390 40	4.58	
7	Milliners	13,060 61	393 45	3	
2	Moulding Manufacturers.....	17,258 39	1,445 83	8.4	
3	Musical Instrument Makers.....	16,109 94		Nil.	
1	Nursery Grower.....	75,000 00			
5	Oil Merchants.....	74,843 00	4,677 15	6.2	
3	Opticians	55,163 74	11,218 84	20.3	
6	Painters.....	21,208 05	4,570 26	21.5	
2	Paper Dealers.....	180,515 01			
1	Peat Manufacturing Company.....	5,485 11	668 21	12	
1	Perfumer.....	653 00			
4	Photographers.....	11,427 53	785 55	6.9	
2	Plaster Dealers.....	17,049 60		Nil.	
4	Plumbers	8,242 72			
1	Pork Packer.....	37,500 00			
3	Potash Manufacturers.....	6,927 00	168 00	2.4	
4	Printers and Publishers.....	15,570 99	1,042 86	6.7	
2	Pump Makers	3,000 00	1,320 00	44	
1	Safe Manufacturer	110,032 00	110,032 00	100	
1	Sash Door Manufacturer.....	18,150 85	3,630 19	20	
1	School Slate Quarry Company	8,034 44			
1	Sewing Machine Manufacturer	99,066 28	19,813 25	20	
7	Sewing Machine Dealers.....	19,180 62	3,373 12	17.58	
9	Shipbuilders and Joiners, &c.....	129,915 39	12,413 87	9.55	
1	Ship Chandler.....	20,650 00	6,195 00	30	
4	Soap Manufacturers.....	51,800 00	32,200 00	62.3	
2	Soda Water Manufacturers.....	2,943 00	101 01	3.4	
1	Spring Manufacturer.....	11,379 03			
1	Stage Owner	2,100 00			
2	Stone Cutters.....	2,596 00	1,110 00	42.8	
5	Stove Dealers	41,847 71	1,042 58	2.5	
2	Suet Butter Companies.....	12,000 00	6,600 00	55	
1	Sugar Dealer.....	125,109 00			
40	Tailors, Merchant	536,515 17	184,287 24	34.3	
13	Tanners and Curriers.....	238,270 25	89,394 47	37.5	
18	Tinsmiths.....	42,689 00	8,753 08	20.5	
7	Tobacconists.....	27,036 41		Nil.	
1	Truss Manufacturer.....	2,903 00		do	
1	Tub Manufacturer.....	4,115 00	926 00	22	
3	Undertakers	12,693 15	3,222 76	25.4	
2	Upholsterers.....	15,837 92	1,876 25	11.8	
6	Vessel Owners (Shipowners).....	93,921 26	12,250 55	13	
1	Warehouseman	4,658 83			
1	Wharfinger.....	13,000 00			
8	Wine and Spirit Dealers	34,293 07	2,632 50	7.68	
1	Wood Turner.....	1,191 62			
3	Woollen Manufacturers.....	30,687 30	13,180 00	43	
1391		24,024,659 10	5,642,551 49		
	Supplementary Returns.....	2,909,048 00	428,773 69		
	Totals.....	26,933,707 10	6,071,325 18	22.5	

STATEMENT of Assignments made by Insolvents in the Dominion of Canada from 1st January, 1875, to 23rd February, 1876, classified according to the nature of their business, &c.—*Concluded.*

SUMMARY.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	Per cent.
Manufacturers.....	3,313,491	83	1,006,149	71	.....
Supplementary Returns.....	1,958,140	00	150,483	00	.....
Totals.....	5,271,631	83	1,156,632	71	22
Dealers.....	15,543,559	58	3,624,671	27	.....
Supplementary Returns.....	691,920	00	235,584	64	.....
Totals.....	16,235,479	58	3,860,255	91	23½
Miscellaneous.....	5,167,607	69	1,011,730	51	.....
Supplementary Returns.....	258,988	00	42,706	05	.....
Totals. ...	5,426,595	69	1,054,436	56	19½

SUMMARY STATEMENT shewing the Total Production of the principal Manufacturing Industries in the Dominion of Canada in 1871, the Value of Foreign Goods coming into competition with the Produce of such Industries entered for consumption, the Percentage of Home and Foreign Produce, and the amount per capita entered for consumption in 1871 and 1875 respectively.

Industries.	Total Production in Canada, 1871.	Foreign Products entered for Consumption in 1871.	Total Consumption Home and Foreign Produce, 1871.	Percentage of Consumption in 1871.		Consumption per capita in 1871.		Consumption per capita in 1875.
				Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	
				Per cent.	Per cent.	\$ cts. m.	\$ cts. m.	
Agricultural implements.....	2,685,393	136,002	2,821,395	95.18	4.82	0 77 0	0 04 0	0 04 0
Blacking	47,085	16,020	63,085	75.81	24.19	0 01 3	0 00 4	0 00 9
Boots and shoes	16,133,638	160,805	16,294,443	99.01	00.99	4 63 0	0 04 6	0 07 0
Breweries (produce of)	2,141,229	115,603	2,256,832	94.88	05.12	0 81 0	0 03 3	0 05 5
Brooms and brushes	528,665	27,372	556,037	95.08	04.92	0 15 0	0 00 8	0 01 2
Cabinet ware and furniture	3,880,978	105,508	3,986,486	97.14	02.86	1 03 0	0 03 0	0 09 0
Carriages	4,849,239	53,384	4,902,623	98.91	01.09	1 40 0	0 01 5	0 03 0
Cheese	1,601,738	10,128	1,611,866	99.37	00.63	0 46 0	0 00 3	0 00 5
Cottons (bleached and unbleached), jeans, denim, drillings, yarn and warp	781,800	2,505,281	3,287,081	23.79	76.21	0 22 0	0 71 9	0 72 0
Distilleries (produce of)	4,092,537	118,013	4,210,550	97.17	02.83	1 17 0	0 03 3	0 04 0
Edge tools	418,775	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engines	1,044,525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foundries (produce of)	684,368	465,608	1,358,976	65.74	34.26	0 26 0	0 13 3	0 27 0
do machine making.....	7,325,531	516,303	7,841,834	93.42	06.58	2 10 0	0 14 8	0 25 0
Flour and meal	39,135,919	2,442,916	41,578,835	94.12	05.88	11 23 0	0 70 0	0 84 0
Furriers and hatters (product of)	2,875,000	917,802	3,792,802	75.81	24.19	0 82 0	0 26 3	0 38 0
Glass	293,130	241,910	535,040	61.79	45.21	0 08 0	0 07 0	0 14 0
Gunpowder	124,000	37,265	161,265	76.90	23.10	0 04 0	0 01 0	0 01 7
Hosiery	198,122	285,378	483,500	41.10	58.90	0 05 0	0 08 0	0 17 0
India rubber manufactures	607,615	147,169	754,784	80.50	19.50	0 17 0	0 04 0	0 06 0
Meats	3,789,552	510,879	4,300,431	88.45	11.55	1 09 0	0 15 0	0 50 0
Musical instruments	622,162	384,784	1,006,946	61.79	38.21	0 18 0	0 11 3	0 23 0
Nails, tacks, brads and sprigs.....	1,147,380	106,897	1,254,277	91.48	08.52	0 33 0	0 03 0	0 08 0
Oil—coal and kerosene	3,094,669	42,895	3,137,564	98.63	01.37	0 90 0	0 01 2	0 04 0
Paints and varnish	294,700	371,708	666,408	44.23	55.77	0 08 0	0 10 7	0 13 0
Paper	1,071,651	231,760	1,303,411	82.22	17.78	0 31 0	0 06 7	0 12 0
Patent medicines	171,060	78,234	249,284	88.62	31.38	0 05 0	0 02 2	0 02 0
Railway cars.....	512,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ropes and twine	769,840	41,066	810,906	94.94	05.06	0 22 0	0 05 0	0 09 0
Saddlery and harness.....	2,466,321	29,013	2,495,334	96.94	01.16	0 70 0	0 00 8	0 02 0

Salt	136,599	332,285	458,884	29.77	70.23	0 04 0	0 09 2	0 09 0
Soap and candles	1,323,863	63,219	1,387,072	95.44	04.56	0 38 0	0 01 8	0 03 0
Starch	222,684	12,840	235,524	94.55	05.45	0 08 0	0 00 3	0 01 7
Stone and marble manufactures	1,067,874	31,771	1,104,645	97.13	02.87	0 30 0	0 00 9	0 02 2
Sugar, over No. 9 Dutch Standard	4,132,750	2,769,932	6,932,672	59.62	40.38	1 19 0	0 80 0	1 12 0
Tallors—clothing and wearing apparel	9,345,875	455,616	9,801,491	95.35	04.65	2 68 0	0 13 0	0 47 0
Tanneries—leather (all descriptions)	9,184,932	819,931	10,004,863	91.81	08.19	2 64 0	0 23 5	0 24 0
Vinegar	180,312	31,027	211,339	86.33	14.67	0 05 0	0 00 9	0 00 7
Tobacco	2,436,343	43,965	2,479,308	98.22	01.78	0 70 0	0 01 2	0 02 0
Woolens	5,507,549	1,008,574	6,516,123	84.52	15.48	1 53 0	0 27 4	0 36 7
Earthenware	330,619	518,281	848,900	38.95	61.05	0 09 0	0 15 0	0 15 0

SUMMARY STATEMENT shewing the Total Production of the principal Manufacturing Industries in the Dominion of Canada in 1871, the Value of Foreign Goods coming into competition with the Produce of such Industries entered for consumption, the Percentage of Home and Foreign Produce, and the amount per capita entered for consumption in 1871 and 1875 respectively.

Industries.	Total Production in Canada, 1871.	Foreign Products entered for Consumption in 1871.	Total Consumption Home and Foreign Produce, 1871.	Percentage of Consumption in 1871.		Consumption per capita in 1871.		Consump- tion per capita in 1875.
				Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	
				Per cent.	Per cent.	\$ cts. m.	\$ cts. m.	
Agricultural implements.....	2,685,393	136,002	2,821,395	95.18	4.82	0 77 0	0 04 0	0 04 0
Blacking	47,065	15,020	62,085	75.81	24.19	0 01 3	0 00 4	0 00 9
Boots and shoes	16,133,638	160,805	16,294,443	99.01	00.99	4 63 0	0 04 6	0 07 0
Breweries (produce of)	2,141,239	115,603	2,256,832	94.88	05.12	0 61 0	0 03 3	0 05 5
Brooms and brushes	528,665	27,372	556,037	95.08	04.92	0 15 0	0 00 8	0 01 2
Cabinet ware and furniture	3,630,978	105,508	3,686,486	97.14	02.86	1 03 0	0 03 0	0 09 0
Carriages	4,849,239	53,384	4,902,623	98.91	01.09	1 40 0	0 01 5	0 03 0
Cheese	1,601,738	10,128	1,611,866	99.37	00.63	0 46 0	0 00 3	0 00 5
Cottons (bleached and unbleached), jeans, denims, drillings, yarn and warp	781,800	2,505,281	3,287,081	23.79	76.21	0 22 0	0 71 9	0 72 0
Distilleries (produce of)	4,092,537	118,013	4,210,550	97.17	02.83	1 17 0	0 03 3	0 04 0
Edge tools	1,044,525	465,608	1,510,133	65.74	34.26	0 26 0	0 13 3	0 27 0
Engines	893,368	516,303	1,409,671	93.42	06.58	2 10 0	0 14 8	0 25 0
Foundries (produce of)	7,325,531	2,442,916	9,768,447	94.12	05.88	11 23 0	0 70 0	0 84 0
Flour and meal.....	39,136,919	917,802	40,054,721	75.81	24.19	0 82 0	0 26 3	0 38 0
Furriers and hatters (product of)	2,875,000	241,910	3,116,910	61.79	45.21	0 08 0	0 07 0	0 14 0
Glass	293,130	37,265	330,395	76.90	23.10	0 04 0	0 01 0	0 01 7
Gunpowder	124,000	285,378	409,378	41.10	58.90	0 05 0	0 08 0	0 17 0
Hosiery	199,122	147,169	346,291	80.50	19.50	0 17 0	0 04 0	0 06 0
India rubber manufactures	607,615	510,879	1,118,494	88.45	11.55	1 09 0	0 15 0	0 50 0
Meats	3,799,552	384,784	4,184,336	61.79	38.21	0 18 0	0 11 3	0 23 0
Musical instruments	622,162	106,897	729,059	91.48	08.52	0 33 0	0 03 0	0 08 0
Nails, tacks, brads and sprigs.....	1,147,380	42,896	1,190,276	98.63	01.37	0 90 0	0 01 2	0 04 0
Oil—coal and kerosene	3,094,689	371,708	3,466,397	44.23	55.77	0 08 0	0 10 7	0 13 0
Paints and varnish	394,700	231,760	626,460	82.22	17.78	0 31 0	0 06 7	0 12 0
Paper	1,071,681	78,234	1,149,915	68.62	31.38	0 05 0	0 02 2	0 02 0
Patent medicines	171,050	41,068	212,118	94.94	05.06	0 22 0	0 05 0	0 09 0
Railway cars	512,000	26,013	538,013	96.84	03.16	0 70 0	0 00 8	0 02 0
Ropes and twine	769,840	2,465,321	3,235,161	23.79	76.21	0 22 0	0 71 9	0 72 0
Saddlery and harness	2,465,321	2,465,321	4,930,642	96.84	03.16	0 70 0	0 00 8	0 02 0

Salt	136,599	322,295	458,884	29-77	70-23	0 04 0	0 09 2	0 09 0
Soap and candles	1,323,853	63,219	1,387,072	95-44	04-56	0 38 0	0 01 8	0 03 0
Starch	222,684	12,640	235,324	94-55	06-45	0 06 0	0 00 3	0 01 7
Stone and marble manufactures	1,087,874	31,771	1,104,645	97-13	02-87	0 30 0	0 00 9	0 02 2
Sugar, over No. 9 Dutch Standard	4,132,760	2,798,932	6,932,672	59-63	40-38	1 19 0	0 80 0	1 12 0
Tailors—clothing and wearing apparel	9,345,875	455,618	9,801,491	95-35	04-65	2 68 0	0 13 0	0 47 0
Tannerie—leather (all descriptions)	8,184,932	819,981	10,004,863	91-81	08-19	2 64 0	0 23 5	0 24 0
Vinegar	180,312	31,027	211,339	85-33	14-67	0 05 0	0 00 9	0 00 7
Tobacco	2,436,243	43,965	2,479,308	98-22	01-78	0 70 0	0 01 2	0 02 0
Woolens	5,507,549	1,008,574	6,516,123	84-52	15-48	1 53 0	0 27 4	0 36 7
Earthenware	330,619	518,281	848,900	38-95	61-06	0 09 0	0 16 0	0 16 0

CIRCULATION and Discounts of Banks in Ontario and Quebec, from 1st July, 1867, to 1st January, 1876.

	Circulation.	Discounts.
	\$	\$
1867.—July 1.....	8,312,386	48,158,431
October 1.....	9,131,920	53,522,981
1868.—January 1.....	8,079,274	50,622,968
April 1.....	8,225,958	47,539,296
July 1.....	7,209,700	46,143,025
October 1.....	9,360,957	49,291,528
1869.—January 1.....	9,438,243	50,703,726
April 1.....	9,242,691	52,006,829
July 1.....	7,145,831	49,970,669
October 1.....	8,151,714	52,835,147
1870.—January 1.....	10,573,730	57,354,944
April 1.....	11,732,487	58,016,144
July 1.....	13,862,460	61,348,067
October 1.....	16,306,993	66,770,521
1871.—January 1.....	17,611,224	72,438,680
April 1.....	18,230,485	75,433,706
July 1.....	17,063,052	79,815,296
October 1.....	21,210,047	86,503,512
1872.—January 1.....	22,919,342	86,446,171
April 1.....	23,208,797	95,409,555
July 1.....	22,412,134	100,354,696
October 1.....	24,422,451	105,040,968
1873.—January 1.....	24,930,382	105,891,964
April 1.....	24,491,809	112,547,934
July 1.....	22,363,261	114,339,024
October 1.....	25,817,957	112,270,049
1874.—January 1.....	25,719,542	110,805,473
April 1.....	25,048,268	116,536,339
July 1.....	23,391,645	119,803,628
October 1.....	25,912,212	124,625,656
1875.—January 1.....	25,412,328	128,584,997
April 1.....	21,498,899	129,941,753
July 1.....	18,729,401	124,268,934
October 1.....	20,655,933	123,553,375
1876.—January 1.....	20,831,009	117,516,356

SUMMARY STATEMENT shewing the principal Articles "Free of Duty," Imported from and Exported to the United States for the half-years ending 31st December, 1874 and 1875 respectively.

Articles.	Imported from United States.		Exported to the United States.	
	Half Year ending 31st December, 1874.	Half Year ending 31st December, 1875.	Half Year ending 31st December, 1874.	Half Year ending 31st December, 1875.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Aniline salts, bark, berries, &c.....	84,165	55,304	.....	.....
Lead, red and white, dry.....	1,313	853	.....	.....
Nitre, sal ammoniac, sal soda, saltpetre, &c	19,377	16,793	.....	.....
Ashes, pot, pearl and soda.....	3,463	13,298	.....	.....
Cotton wool.....	277,581	284,501	9,703	4,046
Barley.....	.....	8,537	.....	.....
Ooal and coke.....	1,767,663	2,012,182	4,706,108	6,157,252
Eggs.....	3,784	4,311	444,383	327,415
Firewood.....	9,860	6,091	279,846	337,927
Fish.....	357,649	306,719	317,632	285,637
Fish oils.....	53,204	31,730	1,131,857	945,585
Flax, hemp and tow.....	122,345	51,485	29,553	38,608
Flaxseed.....	.....	7	34,524	38,349
Flour of wheat and rye.....	1,632,400	1,073,379	6,088	6,994
Flour and meal.....	363,962	246,803	94,198	243,014
Furs and skins, the produce of fish or marine animals.....	10	4,803	27,082	42,749
Furs, skins and tails, dressed.....	.....	.....	200	850
do undressed.....	74,482	8,696	230,481	202,500
Grain, not elsewhere specified.....	131,903	20,806	208,280	276,439
Grease and grease scrap.....	52,845	23,152	.....	.....
Gypsum and plaster of Paris, not ground or calcined.....	5,791	4,347	.....	.....
Gypsum, ground, not calcined for agricultural purposes.....	.....	552	69,064	56,420
Hides, horns and pelts.....	794,294	397,980	34,266	24,855
Indian corn.....	1,899,218	1,382,395	173,800	315,702
Oats.....	.....	46,173	1,406	70
Ores of metals of all kinds.....	979	12,640	96,436	24,940
Peas and beans, whole.....	.....	7,548	387,295	346,567
Salt.....	24,562	11,945	408,654	520,544
Stone, unwrought.....	48,630	73,124	.....	70,197
Tanners' bark.....	.....	2,334	164,304	83,815
Tar and pitch.....	32,733	17,236	.....	54,464
Wheat.....	5,789,374	4,949,126	.....	.....
Wood, unmanufactured.....	393,036	339,047	197,435	606,902
Wool.....	350,126	205,847	.....	.....
Animals for improvement of stock.....	66,879	129,517	587,257	614,664
	14,361,628	11,748,471	9,639,852	11,626,505

Abstract of the Value of Goods entered for consumption in the Dominion of Canada, distinguishing those which paid duty from those entered free of duty; shewing also the Countries whence imported and the amount of Duty collected thereon during the half-years ending on 31st December, 1874 and 1875 respectively.

Countries.	Entered for Consumption, Half-year ending 31st December, 1874.				Entered for Consumption, Half-year ending 31st December, 1875.			
	Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Total.	Duty Collected.	Dutiable Goods.	Free Goods.	Total.	Duty Collected.
Great Britain.....	\$ 27,235,609	\$ 7,275,571	\$ 34,511,180	\$ 4,903,003 21	\$ 16,420,263	\$ 5,309,701	\$ 21,729,964	\$ 3,019,146 97
United States.....	11,338,976	18,512,393	29,851,369	1,954,326 97	10,013,042	15,418,212	25,431,254	1,948,761 97
France.....	1,016,939	45,980	1,062,919	340,387 84	877,557	22,634	900,191	322,360 89
Germany.....	400,458	34,239	434,697	101,687 36	238,668	16,306	254,974	61,473 69
Holland.....	140,087	1,122	141,209	244,162 34	133,669	2,779	136,448	227,911 83
Belgium.....	150,828	27,669	178,497	28,170 72	201,991	32,072	234,063	38,647 18
Spain.....	238,077	38,985	277,062	75,177 65	228,131	28,741	256,872	71,551 09
Portugal.....	37,822	4,599	42,421	19,126 13	33,474	10,576	44,049	16,509 10
Denmark.....	.....	1,533	1,533	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland.....	57,448	2,020	59,468	10,541 21	20,084	40	20,124	3,738 94
Austria.....	4,044	.....	4,044	707 70	8,926	.....	8,926	1,562 03
Italy.....	14,621	9,031	23,652	5,914 88	18,565	2,911	21,476	11,992 40
Norway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,371	.....	1,371	170 44
China.....	143,428	.....	143,428	16,370 41	116,486	.....	116,486	12,902 99
Japan.....	178,839	1,647	180,486	23,920 88	166,904	.....	168,551	24,818 62
Turkey.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,731	.....	1,731	302 82
Greece.....	23,696	701	24,397	4,147 60	20,439	.....	20,439	3,576 82
Asia.....	12,762	.....	12,762	2,231 60	1,393	.....	1,393	243 78
Africa.....	328	280,085	280,413	57 40	4,414	276,307	280,721	772 45
Brazil.....	142,411	.....	142,411	67,967 96	286,283	.....	286,283	120,284 05
British Guiana.....	5,166	.....	5,166	5,707 02	53,803	1,740	55,543	46,898 26
British West Indies.....	636,695	52,121	688,816	303,209 36	596,251	48,693	644,944	253,687 12
Spanish do.....	727,161	1,687	728,848	311,155 78	382,103	4,284	386,387	149,457 27
French do.....	13,316	14,057	27,373	5,464 99	13,255	14,707	27,962	6,381 37
Danish do.....	496	1,543	2,038	242 10	7,068	.....	7,711	3,108 06
Dutch do.....	6	.....	6	1 05	68,562	1,250	69,812	28,085 76
Dutch Guiana.....	130	.....	130	326 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
British East Indies.....	2,136	.....	2,136	273 84	4,582	.....	4,582	801 84
Dutch do.....	1,666	4	1,666	180 80	39,643	.....	39,643	14,608 93
Australia.....	.....	1,350	1,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newfoundland.....	24,236	783,156	807,392	7,495 82	12,987	633,433	646,420	3,298 48

PROVINCE OF CANADA [NOW ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.]

**Change of Financial Year,
Half Year ending 30th June.**

The published Statistics do not furnish the figures required for the parts of columns left blank.

STATEMENTS shewing the Commerce of the British North American Colonies, for each year, from 1850 to 1875, inclusive.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Years.	Exports to ALL COUNTRIES.			Total Imports from United States.	Exports to United States of Produce.		Exports to other Countries in Bond through United States.	Imports to other Countries in Bond through United States.	REMARKS.
	Total Imports.	Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.		\$	\$			
1850.....	3,600,000	1,550,000	.....	1,028,000	428,000	.....	.....	.....	Estimated.
1851.....	3,741,933	1,599,245	.....	1,033,873	430,150	.....	.....	.....	
1852.....	7,085,431	3,033,590	.....	2,079,547	589,650	.....	.....	.....	
1853.....	5,970,878	4,853,903	.....	1,739,219	1,289,248	.....	.....	.....	
1854.....	8,865,410	6,238,340	.....	2,876,440	1,583,880	.....	.....	.....	
1855.....	9,413,515	7,832,855	.....	3,692,400	2,407,205	.....	.....	.....	
1856.....	9,349,160	7,864,790	.....	3,397,860	2,088,580	.....	.....	.....	
1857.....	9,690,880	6,967,830	.....	3,485,116	2,090,349	.....	.....	.....	
1858.....	8,075,580	6,321,490	.....	2,918,375	2,083,225	.....	.....	.....	
1859.....	8,100,935	6,889,130	.....	2,884,890	2,283,825	.....	.....	.....	
1860.....	8,511,549	6,619,634	.....	3,259,952	2,231,629	.....	.....	.....	
1861.....	7,613,227	5,774,334	.....	2,893,026	1,924,778	.....	.....	.....	
1862.....	8,445,042	5,646,981	.....	3,027,015	1,811,137	.....	.....	.....	
1863.....	10,201,391	6,546,488	.....	3,857,765	1,869,772	.....	.....	.....	
1864.....	12,804,642	7,172,816	.....	4,303,016	2,446,770	.....	.....	.....	
1865.....	14,381,662	8,830,693	.....	4,325,857	3,619,797	.....	.....	.....	
1866.....	14,381,098	8,043,095	.....	4,041,844	3,288,550	.....	.....	.....	Nine months only.
1867.....	9,346,480	5,474,328	.....	1,986,612	1,614,653	.....	.....	.....	
1868.....	9,131,286	4,563,869	877,917	2,640,887	1,470,485	.....	.....	.....	
1869.....	8,907,244	5,031,959	711,652	2,560,023	1,831,054	.....	.....	.....	
1870.....	8,940,800	5,114,799	698,618	2,258,079	1,473,895	.....	.....	.....	
1871.....	10,678,543	5,699,408	817,519	2,319,264	1,640,442	.....	.....	.....	
1872.....	12,433,747	6,615,295	923,108	7,538,401	3,090,501	.....	.....	.....	
1873.....	11,678,262	6,676,492	695,694	7,372,086	2,950,779	.....	.....	.....	
1874.....	11,216,130	7,183,097	474,450	3,851,722	2,435,182	.....	.....	.....	
1875.....	11,631,966	6,446,330	532,800	3,444,387	1,547,697	.....	.....	.....	

Published Statistics of Nova Scotia do not furnish the figures required for blank columns.

STATEMENTS shewing the Commerce of the British North American Colonies, for each year, from 1850 to 1875, inclusive.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Years.	Total Imports.	Exports to all Countries.			Total Imports from United States.	Exports to United States of Home Produce.	Imports from other Countries in Bond through the United States.	Remarks.
		Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total Exports.				
1850.....	630,480	325,993	.....	325,993	41,603	55,386	.....	
1851.....	669,410	343,022	.....	343,022	84,806	104,863	.....	
1852.....	859,856	531,285	.....	531,285	171,865	141,865	.....	
1853.....	1,053,890	636,735	.....	636,735	187,916	126,660	.....	
1854.....	1,369,645	758,067	.....	758,067	198,888	81,782	.....	
1855.....	1,342,080	735,579	.....	735,579	216,308	166,999	.....	
1856.....	1,426,260	671,881	.....	671,881	209,493	106,063	.....	
1857.....	1,293,640	626,100	46,225	672,325	251,460	246,285	.....	
1858.....	931,145	723,635	41,720	765,355	216,080	318,940	.....	
1859.....	1,173,490	878,398	15,002	893,400	310,279	438,172	.....	
1860.....	1,160,270	960,875	26,296	987,171	284,146	390,969	.....	
1861.....	1,049,678	815,571	26,296	841,867	215,045	233,876	.....	
1862.....	1,086,205	749,263	3,492	752,755	234,660	215,642	.....	
1863.....	1,487,156	964,813	82,549	1,047,362	348,276	528,653	.....	
1864.....	1,696,638	946,340	67,000	1,013,340	418,802	387,512	.....	
1865.....	1,906,075	1,457,727	87,000	1,544,727	454,000	604,642	.....	
1866.....	2,162,435	1,915,541	67,000	1,982,541	370,332	108,166	.....	
1867.....	1,472,168	1,811,313	50,288	1,861,601	242,589	183,451	.....	
1868.....	1,815,136	1,876,383	45,663	1,922,046	360,036	236,392	.....	
1869.....	1,821,163	1,401,377	49,570	1,450,947	279,131	236,815	.....	
1870.....	1,928,663	2,100,561	53,642	2,154,203	297,942	403,548	.....	
1871.....	2,000,000	2,200,000	60,000	2,260,000	280,000	416,000	.....	
1872.....	2,260,000	2,300,000	70,000	2,370,000	250,000	486,000	.....	
1873.....	2,430,000	2,330,000	75,000	2,405,000	276,000	476,000	.....	
1874.....	1,908,522	713,006	9,123	722,129	384,863	193,471	.....	
1875.....	1,960,997	1,301,465	6,996	1,308,461	345,603	362,500	.....	

The published Statistics do not furnish the figures required for the parts of columns left blank.

STATEMENTS shewing the Commerce of the British North American Colonies, for each year, from 1850 to 1874, inclusive.

PROVINCE OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

Years.	Total Imports.	EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES.			Total Imports from United States.	Exports to United States of Produce.	Exports to United States of Home Produce.	Exports to other Countries through United States.	Imports from other Countries through United States.	Remarks.
		Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.						
1850.....	\$ 4,163,938	\$ 4,000,000	.....	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 1,060,000	\$ 80,000	.....	\$ .....	.....	
1851.....	4,469,655	4,500,000	.....	4,500,000	1,260,000	82,170	.....	.....	.....	
1852.....	3,964,390	4,000,000	.....	4,000,000	1,090,000	645,810	.....	.....	.....	
1853.....	4,485,121	5,832,515	.....	5,832,515	1,260,000	188,270	.....	.....	.....	
1854.....	4,902,353	6,000,000	.....	6,000,000	1,320,000	112,320	.....	.....	.....	
1855.....	5,634,208	6,600,000	.....	6,600,000	1,390,000	344,635	.....	.....	.....	
1856.....	6,358,020	6,693,985	.....	6,693,985	1,943,040	502,850	.....	.....	.....	
1857.....	7,067,180	8,253,855	.....	8,253,855	1,701,185	407,450	.....	.....	.....	
1858.....	5,864,310	6,594,180	.....	6,594,180	1,619,480	514,880	.....	.....	.....	
1859.....	6,616,440	6,785,565	.....	6,785,565	1,807,190	514,785	.....	.....	.....	
1860.....	6,270,865	6,358,560	.....	6,358,560	1,823,665	398,135	.....	.....	.....	
1861.....	5,764,285	5,462,755	.....	5,462,755	1,795,300	154,670	.....	.....	.....	
1862.....	5,035,410	5,858,615	.....	5,858,615	1,728,985	183,025	.....	.....	.....	
1863.....	3,386,360	6,166,765	.....	6,166,765	1,720,220	284,985	.....	.....	.....	
					Home and Foreign.					
1864.....	5,335,310	5,556,675	.....	5,556,675	1,534,255	208,870	.....	.....	.....	
1865.....	5,299,603	5,493,005	.....	5,493,005	1,677,855	527,218	.....	.....	.....	
1866.....	5,784,849	5,694,305	.....	5,694,305	1,398,038	426,436	.....	.....	.....	
1867.....	5,551,098	5,068,603	.....	5,068,603	1,514,223	261,344	.....	.....	.....	
1868.....	4,304,423	4,263,680	.....	4,263,680	1,343,030	418,505	.....	.....	.....	
1869.....	5,264,152	6,096,799	.....	6,096,799	1,671,729	614,033	.....	.....	.....	
1870.....	6,655,849	6,230,276	.....	6,230,276	1,516,377	315,204	.....	.....	.....	
1871.....	7,320,000	7,550,000	.....	7,550,000	1,890,000	540,000	.....	.....	.....	
1872.....	8,000,000	8,000,000	.....	8,000,000	2,000,000	700,000	.....	.....	.....	
1873.....	8,600,000	9,000,000	.....	9,000,000	2,100,000	800,000	.....	.....	.....	
1874.....	7,354,689	7,336,039	.....	7,336,039	1,941,011	316,552	.....	.....	.....	
					Estimated.					
					do	do				
					do	do				

The published Statistics do not furnish the figures required for the parts of columns left blank.

STATEMENTS showing the Commerce of the British North American Colonies, for each year, from 1850 to 1875, inclusive.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Years.	Total Imports.	EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES.			Total Imports from United States.	Exports to United States of Produce.	Exports to United States of Foreign Produce.	Exports to other Countries through United States.	Imports from other Countries through United States.	Remarks.
		Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total Exports.						
1871.....	\$ 254,063	30,309	211	\$ 30,520	\$ 112,163	10,239		\$		
1872.....	942,247	85,541	211	85,541	321,658	43,850				
1873.....	918,336	246,216	767	246,983	441,559	36,402	767			
1874.....	1,797,033	781,481	16,281	797,762	781,277	31,797	281			
1875.....	1,243,309	588,958	16,281	588,958	782,284	370,513	281			

* For Six Months only. † For Three Months only.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1872.....	1,790,352	1,868,050	54,057	1,912,107	1,099,959	1,405,217				
1873.....	2,191,011	1,742,123	50,224	1,792,347	1,280,670	1,361,852	47,037			
1874.....	2,085,560	2,061,743	58,861	2,120,624	1,228,497	1,511,463	41,424			
1875.....	2,543,552	2,777,285	47,527	2,824,812	1,526,056	2,151,066	45,673			

STATEMENT (by Provinces) shewing the aggregate Value of the Commerce of the British North American Colonies, for each year from 1850 to 1875, inclusive.

Year.	Provinces.	Total Imports.	Exports to all Countries.			Total Imports from United States.	Total Exports to United States of Home Produce.	Total Exports to the United States of Foreign Produce.	Exports to other Countries through United States.	Imports from other Countries through United States.	Remarks.
			Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.						
1850...	Canada.....	16,982,068	12,943,795		12,943,795	6,594,860	4,951,159				Estimated.
	Nova Scotia.....	3,600,000	1,550,000	.....	1,550,000	1,028,000	428,000	.....	.....	.....	
	New Brunswick...	4,077,655	3,290,080	.....	3,290,080	1,310,740	387,000	.....	.....	.....	
	P. E. Island.....	630,480	325,992	.....	325,992	41,603	55,386	.....	.....	.....	
	Newfoundland....	4,163,938	4,000,000	.....	4,000,000	1,090,000	80,000	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ..	28,454,141	22,109,877	.....	22,109,877	10,025,203	5,901,545	.....	.....	.....	
1851...	Canada.....	21,434,790	13,810,604		13,810,604	8,365,766	4,071,545				Estimated.
	Nova Scotia.....	3,741,933	1,589,245	.....	1,589,245	1,033,873	430,150	.....	.....	.....	
	New Brunswick...	4,501,600	3,860,120	.....	3,860,120	1,654,175	416,140	.....	.....	.....	
	P. E. Island.....	669,410	343,022	.....	343,022	84,906	104,883	.....	.....	.....	
	Newfoundland....	4,469,655	4,500,000	.....	4,500,000	1,260,000	82,170	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ..	35,217,288	24,112,991	.....	24,112,991	12,398,720	5,103,688	.....	.....	.....	
1852...	Canada.....	20,288,493	15,307,607		15,307,607	8,477,693	6,284,522				Estimated.
	Nova Scotia.....	7,065,431	3,093,590	.....	3,093,590	2,079,547	589,650	.....	.....	.....	
	New Brunswick...	6,563,005	3,981,675	.....	3,981,675	1,966,050	419,960	.....	.....	.....	
	P. E. Island.....	868,855	431,285	.....	431,285	171,355	141,855	.....	.....	.....	
	Newfoundland....	3,864,390	4,000,000	.....	4,000,000	1,090,000	545,810	.....	.....	.....	
	Total ..	37,649,174	26,854,157	.....	26,854,157	13,784,645	7,980,797	.....	.....	.....	
1853...	Canada.....	31,981,436	23,801,303		23,801,303	11,782,147	8,936,382		1,789,077		Estimated.
	Nova Scotia.....	6,970,878	4,803,903	.....	4,803,903	1,739,219	1,289,248	.....	.....	.....	
	New Brunswick...	8,580,540	5,362,495	.....	5,362,495	2,870,350	609,390	.....	.....	.....	
	P. E. Island.....	1,063,390	636,735	.....	636,735	187,916	120,500	.....	.....	.....	

	Newfoundland....	4,485,121	5,832,515	.....	5,852,515	1,260,060	188,270	.....	Estimated.
	Total	53,071,365	40,506,951	.....	40,506,951	17,839,632	11,143,690	.....	1,789,077
854	Canada.....	40,529,325	23,019,190	.....	23,019,190	15,533,088	8,649,002	.....	1,868,817
	Nova Scotia.....	8,956,410	6,238,340	.....	6,238,340	2,876,440	1,593,390	.....	.....
	New Brunswick....	10,343,865	5,521,075	.....	5,521,075	3,558,170	489,650	.....	.....
	P. E. Island.....	1,368,445	756,067	.....	756,067	196,538	81,782	.....	.....
	Newfoundland....	4,902,353	6,000,000	.....	6,000,000	1,320,000	112,320	.....	.....
	Total	68,100,898	41,534,672	.....	41,534,672	23,484,545	10,998,134	.....	1,868,817
1855	Canada.....	36,086,169	28,188,461	.....	28,188,461	20,828,077	16,737,277	.....	4,475,229
	Nova Scotia.....	9,413,515	7,832,856	.....	7,832,856	3,692,400	2,407,208	.....	.....
	New Brunswick....	7,158,580	4,131,905	.....	4,131,905	3,913,510	615,635	.....	.....
	P. E. Island.....	1,342,030	736,673	.....	736,673	216,208	106,968	.....	.....
	Newfoundland....	5,534,208	6,500,000	.....	6,500,000	1,390,000	344,625	.....	.....
	Total	59,532,272	47,368,794	.....	47,368,794	36,041,095	20,271,745	.....	4,475,229
1856	Canada.....	43,584,387	32,047,017	.....	32,047,017	22,704,509	17,979,754	.....	3,463,204
	Nova Scotia.....	9,349,160	6,864,790	.....	6,864,790	3,397,950	2,068,580	.....	.....
	New Brunswick....	7,606,890	5,966,785	.....	5,966,785	3,572,570	867,425	.....	.....
	P. E. Island.....	1,426,260	671,881	.....	671,881	208,493	108,083	.....	.....
	Newfoundland....	6,358,020	6,693,985	.....	6,693,985	1,943,040	502,850	.....	.....
	Total	68,323,717	51,644,428	.....	51,644,428	31,652,062	21,536,692	.....	3,463,204
1857	Canada.....	39,430,898	27,006,624	.....	27,006,624	20,224,651	13,206,436	.....	1,426,846
	Nova Scotia.....	9,680,980	6,967,830	.....	6,967,830	3,486,116	2,090,349	.....	.....
	New Brunswick....	7,094,715	4,588,875	.....	4,588,875	3,142,550	793,485	.....	.....
	P. E. Island.....	1,293,640	626,100	.....	626,100	231,480	240,225	.....	.....
	Newfoundland....	7,067,160	8,255,855	.....	8,255,855	1,701,185	407,460	.....	.....
	Total	64,566,993	47,455,284	.....	47,491,509	28,804,982	16,727,955	.....	1,426,846
1858	Canada.....	29,078,257	23,472,609	.....	23,472,609	15,683,565	11,930,094	.....	2,558,742
	Nova Scotia.....	8,075,590	6,321,490	.....	6,321,490	2,918,375	2,043,225	.....	.....
	New Brunswick....	5,813,855	4,083,895	.....	4,083,895	2,821,225	818,510	.....	.....
	P. E. Island.....	931,145	723,635	.....	723,635	210,020	318,940	.....	.....
	Newfoundland....	5,864,310	6,594,180	.....	6,594,180	1,619,480	514,880	.....	.....
	Total	49,763,427	41,165,809	.....	41,207,529	23,204,685	15,625,649	.....	2,558,742
				.....				.....	2,067,024

STATEMENT (by Provinces) shewing the aggregate Value of the Commerce of the British North American Colonies, &c.—Continued.

Years.	Provinces.	Total Imports.	TOTAL EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES.			Total Imports from United States.	Total Exports to United States of Home Produce.	Total Exports to United States of Foreign Produce.	Total Exports to United States of Foreign Produce.	Exports to other Countries in Bond through United States.	Imports from other Countries in Bond through United States.	Remarks.
			Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.							
1859	Canada.....	33,555,161	24,766,981	.....	24,766,981	17,592,916	13,922,314	.....	.....	2,023,005	4,516,491	
	Nova Scotia.....	8,100,955	6,889,130	.....	6,889,130	2,884,990	2,283,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	New Brunswick.....	7,080,170	5,367,110	.....	5,367,110	3,376,475	1,160,070	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	P. E. Island.....	1,173,490	878,398	15,002	893,400	310,279	438,172	1,325	.....	.....	.....	
	Newfoundland.....	6,616,440	6,785,565	.....	6,785,565	1,807,190	514,785	20,060	.....	.....	.....	
	Total.....	56,526,216	44,687,184	15,002	44,702,186	25,970,850	18,339,166	21,385	2,023,005	2,023,005	4,546,491	
1860...	Canada.....	34,447,935	34,631,890	.....	34,631,890	17,273,029	18,427,968	.....	.....	2,915,787	3,041,877	
	Nova Scotia.....	8,511,549	6,619,534	.....	6,619,534	3,258,952	2,231,678	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	New Brunswick.....	7,233,700	4,581,860	.....	4,581,860	3,441,085	1,241,890	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	P. E. Island.....	1,150,270	980,875	26,296	1,007,171	282,148	380,959	1,039	.....	.....	.....	
	Newfoundland.....	6,270,965	6,358,560	.....	6,358,560	1,823,665	538,136	20,865	.....	.....	.....	
	Total.....	57,614,319	53,172,719	26,296	53,199,015	26,078,877	22,680,581	21,934	2,915,787	2,915,787	3,041,877	
1861...	Canada.....	43,054,836	36,614,195	.....	36,614,195	21,069,388	14,386,427	.....	.....	1,114,513	5,688,952	
	Nova Scotia.....	7,613,227	5,774,334	.....	5,774,334	2,893,026	1,924,778	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	New Brunswick.....	5,943,039	4,546,039	.....	4,546,039	3,014,736	843,141	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	P. E. Island.....	1,049,678	815,571	.....	815,571	215,046	233,876	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Newfoundland.....	5,764,285	5,462,755	.....	5,462,755	1,795,300	154,670	12,690	.....	.....	.....	
	Total.....	63,425,065	53,212,894	.....	53,212,894	28,987,495	17,512,892	12,690	1,114,513	1,114,513	5,688,952	
1862...	Canada.....	48,600,633	33,596,125	.....	33,596,125	25,173,157	15,063,730	.....	.....	2,189,993	5,508,427	
	Nova Scotia.....	8,445,042	5,646,961	.....	5,646,961	3,027,015	1,811,137	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	New Brunswick.....	6,199,701	3,856,538	.....	3,856,538	2,960,703	889,416	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	P. E. Island.....	1,056,205	749,253	3,492	752,745	234,680	215,943	1,392	.....	.....	.....	

STATEMENT (by Provinces) shewing the aggregate Value of the Commerce of the British North American Colonies, &c.—*Concluded.*

Years	Provinces.	Total Imports.	EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES.			Total Imports from United States.	Total Exports to the United States of Home Produce.	Total Exports to the United States of Foreign Produce.	Exports to other Countries in Bond through United States.	Imports from other Countries in Bond through United States.	Remarks.
			Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total.						
1868.	Canada.....	\$ 57,805,013	\$ 44,683,426	\$ 2,816,450	\$ 47,499,876	\$ 22,454,182	\$ 20,061,775	\$	\$	\$ 9,734,270	
	Nova Scotia.....	9,131,236	4,563,368	377,917	5,441,285	2,640,887	1,470,485	.....	.....	.....	
	New Brunswick...	6,523,395	4,124,273	502,454	4,626,727	1,219,983	865,886	.....	.....	.....	
	P. E. Island.....	1,816,135	1,376,383	45,653	1,422,046	350,036	239,892	767	.....	.....	
	Newfoundland....	4,304,423	4,263,660	.....	4,263,660	1,343,090	418,505	.....	.....	.....	
	Total	79,579,202	59,011,110	4,242,494	63,253,604	28,008,118	23,045,743	767	.....	9,734,270	
1869.	Canada.....	\$ 55,185,667	\$ 46,772,225	\$ 2,404,526	\$ 49,176,751	\$ 20,758,981	\$ 20,815,085	.....	.....	\$ 11,511,206	
	Nova Scotia.....	8,607,244	6,031,859	711,653	6,743,511	2,660,023	1,831,054	.....	.....	.....	
	New Brunswick...	6,622,254	4,814,896	739,623	5,554,519	2,154,701	994,600	.....	.....	.....	
	P. E. Island.....	1,821,163	1,401,377	49,570	1,450,947	278,131	236,815	4,213	.....	.....	
	Newfoundland....	5,154,152	6,066,799	.....	6,066,799	1,571,729	614,033	.....	.....	.....	
	Total	77,490,480	64,117,156	3,905,371	68,022,527	27,324,565	24,437,587	4,213	.....	11,511,206	
1870	Canada.....	\$ 59,020,676	\$ 57,527,898	\$ 4,938,969	\$ 62,466,867	\$ 20,624,672	\$ 24,897,658	.....	.....	\$ 11,593,405	
	Nova Scotia.....	8,940,800	5,114,799	689,618	5,803,417	2,258,079	1,473,895	.....	.....	.....	
	New Brunswick...	6,864,447	4,403,171	900,055	5,365,206	1,823,320	2,400,759	.....	.....	.....	
	P. E. Island.....	1,928,662	2,100,561	53,642	2,154,203	227,942	403,548	3,217	.....	.....	
	Newfoundland....	6,666,549	6,286,276	.....	6,286,276	1,516,377	310,304	.....	.....	.....	
	Total	83,400,434	75,376,705	6,581,264	81,957,969	26,456,390	29,491,064	3,217	.....	11,593,405	
1871	Canada.....	\$ 76,868,090	\$ 53,966,291	\$ 8,141,950	\$ 62,108,241	\$ 24,375,731	\$ 23,909,320	.....	.....	\$ 13,385,180	
	Nova Scotia.....	10,678,543	6,698,408	817,519	6,516,927	2,319,264	1,640,443	.....	.....	.....	
	New Brunswick...	8,292,275	4,624,368	893,564	5,517,932	2,323,339	1,312,268	.....	.....	.....	
	P. E. Island.....	2,000,000	2,200,000	60,000	2,260,000	230,000	410,000	.....	.....	.....	
	Newfoundland....	7,320,000	7,550,000	.....	7,550,000	1,896,000	540,000	.....	.....	.....	Estimated. do

	254,063	30,309	211	30,520	112,163	10,239	Estimated. do
Manitoba.....	105,412,971	74,070,374	9,913,244	83,983,618	31,250,497	27,822,269	13,365,180
Total							16,161,508
1872							
Canada.....	86,899,539	56,542,587	10,841,293	67,383,880	28,523,436	25,731,944	
Nova Scotia	12,433,747	6,615,295	923,106	7,538,401	3,090,601	1,517,165	
New Brunswick ..	9,384,652	4,740,008	979,726	5,719,734	2,599,811	1,248,942	
P. E. Island	2,350,000	2,300,000	70,000	2,370,000	250,000	480,000	
Newfoundland ..	8,000,000	8,000,000	.....	8,000,000	2,000,000	700,000	
Manitoba	942,247	85,541	.....	85,541	321,658	43,860	
British Columbia	1,790,352	1,858,050	54,057	1,912,107	1,099,949	1,405,217	
Total	121,680,537	80,141,481	12,868,182	93,009,663	37,896,365	31,107,118	16,161,508
1873							
Canada.....	102,756,254	68,058,733	7,823,459	73,891,191	40,095,684	28,484,836	
Nova Scotia	11,578,262	6,676,492	885,594	7,372,086	2,966,779	2,188,899	
New Brunswick ..	10,667,398	5,660,448	826,867	6,487,315	2,970,054	1,374,260	
P. E. Island	2,450,000	2,330,000	76,000	2,406,000	275,000	470,000	
Newfoundland ..	8,500,000	9,000,000	.....	9,000,000	2,100,000	898,000	
Manitoba	918,336	246,216	767	246,983	441,559	36,402	
British Columbia	2,191,011	1,743,123	50,224	1,793,347	1,280,870	1,361,552	
Total	138,961,281	91,714,012	9,480,910	101,194,922	50,106,746	34,686,249	17,774,563
1874							
Canada.....	101,001,049	59,861,713	11,689,219	71,550,932	44,398,866	37,723,567	
Nova Scotia	11,216,130	7,189,097	474,450	7,656,547	3,581,732	2,426,182	
New Brunswick ..	10,205,288	6,141,957	361,977	6,503,934	3,894,484	1,347,361	
P. E. Island	1,908,622	713,006	9,123	722,129	384,903	198,571	
Manitoba	1,797,033	781,481	16,281	797,763	781,277	31,797	
Newfoundland ..	7,254,889	7,336,039	.....	7,336,039	1,941,011	316,552	
British Columbia	2,085,560	2,061,743	58,881	2,120,624	1,928,497	1,511,463	
Total	135,568,271	84,078,036	12,609,931	96,687,967	56,220,760	38,449,486	17,562,676
1875							
Canada.....	93,559,836	52,545,875	7,096,687	59,642,562	41,008,809	21,981,502	
Nova Scotia	11,631,956	6,446,330	632,800	6,979,130	3,444,397	1,547,697	
New Brunswick ..	10,230,633	6,049,910	493,146	6,543,056	3,695,750	1,438,161	
P. E. Island	1,980,997	1,301,465	6,998	1,308,461	345,803	362,900	
Manitoba	1,243,309	588,958	.....	588,958	782,284	370,513	
British Columbia	2,543,552	2,777,285	47,527	2,824,812	1,526,056	2,151,086	
Newfoundland—esti- mated amounts	123,070,283	69,709,823	8,177,156	77,886,979	50,802,899	27,851,839	
Total	130,820,283	76,959,823	8,177,156	85,136,979	52,802,899	28,171,839	18,378,300

AGGREGATE VALUE of the Commerce of the British North American Colonies, for each year, from 1850 to 1875, inclusive.

Years.	Total Imports.	EXPORTS TO A. L. COUNTRIES.			Total Imports from United States.	Exports to United States of Produce.	Exports to United States of Home Produce.	Exports to United States of Foreign Produce.	Exports to other Countries in Bond through United States.	Imports from other Countries in Bond through United States.	Remarks.
		Home Produce.	Foreign Produce.	Total Exports.							
1850.....	29,454,141	22,109,877	.....	22,109,877	10,025,203	5,901,545	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1851.....	35,217,288	24,112,991	.....	24,112,991	12,398,722	5,103,888	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1852.....	37,069,174	26,854,157	.....	26,854,157	13,784,645	7,980,797	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1853.....	52,071,365	40,506,951	.....	40,506,951	17,839,632	11,143,690	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1854.....	66,100,538	41,534,672	.....	41,534,672	23,484,546	10,926,134	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1855.....	59,532,572	47,388,794	.....	47,388,794	30,041,955	20,271,745	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1856.....	68,323,717	51,644,428	.....	51,644,428	31,822,562	21,526,692	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1857.....	49,763,427	47,445,284	.....	47,445,284	28,804,982	16,737,955	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1858.....	56,526,216	41,163,809	.....	41,163,809	23,204,665	15,625,649	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1859.....	57,614,319	44,687,184	.....	44,702,186	25,970,850	18,339,166	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1860.....	63,425,065	53,172,719	.....	53,189,016	26,078,877	22,680,581	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1861.....	69,336,991	49,707,432	.....	53,212,894	28,987,495	17,542,892	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1862.....	70,617,862	60,450,379	.....	49,710,984	33,124,510	18,133,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1863.....	52,457,158	32,613,218	.....	60,532,928	32,586,066	23,978,757	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1864.....	73,293,404	63,797,802	.....	32,680,218	29,103,129	29,428,556	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1865.....	86,131,405	78,346,026	.....	78,355,026	29,980,403	40,389,537	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1866.....	79,237,820	63,248,276	.....	63,298,544	25,133,973	28,396,786	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1867.....	79,579,202	59,011,110	.....	63,253,594	28,008,118	23,045,743	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1868.....	77,480,480	64,117,166	.....	68,022,537	27,324,565	24,491,567	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1869.....	83,400,434	75,376,705	.....	68,927,969	29,450,350	29,491,064	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1870.....	106,412,971	74,070,374	.....	83,983,618	37,280,497	27,822,269	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1871.....	121,680,527	80,141,481	.....	93,009,683	31,955,365	31,107,118	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1872.....	136,981,281	91,714,012	.....	101,194,922	50,106,746	34,686,249	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1873.....	136,568,271	84,078,086	.....	96,687,987	56,220,760	33,449,486	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1874.....	130,330,283	76,959,823	.....	85,136,979	53,802,899	28,171,839	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1875.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

Only 6 months for Province of Canada included.—Change of financial year.

Broken periods in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Newfoundland estimated.

STATEMENT of the Value of Goods Exported from the United States to the undermentioned West India Islands, during the fiscal year 1874.

ARTICLES.	Danish.	French.	British.	British Guiana.	Haiti.	Dutch.	St. Domingo.	Cuba.	Porto Rico.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural Implements.....	377	157	5,675	535	1,421	746	407	40,317	2,908
Horned Cattle.....	60	4,785	107,587	7,100	112	.....	.....	637,864	.....
Acids .....	.....	.....	6,141	8,608	7	15	45	17,336	205
Animals.....	450	28,670	159,259	44,500	.....	350	1,000	17,413	1,500
Ashes, Pot and Pearl .....	.....	.....	.....	124	130	.....	202	492	.....
Beer, Ale, Porter, Cider .....	.....	3	1,447	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,304	312
Billiard Tables.....	2,032	.....	912	.....	.....	160	.....	31	205
Bones and Bone Dust	21	328	65	.....	1,952	.....	31	1,421	.....
Books, &c.....	1,203	.....	3,814	.....	1,013	941	645	23,779	333
Brass and Manufactures of	48	.....	2,191	239	52	1,585	669	69,079	1,645
Barley .....	.....	.....	111	.....	.....	100	.....	17	28
Bread and Biscuit.....	13,873	8,944	301,672	101,760	30,956	18,162	1,905	9,221	28,162
Indian Corn	3,239	17,365	172,224	30,580	1,061	34,664	.....	504,131	929
Indian Meal	156,484	4,997	478,341	54,934	1,540	54,057	309	8,640	42,728
Oats	719	5,119	67,633	4,963	1,396	152	54	44,000	2,357
Rye .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rye Flour	33,494	.....	1,963	.....	510	14,729	.....	199,063	180
Wheat	273,635	5,200	2,456,953	570,222	1,058,254	275,391	156,814	1,413,181	368,632
Other Grain	12,213	400,547	97,717	24,841	5,769	6,114	1,749	219,607	6,325
Ricks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,191	.....	610	127	.....
Brooms and Brushes	814	.....	2,876	1,147	975	762	130	14,424	3,953
Candles, all kinds	18,330	581	77,978	8,966	17,171	5,404	5,728	4,004	65,273
Carriages	1,210	9,758	54,349	1,781	7,677	1,534	1,534	13,338	6,453
Clocks and parts of	89	132	3,592	108	777	1,078	194	8,634	1,123
Coffee, Cocoa, &c.....	84	25	165	.....	147	72	60	1,070	.....
Coal, Bituminous.....	37,238	50,920	32,105	2,573	.....	.....	.....	270,318	1,196
do Other	5,647	.....	9,319	.....	.....	.....	.....	156,731	.....
Copper and Manufactures of .....	.....	155	3,027	417	577	699	195	18,926	852
Cordage, &c.....	6,165	.....	17,497	3,626	2,309	6,573	1,385	43,559	2,736
Cottons, Manufactures of	9,160	308	41,978	2,740	252,379	13,328	25,146	1,887	1,887
Drugs, &c.....	6,018	268	36,987	4,216	10,699	12,626	7,435	127,681	15,506

STATEMENT of the Value of Goods Exported from the United States to the undermentioned West India Islands, &c.—Continued.

ARTICLES.	Danish.	French.	British.	British Guiana.	Haiti.	Dutch.	St. Domingo.	Cuba.	Porto Rico.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dye Stuff.....	8	118	988	25	136	18	23	150	85
Earthen and Stoneware.....	27	403	436	235	1,135	189	376	5,697	140
Fancy Articles.....	1,534	403	2,420	3,361	887	725	631	20,351	892
Fruits, Green.....	531	241	5,235	3,961	1,181	2,858	380	10,500	905
do Preserved.....	2,547	15	8,268	1,789	2,660	754	2,326	46,107	329
Glass and Glassware.....	2,402	87	15,654	521	44	348	446	2,778	734
Glue.....	286	195	663	6,761	9,019	78	446	16,645	170
Hats, Caps, &c.....	180	172	17,892	1,349	2,740	1,401	1,217	36,107	146
Hay.....	2,941	240	6,532	386	164	1,226	68	115,787	4,907
Hemp and Manufactures of.....	149	7,803	1,329	250	94	25	128	1,126	279
do.....	8,052	255	26,375	10,643	1,297	170	221	26,500	4,747
India Rubber Goods.....	255	36	684	473	1,237	111	221	31,725	1,140
Iron Castings.....	36	83	2,360	80	150	96	131	23,515	70
do Car Wheels.....	83	.....	3,711	80	96	96	131	27,928	349
do Stoves and parts of.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,106	.....
do Locomotives.....	.....	.....	4,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	145,976	.....
do Steam Engines.....	.....	.....	2,283	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,145	1,020
do Boilers.....	1,535	200	21,669	3,955	1,802	275	1,557	74,270	11,734
do Machinery.....	5,557	474	14,046	889	11,056	1,157	630	559,670	2,740
do Nails, &c.....	4,060	505	23,746	3,131	23,354	6,933	4,005	68,649	6,572
do All other.....	21	200	510	.....	161	.....	915	368,073	19
Steel, Cutlery.....	1,676	472	15,700	2,490	8,000	10,500	3,930	1,961	60,328
do Other Manufactures.....	8,586	.....	60,625	.....	69,169	4,483	4,541	528,060	296
Leather Boots, &c.....	4,638	.....	6,372	3,140	450	8,479	1,65	3,599	603
do Other kinds.....	391	70	424	1,535	371	1,191	898	17,300	450
do Morocco, &c.....	75	155	1,945	.....	794	73	732	17,072	274
do Saddlery, &c.....	967	115	3,515	36	136	339	202	1,103	450
do Other Manufactures.....	610	21	754	445	1,058	167	1,036	12,108	187
Zinc and Cement.....	594	1,075	40,158	23,863	4,557	3,450	802	67,000	4,892
Marble and Stone.....	4,120	.....	787	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,745	80
Matches.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Musical—Organs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

STATEMENT of the Value of Goods Exported from the United States to the undermentioned West India Islands, &c.—*Concluded.*

ARTICLES.	Danish.	French.	British.	British Guiana.	Hayti.	Dutch.	St. Domingo.	Cuba.	Porto Rico.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Spirits from Turpentine	708	78	2,929	1,351	955	217	17	27,146	391
Starch	8,096	.....	8,959	88	325	639	79	811	.....
Tin and Manufactures of	554	.....	3,268	.....	615	313	292	8,268	93
Tallow	557	.....	1,692	4,025	2,682	875	.....	75,516	2,375
Tobacco, Leaf	13,414	147,518	144,029	68,447	88,332	24,381	455	7,517	16,991
do Cigars .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Snuff .....	.....	.....	2,118	.....	.....	1,412	.....	1,143	.....
do Other Manufactures	3,998	820	86,780	11,642	30,383	53,162	505	82,231	4,946
Trunks and Valises	6,186	.....	6,589	276	28,068	4,040	2,411	30,358	12,849
Varnish	605	.....	1,199	15	.....	171	9	4,828	260
Vessels, Sailing .....	.....	.....	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vinegar .....	.....	.....	1,787	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wearing Apparel	280	70	1,625	171	668	40	.....	22	655
Wood and Manufactures of .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129	1,014	7,271	.....
do Boards, Planks, &c.	22,713	132,786	300,845	32,439	158,619	31,285	17,602	486,702	93,277
do Laths, Palings, Pickets .....	.....	.....	322	.....	.....	.....	26	1,686	.....
do Shingles	5,527	3,660	23,799	.....	17,918	1,193	1,808	681	4,109
do Box Shooks .....	.....	.....	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,841	3,150
do Other Shooks and Staves	4,231	88,294	281,745	109,810	2,253	13,857	.....	3,335,429	259,901
do Hogsheads and Barrels, empty	875	280	7,537	.....	434	.....	2,507	304,368	694
do All other Lumber .....	.....	365	2,279	.....	30	116	.....	33,650	588
do Firewood .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Hop, Hoop and Telegraph Poles	3,334	150	1,625	40	350	38	.....	938,982	62,701
do Logs, Masts and Spars	2,909	.....	4,097	.....	50	832	700	865	.....
do Timber, sawed and hewn .....	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,213	.....
do All other Timber .....	.....	.....	1,264	.....	200	.....	.....	46,576	.....
do Household Furniture	11,378	5,909	40,530	5,109	48,073	14,366	8,916	25,914	12,014
do Wooden Ware	126	112	6,453	3,114	878	314	41	10,938	114
do All other Manufactures of	2,824	614	27,735	6,330	12,536	8,176	999	84,365	6,900
do do unmanufactured articles .....	.....	.....	63	.....	123	.....	.....	5,596	.....
do do Manufactured Articles	3,833	15,625	60,190	2,287	.....	.....	56	157,887	522
Totals	896,446	1,169,993	7,242,723	1,683,186	4,136,722	1,634,009	484,938	16,417,804	1,895,345

REPORT.

The Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the possibility of Navigating the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence during the winter season, so as to yield profitable results, have the honor to report as follows :—

Your Committee, for the purpose of collecting authentic and reliable information on the foregoing subject, summoned a certain number of witnesses whom they believed, from their experience and practical knowledge, most competent to advise them in the premises. Unfortunately, some of the most important of those witnesses were prevented from appearing before your Committee, on account of their residing at too great a distance from the capital, and of the exceptionally severe weather which has lately interrupted all communication between the latter point and the Parishes of the Lower St. Lawrence. However, the evidence adduced has been sufficient to enable your Committee to make such a Report as to fully meet the object in view.

The witnesses examined *viva voce* by the Committee are :—Edmund W. Sewell, of Lévis, naval architect ; Cyrille Fortier, of the City of Quebec, sea captain ; Marmaduke Graburn, of Ottawa, sea captain ; J. W. Carmichael, M.P., of Pictou, ship-builder.

In order to complete the information sought, your Committee have also taken communication of an enquiry made by a similar Committee, appointed in 1875, for the same object, by the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec ; and they have thought proper to add the Report of the said enquiry to the aforesaid evidence. Thus your Committee have secured the testimony of the following important witnesses :—Michel Lecours, of Lévis, steamboat captain ; Hon. M. Savage, of Gaspé, Member of the Legislative Council, P.Q. ; Michel Guenard, of Lévis, pilot ; Joseph Brown, of Quebec, pilot ; Charles Brown, of Quebec, pilot ; Thomas Connell, of Quebec, pilot and sea captain ; François Desgrasseilles, of Quebec, sea captain ; Honoré Sherrer, of St. Joseph of Lévis, sea captain ; Col. F. C. Farjana, of New Carlisle, hydrographic engineer.

Your Committee have also taken communication of the following declaration, supported by forty-three signatures :—

“ We, the undersigned, branch pilots of the River St. Lawrence, do hereby certify that the floe-ice on the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence would not offer any material resistance to powerful screw steamers. The absence of fog and sea during the winter months are material advantages in favor of winter navigation. Everything considered, we are of opinion that the winter navigation of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence is not only possible, but practicable.”

Such has been the evidence collected by your Committee, who, after giving their most careful attention to the matter, are unanimous in their belief that the following facts advanced in favor of winter navigation are accurate and reliable :—

1st. The floe-ice of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence is composed chiefly of ice the weight or resistance of which does not justify our looking upon it as a serious obstacle to winter navigation.

2nd. The floe-ice never covers the river from shore to shore.

3rd. The floe-ice lies, for the greater part of the season, on the south shore from the fact of the prevailing winds coming more or less from the north.

4th. From this position of the floes, steamers navigating up and down the St. Lawrence would seldom or never come in contact with the ice to such an extent as would seriously impede their progress.

5th. Throughout the ice regions the surface of the water is perfectly smooth, a great advantage to a screw steamer.

6th. Fogs are of very rare occurrence during the winter months, and the whole season is sometimes entirely free from them.

7th. Snow storms are not so numerous as to justify our attaching any great importance to them, and a vessel in such a storm is not by any means in so critical a position as a vessel enveloped in a fog; the former having the floe-ice under her lee acting as a shield between her and the shore, while the latter has no such protection.

All these facts, in the opinion of your Committee, are peremptory answers to the principal objections set forth by those who have no faith in the scheme, and their endorsement by the almost unanimous evidence adduced, virtually solved the problem of Winter Navigation in the affirmative; and the tone of the evidence given by the most important witnesses, examined as aforesaid, is so positive and strong, that your Committee cannot but warmly recommend this projected mode of navigation to the most serious consideration of the Government and the country.

As to the commercial results likely to be derived from the successful operation of the enterprise, very little doubt can be entertained. It is true that under the present state of affairs such a mode of navigation having been hitherto considered as very dangerous, if not utterly impossible, it cannot be expected that ship-owners will risk their property, nor insurance companies take risks on vessels and goods passing through that route. But as soon as the practicability of the route is thoroughly demonstrated by practical experience, your Committee do not see why the navigation of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence in winter would not yield as good results as during the summer season.

There could be no difference of opinion as to that point. In consequence, your Committee have given most of their attention to the physical side of the question—that is, to the material possibility of opening the River and Gulf St. Lawrence to regular traffic during the winter season. Can a line of steamers, properly built, navigate those waters during the whole year with security and without interruption? Such is the principal point which your Committee have tried chiefly to investigate; and the result of the investigation has been of such a nature as to convince your Committee that the scheme is altogether feasible and ought to be tried at once.

In consequence your Committee take the liberty of suggesting that steps be taken towards a practical demonstration of this important theory as soon as the financial position of the country will admit.

The whole respectfully submitted.

L. H. FRÉCHETTE,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
5th April, 1876.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

OTTAWA, March 17th, 1876.

Mr. E. W. SEWELL called and examined:—

The River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, from the port of Quebec to the sea, is never frozen over. Its surface, from the beginning of December to the latter end of March, is partially covered with floe-ice; these floes are equal in surface to about two-thirds of the area of water. They lie for the greater part of the winter on the South shore, from the fact of the winter winds having always more or less “northing” in them, keeping down the sea, and serving as a shield or barrier between the passing ship and the rocks. From this normal state of our river it is evident that a vessel navigating its waters at this season of the year is placed in a safer position in thick weather than during the other seasons, inasmuch as she has the floes laying under her lee alongside of which she can lay-to with impunity, whereas in the other case there is no protection whatever under her lee.

The floe-ice of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence is not the heavy hummock ice

that the Newfoundland Fishermen have to contend with; it is chiefly field ice from two to nine inches thick. The batture or board ice covers every rock and shoal during the winter months. I do not consider the floe-ice of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence as any impediment to winter navigation; indeed I consider the presence of those light floes an advantage, as they secure both *safety* and *speed*. A steamer navigating these smooth waters were it necessary to pass through the floes from Cape North to Quebec would make better time than she would heading wind and sea in the North Atlantic; as in the former case the screw would be immersed the whole time, and the ship driven under a full head of steam more than compensating for the increased friction caused by passing through the floes, while in the latter hundreds of tons of water are being constantly hurled against the ship's bow, causing her to tremble from stem to stern; every time she shows her heel the screw is thrown half or two-thirds out of water, with a consequent loss of power; the engineer is obliged to stand day and night with the cut-off in his hand, and the engines have to be shoved down to half steam.

The commercial results to the Dominion it is almost impossible to foretell, the most apparent are our securing to ourselves (as very properly stated by Mr. Fréchette before the House the other night) the shortest route between the heart of this Dominion and Europe, over one of the grandest commercial highways in the world. Instead of rushing our timber trade through in a short six months, and sending a large portion of this product home in bulk, the greater part will be sawed to the required scantling; the millions of feet of deck plank and hardwood planking used for ship building and other purposes will be sawn here as required and shipped by steamer. All western produce now being shipped from Portland and Baltimore would find its way to Europe by the St. Lawrence, which is two or three days' sail nearer than either of the above routes, and subject to 123 miles less railway freight; this item alone being a heavy tax upon a large portion of our country. The seal and frozen fish trades will be developed. The Americans are now running in and out of the Gulf, up as far as the Bay of Islands and realizing thousands by carrying the splendid herring of that Bay in a frozen state in small schooners round to New York, while seal fishing can be carried on at less risk, less cost, and nearer home than from Newfoundland. This country being so much nearer England than any of her other Colonies, is destined to be the great food producer of that country; the frozen meat trade but lately inaugurated, has already assumed extraordinary proportions; such trade can be carried on at considerably less cost during the winter months, when it will not be necessary to resort to artificial means, and at a time when farmers are most inclined to dispose of surplus stock. A West India trade direct to Quebec will without difficulty be established, as vegetables and other farm produce, which will not bear transportation during the summer months, can be delivered in as fresh state as the day they were shipped. West India produce will be brought direct to Quebec, instead of coming by Portland, from which port into different parts of this Dominion the railway freights amount to more than the ocean freight.

As the railway policy of this country will be materially effected by the carrying of this project to a successful issue, too much time should not be lost in testing a question of such vital importance to this Dominion.

Underwriters will not take risks, nor will shipowners or shippers ever use the St. Lawrence during the winter months as a way of communication from anything I may say or write on this subject. The only way to secure the confidence of the maritime world would be to practically illustrate the feasible practicability of the scheme by running a small steamer between Quebec, and say the following ports twice a month:—Murray Bay, River du Loup, Saguenay, Bic, Percé and Paspebiac, the Dominion Government to place an Agent on board of this vessel, and make a monthly report of her performances. At the end of three years, should these reports prove that all that has been advanced in favor of winter navigation was correct, the Government by transferring the Ocean Mail Subsidy to those who were willing to adopt the St. Lawrence route for twelve months in the year, would secure to us an independent and uninterrupted communication with Europe. From that

instant the social, commercial, and political position of our country would be materially advanced, and when next we have to approach our neighbours on the other side of the line 45, whether it be on reciprocity or other treaties, we will not find them so exacting. Anxious to secure the practical testing of this question at as small an outlay as possible, I have suggested not running past the Gaspé sea-line, should it be deemed necessary to continue clear through the Gulf out to sea, making, say "St. John's, Newfoundland," one of the ports of call, the service can be thus extended. As the vessel would thus be obliged to leave the smooth waters of the St. Lawrence and encounter a heavy sea outside, she would require to be of larger dimensions than the vessel proposed.

Mr. E. W. SEWELL, Shipbuilder, Lévis, called and examined :—

By Mr. Davis :—

1. Would it be much more difficult to keep up communication with the points named than go direct to sea?—It would. I have chosen that zig-zag course to show that the ice is not an insurmountable obstacle to safe and speedy navigation to the lower ports.

By Mr. Perry :—

2. Do you think that a boat could be built to answer the purpose of navigating the St. Lawrence as well as the Gulf?—Of course.

3. Would it not be more advantageous for the Government to try the experiment in the gulf and river at the same time?—It is my opinion. It is known to mariners that a vessel that can go to Gaspé, can go to sea; but to satisfy outsiders, I think it would be desirable to demonstrate the practicability of the whole route.

By the Chairman :—

4. Have you any experience of the winter navigation of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence?—I have. My experience of the River St. Lawrence has been off and on for the last 25 years, particularly from Quebec to River du Loup, and have studied the subject since 1852, taking advantage of telegraph reports from Cape Rosier and from seamen navigating those waters late in fall and spring. After my long experience and study of this question, I feel confident that this mode of navigation is feasible and practicable.

5. Don't you think it would be very difficult for a crew to stand exposure to the great cold while navigating the ship?—There would be no exposure whatever, inasmuch as the vessel would be running in smooth water, and no seas breaking upon her hull and deck, while the exhaust steam could be carried through pipes to such portions of the vessel as requisite; the helmsmen and lookout-man would be in a properly constructed wheel-house.

6. Would not a covered deck be required on account of snow and rain?—Yes; but with the usual spar decks only.

By Mr. Perry :—

7. Is winter navigation more dangerous in snow storms than in foggy weather?—It is not; inasmuch as during a snow storm a vessel would have the floe-ice laying under her lee as a protection, whereas in foggy weather in summer she has no protection whatever under her lee.

8. Would a vessel built according to the model exhibited before the Committee answer the winter navigation of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence?—She would answer the purpose as practically illustrating the feasibility of that project, but too small for commercial purposes.

By the Chairman :—

9. Would all the vessels intended to navigate by this route have to be constructed according to this model, or would the ordinary steamers be fit for the purpose?—It is not necessary to construct the steamers according to this model. This vessel from her small size, has been so formed as to reduce the ice pressure to a minimum, whereas the large steamers of the usual form, from their superior weight and power, would pass through the floe-ice with facility.

10. How do you account for the loss of the steamship "Roma," driven ashore on Goose Island by the ice last November?—She was lost by the injection pipe grating being too fine and too near the surface of the water. The ice, or lolly, blocked the grating of the injection pipe, thus preventing the necessary supply of cold water, heating the air pumps and causing the engines to cease its functions entirely; as a last resort the anchor was let go; after holding for 24 hours she parted her chain and drove ashore,—and so the accident was not caused by the ice, but from the improper construction of the grating of the injection pipe.

By Mr. McDougall:—

11. How late in the season does the Allan Line of steamers navigate the St. Lawrence, or any other line to the Gulf ports?—Latter end of November.

12. When is the earliest they commence running in the spring?—About the 20th April, at the time they must encounter the heaviest ice-floes.

13. How late do the underwriters take risks?—Up to the end of November, but at greatly increased rates.

By Mr. Fiset:—

14. Is it not to your knowledge that sailing vessels leaving Quebec late in the fall have encountered more difficulties from ice above Bic than below?—They certainly have, on account of the sheet ice; and the crews have experienced, below Bic, great misery and privation from the heavy seas breaking on the ships' decks; whereas, in a properly constructed steamer there would be no exposure whatever.

By Mr. Perry:—

15. During what part of the season is the winter navigation most dangerous?—Early in the fall before the board or batture ice is formed.

MR. CYRILLE FORTIER, of Quebec, Sea Captain, called and examined:—

By the Chairman:—

1. Have you had experience of the winter navigation of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence?—I have been in command of a vessel during the last 26 years. I am perfectly acquainted with the navigation of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence below Quebec. I left on the 4th December, 1858, with a cargo of powder and arms for Prince Edward Island in the schooner "Phantom" of 50 tons—a wooden sailing ship. Abreast of the Brandy Pots I was struck with a heavy gale, and the whole trip was rather stormy, being very cold and very snowy. I reached Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, on the 19th of the same month, without the slightest accident. The ship was coated with ice.

By Mr. McDougall:—

2. Have you ever navigated those waters later in the season?—No.

3. Did you ever do so afterwards?—Never had occasion to do so.

4. Do you know of any others having done so?—I remember that a Mr. Vachon of Magdalen River had sailed in a schooner from Magdalen River to Rimouski on the 13th December, 1872, without any accident, and he returned about the end of February without obstruction or accident.

By the Chairman:—

5. Have you any other personal experience of winter navigation, and if so, state what it is?—For seven consecutive years I left Quebec on board of a schooner, from the 26th to 28th November for the Strait of Belle Isle. I used to stop at every port trading, arriving at my destination at about Christmas. This is the worst season of the year on account of the frequency of snow storms. I experienced many of them and never met with an accident. The planking of my schooner was from 2½ to 2¾ in. It was an ordinary summer schooner. For eleven years I have sailed in a schooner from Labrador to the Straits of Belle Isle—seal fishing—leaving from the 18th to 24th March,—the season when the heaviest ice is encountered and the equinoctial gales. On three successive seasons I left the Port of Quebec on the 28th March for the same purpose, and in a vessel of the same description, and never met with an

accident. On one occasion, having passed through a great quantity of ice, I arrived at the Straits of Belle Isle on the 17th of April, and in four hours made \$3,070 in seal catching. I consider that there are fortunes to be made in this kind of business. It is to my knowledge that fishermen from Newfoundland often navigate the same waters as early as the 1st March. In 1856 I made a trip in a wooden ship to York Factory, Hudson Bay, passing through Hudson Straits in Lat. 63°. I left Quebec on the 26th June, and arrived in Hudson Bay on the 28th August. From the coast of Greenland to Hudson Straits I travelled 700 miles through floating ice—the ice was so thick that it took me one month to pass through it, although the wind was fair. I kept a journal of the trip, as well as of all others I have made.

6. Is it not a fact that when first you attempted to leave Quebec in the schooner "Independant," 65 tons, for the purpose of seal fishing in the Straits of Belle Isle, that such an expedition was looked upon as foolish and impracticable?—Yes; and after we left, so impressed were people we would never return, that the news was spread that we were all lost, and on returning found our wives ready to go into mourning. On another occasion, in the schooner "Phantom," an old vessel, the crew refused to proceed; feeling that there was no danger to be apprehended in the smooth waters of the Gulf and the River St. Lawrence, I resorted to the following means to inspire confidence: I took my child, Jean Henri, on board of the vessel. On seeing this the crew embarked, and we proceeded to sea, taking the child with us. About five or six days after leaving Quebec, the "Phantom," running close-hauled on the starboard tack, struck heavily, on the luff of the port bow, a piece of ice, which tore off eight feet of planking, exposing the timbers and letting in the water so rapidly, that on sending one of the crew, named La Pierre, into the cabin, he found two feet of water on the cabin floor. He rushed up with the child in his arms, crying out that the ship was sinking. I immediately ordered the chains, canoes and other heavy gear to be hauled on to the starboard side. I at once placed her on the port tack, luffed her up alongside of the floes, and waited until daylight. On examining the vessel, I found that the timbers were too rotten to hold the piece of new plank. I therefore, after fitting it, passed long bolts through and through, and clinched them on to the ceiling, which was sound. We continued our course down along the floes, and three days afterwards, the look-out reporting seals on our port bow, we hauled our wind, and bearing in through the floes, commenced immediately to shoot the seals. After killing 130 old harps, we loaded up, and sailed for Esquimaux Point, where we arrived all safe. On examination, the vessel was found to be so rotten that I stripped her, and left her ashore condemned.

7. Do you think that the Allan steamers, as now constructed, could come to Quebec during the winter months?—I do; inasmuch as these steamers encounter the heavy ice of the spring, whereas during the winter months they would only encounter the light floe-ice of the winter.

By Mr. McDougall:—

8. State fully, from your own experience and observation, the practicability of the winter navigation of the Lower St. Lawrence by steamer for the West Indies, Europe, or the Maritime Ports and Newfoundland; and how would it effect the trade and commerce?—According to my experience and my observation, I cannot but say that the winter navigation of the Lower St. Lawrence is not only practicable, but very easy. I think that this winter navigation, in a commercial point of view, would be very beneficial, as it would open the shortest communication with those ports for the whole year. The result would be the same in winter as in summer.

By Mr. Davis:—

9. When you made the three voyages from Quebec to the Straits of Belle Isle, in March, did you navigate on the north side of the Gulf on going down, or where?—I have passed on the north and south sides of Anticosti, navigating most of the time on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, and in the middle.

10. Did you sight Prince Edward Island or the Magdalen Islands on any of these voyages?—I have sighted the Magdalen Islands and Bird Island.

11. Did you meet much ice between Quebec and Anticosti?—I met a good deal of ice.

12. What kind of ice?—Large fields of ice and floe-ice—this is ice that is formed in the gulf and river. The ice is pretty thick at that season, but a vessel can go through it easily. When the piece of ice is too thick, it is very easy to go round it. The ice continually moves round by wind and tide. The ice never hindered my navigation. Between Bic and Anticosti there is more clear water than ice, but not much. From Quebec to Bic I generally found more ice than water, but not the same every year.

13. Do you think that a screw-steamer, specially built and sheathed, could navigate the Gulf and River in January, February and March?—Yes, very easily. Also steamers built as they are now; although I believe wooden vessels would be preferable.

By the Chairman :—

14. Did you ever see the floe-ice cover the river from shore to shore?—No.

15. On what side of the river does the floe-ice mostly lie?—On the south shore.

16. Does the floe ice keep down the sea?—Yes. It makes the surface of the water quite smooth.

17. Are fogs frequent during the winter season?—There is no such thing as fog during winter.

18. Are fogs the greatest impediment to summer navigation?—Yes.

19. Is a vessel in a snow storm in a worse position than a vessel enveloped in a fog?—She is in a better position, inasmuch as there is no heavy sea.

20. Is she in danger of drifting ashore during a continued storm of two or three days?—No; she is protected by the floe-ice laying under her lee. I have been in a snow storm for five days, with no canvas set, without approaching the shore, being kept off by the floe ice.

By Mr. Perry :—

21. Do you know, from your own experience, if a vessel can sail during the winter season from the Straits of Belle Isle to the Atlantic?—Yes; easier in the winter months than in the spring.

22. Do you know any one who sailed through the Straits of Belle Isle during the winter season?—Yes. I knew of a Nova Scotia vessel named the *Barrington* which went through in January or February of 1854.

23. What was this vessel doing there?—She came through in December to be on the spot in time for seal fishing. In the end of the same month the ship *Crusader* went ashore on Cape Whittle, on the Labrador coast, about three miles from where he lay. He went with his vessel to the wreck, and loaded his vessel with deals out of the ship, and in the early part of February he landed his cargo in Great Mecattina, in the Straits of Belle Isle.

By Mr. Yeo :—

24. At what place did you first strike the seals?—From 60 to 100 miles east of Anticosti, but depends a good deal upon the winds.

By Mr. Perry :—

25. Did you fall in with sealers from Newfoundland while you were there fishing?—Yes; many of them.

MR. MARMADUKE GRABURN, Sea-Captain, of Ottawa, Ontario, called and examined :—

By the Chairman :—

1. Have you had any experience of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence winter navigation?—I have had considerable in navigating the St. Lawrence early in spring and late in the fall. I have been around the coast of Newfoundland and in the harbor of St. John's, all the year round in steamships. I have entered the St. Lawrence, and sailed in the latter end of November to Quebec. Only once: I came by St. Pauls at that time. Since 1867, I have been sailing the St. Lawrence from

Quebec to Europe and the West Indies. In the spring of the year I experienced a great deal of difficulty from ice between Quebec and Gaspé. My ship was a sailing vessel. If it had been a steamer I would not have experienced such difficulties, inasmuch as a steamer has more power in keeping clear of the floating ice. I have had no experience later than the 15th December of this year. I never went further up than Quebec with a vessel.

By Mr. Perry :—

2. In sailing around Newfoundland did you experience much ice?—Yes; a great deal.

3. Were your navigation impeded from ice?—Yes; once for six days on the East coast of Newfoundland off St. John's; but as the wind got West, the ice spread and I got along.

4. Do you think, from your own experience, a steamship can make the harbor of St. John's at any time during the winter?—I do.

By the Chairman :—

5. Do you think from your experience and your general information, that the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence to Quebec can be navigated during the winter months?—Certainly.

By Mr. McDougall :—

6. You have stated that you had no personal experience of the winter navigation of the St. Lawrence from December to April,—then on what authority do you ground your belief that the navigation of the Lower St. Lawrence is practicable during the whole intervening months?—First; the heavy ice is all fast during these winter months, and the ice which usually comes down the Straits of Belle Isle has not yet reached the Gulf. I know from personal experience that vessels go every year to the Gulf. American vessels go from American ports to the West of Newfoundland and the Bay of Islands for herrings. The ice that goes down the Straits of Belle Isle goes in April, and obstructs navigation then. This is the most critical time of the year for navigating those waters. I do not think that the present iron steamers are fit for navigating through the ice. Wooden ships are far preferable.

7. Can you state, from your experience, why underwriters increase their rates or refuse altogether risk after the end of November?—Because they imagine the navigation to be impracticable, and that is the opinion of those engaged generally in trade and commerce.

Mr. J. W. CARMICHAEL, M.P., Pictou, Nova Scotia, called and examined :—

I am a shipbuilder and shipowner, and have been in that business for twenty years. My experience of the winter navigation of the lower St. Lawrence is not personal. My knowledge is derived from captains and others of experience who consider that the risk is very great.

By Mr. McDougall :—

1. Assuming that the navigation of the St. Lawrence from Quebec to Europe, the West Indies and the maritime ports is practicable, would it be commercially profitable?—In my opinion it would not, from extra cost of insurance, extra cost of loading and discharging cargoes, and extra expenses generally.

2. Do you consider the winter navigation practicable and safe between the port of Quebec and the ports mentioned by steam vessels?—I do not consider it practicable so as to establish a continuous trade during the winter. Occasional trips might be made.

EXTRACT from a Report of a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec, on the Winter Navigation of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence.

Captain MICHEL LECOURE, of Lévis, called and examined :—

By Mr. Alexander :—

1. Is the steam navigation of the River St. Lawrence down to Bic during the winter season practicable ?—Yes ; it is easily practicable by the north channel.

2. Have you navigated the St. Lawrence during the winter season ?—Yes ; I have left on the 17th day of February, 1871, to go to the rescue of the ship *Pride of England* at Escoumains, below Saguenay, which I took to Tadousac.

3. Will the battures on the north channel be an obstacle ?—During the whole winter there is no batture on that side.

5. Would "leading lights" be required ?—Yes, three "leading lights" would be required for the navigation by the North Channel, one at a place called "Pointe Rouge," and the others on the Island of Orleans.

5. How long have you been engaged in the navigation of the St. Lawrence ?—For the last 26 years. I now command one of the steamers of the St. Lawrence Tow Boat Company on the Saguenay line.

By Mr. Joly :—

6. Have you been only once down the river during the winter season ?—I have been on two other occasions, three times altogether. The first was in 1869, I was then in command of the steamer *St. Andrew*. I left on the 2nd day of December, 1869 My steamer was towing down a bark belonging to Mr. Michon. The *St. Andrew*, which is a paddle-boat, could not return to Quebec, and wintered at L'Islet. The steamer *Arctic*, for the last few years, and still actually on the ferry between the Grand Trunk Railway Station at Lévis and Quebec, also left on the 2nd day of December, 1869, towing down a brig as far as Bic, and returned to Quebec on the 5th of December. I have already mentioned my trip to Escoumains in 1871. Last year, I left River Ouelle, in command of the steamer *Rescue* on the 17th of December, and crossed to Tadousac in the course of a single day. The *Rescue* ran easily through a solid piece of ice certainly over five miles in length and nine inches thick. That steamer had been built for the lake navigation, and was not well adapted to the winter navigation of the St. Lawrence. Still she went through that piece of ice without for an instant coming to a stop. The ice of the salt water is not as hard as that at Quebec. I left Tadousac on Monday, the 19th of December, and safely reached Quebec on the 21st of the same month.

By Mr. Hearn :—

7. What do you think about snow storms ?—Snow storms would not prevent seeing at a short distance. It is certainly not more difficult to run a steamer up to Quebec during a snow storm than through fog in summer time. It would be always very easy to run close to the batture in order to see it constantly.

By Mr. Joly :—

8. What is the thickness of the floe-ice ?—Until the Lake St. Peter is frozen, the floe-ice on the river below Quebec sometimes reaches 18 inches thick, but afterwards it is generally nine inches.

Hon. M. SAVAGE, Member of the Legislative Council, called and examined :—

By Mr. E. W. Sewell :—

1. Do you think that the floe-ice of the St. Lawrence is too thick to permit navigation of the river during winter months ?—After 50 years' residence on the shore at Cape Cove, Gaspé, and after having daily watched, in winter time, the formation and action of the ice in the Gulf, I think that steamers can be built to overcome any ice obstacle.

By Mr. Alexander :—

2. Does the ice extend below Cape Cove ?—Yes, down to Restigouche.

By Mr. Bellingham :—

3. How far outwards from the shore does the ice extend?—In the Bay the ice extends a quarter of a mile from the shore, but there is no batture along the Cape.

By Mr. Sewell :—

4. Which way does the ice move?—With the wind.

5. At what time of the year have you got the most ice?—In February and March.

6. Have you ever seen, during these two months, the ice so closely packed that it could not move with the wind?—No.

7. Is the Gulf clear of fog during the winter?—There is generally very little fog in winter; some winters there is none at all.

8. Is the surface of the river smooth when there is ice?—I have never seen any heavy sea in winter, the ice keeping the water smooth.

9. Does the floe-ice along the shore extend far?—With the north or easterly wind the floe-ice packs along the shore as far as the eye can reach. When the wind is in the other direction, the ice moves on the other side. I have seen from the south shore clear water to an extent of fifteen to twenty miles in the months of February and March.

10. Would the floe-ice be a protection to the steamer?—The floe-ice would act as a shield or guard to a steamer passing outside.

11. Did you see any thing of the abandoned ships *Mary Eliza* and *Emigrant*?—No; but many people of the County of Gaspé have knowledge of the passing of the ships *Mary Eliza* and *Emigrant*.

By Mr. Alexander :—

12. Do you think it is practicable to keep a line of steamers in winter between Quebec and Halifax?—Yes; with properly constructed steamers; for instance, like the steamers employed in the fishery at Newfoundland, it would be quite practicable to keep a line between Quebec and the Gulf Ports.

Mr. M. MICHEL GUENARD, of Lévis, called and examined :—

By Mr. Sewell :—

1. Are you a branch pilot?—Yes; since 1845.

2. Have you had some experience in handling ships through the ice?—Yes; mostly every fall. I was pilot on board the ship *Amoor* of 1,400 tons, drawing 22 feet water. The steamer *Rescue* took her off from the lower end of the *Traverse*, 67 miles from Quebec, through to Murray Bay, at the end of November. The *Rescue* is one of the weakest boats in the port. The ice was from five to six inches thick. About twenty years ago I also went into the ice with ships *Aberdeen* and *Rankin* in the latter end of November. We had early fall and very cold weather. Was caught in ice five to six inches thick, thirty miles west of Green Island. The fourth day wind came on and scattered the ice. I put up sails, got out and put the *Rankin* at Green Island and the *Aberdeen* at Kamouraska. Ships were full of water. Below Bic the ice is always broken up.

By Mr. Bellingham :—

3. Would you hesitate in taking command of a steamer from Quebec to Halifax during the winter season?—As a pilot I declare that I would take a properly constructed steamer from Quebec to Halifax at any time during the winter months, believing as I do in the practicability of passing through the ice.

4. What is the thickness of the floe ice in the river?—The floe ice passing opposite and below Quebec is between a foot and 18 inches thick.

Mr. M. JOSEPH BROWN, Pilot, Quebec, testified as follows :—

I am branch pilot since 1862, now 12 years; I have been down the river every fall. In 1862 I left Quebec with steamer *St. George*, Capt. Wylie, of the Allan's Company, at 4 o'clock p.m. on the 27th November. The river was full of ice, four to five inches thick. The *St. George* is an iron steamer and drew 21 feet of water.

There were no buoys nor lights out when we left Quebec. We commenced cutting the ice from Madame Island down to Kamouraska, the ice was of the same thickness all through.

In 1861, I came up, early in April, with a sailing vessel; met floe-ice midway between Birds' Rock and St. Paul Island: we bored through the ice, having a gale of wind, with double reefed topsails. The vessel suffered no damages.

By Mr. Bellingham:—

1. Would you take charge of a steamer from Quebec to Halifax in winter?—As a pilot I would not hesitate in taking a properly constructed steamer, with thick planking four feet in width, and iron plates outside, from Quebec to Halifax in winter.

Mr. M. CHARLES BROWN, Pilot, Quebec, testified as follows:—

Have been a branch pilot for the last 22 years, since 1852. Have been down the river late every fall. One time I left Quebec on the 29th November, in charge of a brig called *Thomas*. The fall was late, still there was already a great deal of ice. Below Green Island fell in with much ice, four to five inches thick. I had to anchor, as I could not proceed. I tried to get ashore, but could not. The brig was cut through and went down in seven fathoms of water.

I have been over to England very often. In 1863, I came out on the 16th April with a wooden vessel. We bored through the ice from Cape Bay to 60 miles west of Bird Island—all sails set, strong breeze, the vessel not damaged.

By Mr. Alexander:—

1. Is the winter navigation of the St. Lawrence practicable?—Yes, quite practicable. I would take a good steamer to Halifax at any time during winter. I would prefer to go through a snow storm than fog.

In 1871, I left Quebec on the 5th December in a wooden brig called *Charles*, drawing 14 feet of water, bound for Carbonear, St. John's, Newfoundland. Was towed down by steamer *St. Andrew*. Met much ice. We went by the North Channel. Met ice at Point St. Lawrence as far as Cape Brûlé. The paddles of the steamer broke the ice. Steamer left us at Brandy Pot. Could not get ashore at Father Point. I had to go back to vessel, and proceeded to Carbonear, on account of floating ice on the shore.

CAPTAIN THOMAS CONNELL, Quebec, testified as follows:—

I have been a branch pilot for 26 years, and I am captain since. Served my time with Admiral Bayfield.

By Mr. Bellingham:—

1. Have you ever made late passages?—Yes. I arrived in Quebec on the 14th December, 1857, with a wooden vessel from Green Island, under canvas. We met much floating ice, but passed through easily. The ship drew 15 feet of water. Buoys were up and lights out.

In 1862, I left Quebec on board the vessel *Washington Irving* on the 13th April. There were no lights, no buoys. The vessel was drawing 21 feet of water. Went through the floe-ice with little difficulty.

Lights will be required for the winter steam navigation between the lower ports.

2. Is the batture along the shore favorable or unfavorable to winter navigation?—The batture is an advantage during the winter, as it shows the channel without lights or buoys.

3. Would you take charge of a steamer in winter?—I would not hesitate to take charge of a steamer fitted to meet the ice in the midst of winter, even at a cold over ten degrees below zero. I think it would be imprudent to start with an easterly wind. The steamer should be brig rigged.

CAPTAIN FRANÇOIS DESGROSEILLES, Quebec, testified as follows:—

I left Quebec on the 17th March, 1857, with two pilot boats for Mille Vaches, 150 miles from Quebec. There were 25 men in the two boats. Met only little ice from Quebec to Berthier, but plenty from Berthier down to the Traverse. Once through the Traverse, went to the north to escape the ice. Had clear water by the north down to Mille Vaches. Weather was very cold. One of the crew had hands and feet frozen. I left him at Escoumains. We reached Mille Vaches about the 29th of March, but we had been for five or six days at Escoumains.

Was four days at Mille Vaches, and returned to Quebec for an anchor and chain; took up six men in the boat; came up by North Channel as far as the Pillar Light; met little ice; from the Pillar Light to Quebec met much ice, but passed through it easily; was two days in Quebec and went down again; reached Brandy Pot on the 18th April, and Mille Vaches on the 20th April, six men in the boat; took down an anchor of 1,800 knots and 100 fathoms stud-chain cable on board.

On the 16th November, 1872, left St. Pierre, Miquelon, and reached Quebec on the 29th November; met first ice at Escoumains, but the wind being from the north I found no difficulty in clearing ice by passing by the North Channel; River St. Charles was frozen over on our arrival; I could not get schooner into winter quarters; was obliged to winter off Atkinson's wharf.

By Mr. Bellingham:—

1. Would you take charge of a steamer from Quebec to Halifax in winter months?—With clear weather to start would not hesitate to take charge of a properly constructed steamer.

With regard to the passage of the Traverse, it would be made easy with a fog whistle and lights; the navigation of the river would offer no serious difficulty up to the Pillar Light, but from this latter place to Quebec it would be more difficult during a snow storm.

MR. HONORÉ SCHERRER, St. Joseph de Lévis, testified as follows:—

I left Quebec about the 10th of April, 1862, with the break-up of the ice, with a schooner, having on board carpenters for Betsiamite; had to go through thick packed ice from Quebec down to the Traverse; wind being from the North went from Quebec down to the wharf at L'Islet in five hours' time; went through the Traverse easily; weather thick, but not foggy; there was not much ice below the Traverse.

I have wintered twice at Labrador, at Point Natashquan; had a daily opportunity of seeing the ice; never have seen anything to prevent navigation by a strong steamer.

On Good Friday, 1862, went out seal fishing with a small schooner of thirty years' service, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch planking, fastened with spike-nails; was caught in a gale of north-east wind and snow; drove the schooner into the ice; remained for fifteen days in a large field of ice; schooner made a little water; it was ice from the Gulf, from one to four feet thick; there was ice until the 8th or 10th of May.

By Mr. Bellingham:—

1. Do you think that a good steamer could navigate the River St. Lawrence at any time during winter season?—Yes; a strong steamer could navigate the River and Gulf at any time during winter season; good channel to be found by the north.

CAPTAIN GOURDEAU, Harbor Master, Quebec, called and examined:—

Was pilot from 1832 to 1849; from 1849 to 1872 was Superintendent of Pilots; and appointed Harbor Master of the Port of Quebec in 1872.

By Mr. Bellingham:—

1. What is your opinion about the possibility of navigating the St. Lawrence during winter months?—I beg leave to hand in a copy of a letter I have addressed to Wm. Smith, Esq., Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, in answer to questions put to me about the winter navigation of the St. Lawrence.

By Mr. E. W. Sewell :—

2. Have you had any experience of the floe-ice of the St. Lawrence?—In 1842 I had bought a wrecked vessel at Maniguan; in the following spring I hired a schooner and got twenty men and necessary provisions on board alongside the ice-bridge; on the 10th April we left amongst the ice driving down the river with the ebb-tide; at the Island of Orleans was caught with easterly wind and snow; went into River Lafleur to shelter for three days; after I went through the ice below Bic and then got cleared.

By Mr. Bellingham :—

3. Have you any personal experience of the winter navigation between Anticosti Island and Bic?—No.

4. Have you any knowledge of the class of steamers on the seal fishing at Newfoundland?—No; I am aware that they are built to enter the ice.

5. Do you think that a strong steamer could navigate the St. Lawrence in winter?—I admit that a properly constructed steamer, with time, could go through floating ice but slowly.

9. Do you recollect the time when it was considered impossible to cross the river with a steamer between Quebec and Levis?—Yes. I have been all my life in Quebec, and I recollect well the time when it was considered a wild, visionary idea to cross the river with a steamer. Now steamers cross often every hour, and go easily through the ice.

7. Have you any knowledge of the boats working in the ice at Detroit River?—No.

By Mr. E. W. Sewell :—

8. Do you know how the ice moves?—The ice moves across with the wind. If the wind is from the south-south-west, the ice packs along the north shore; if the wind is from the north-north-west, the ice packs along the south shore.

9. Are you aware that the Allan boats have been through the Traverse, drawing 23 and 24 feet of water, without lights or buoys?—Yes.

Colonel F. C. FARJANA, hydrographic engineer, New Carlisle, testified as follows :—

I was employed as Hydrographic Engineer on the Baltic Sea, Russia, by the Russian Government, during one winter, and on the White Sea during one summer. Was also employed as an engineer on the American Pacific Railway, and as hydrographer by the American Government in 1869.

I have had an opportunity of studying, as hydrographer, the prevailing winds, the formation of the ice, the currents, and the phenomena connected with the winter navigation of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and I found, from natural causes, that the south-west part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence has been, and must be, clear of ice. If any appears by strong north-easterly wind, it cannot interfere with navigation, for the reason that after the autumnal equinox the prevailing winds are northerlies. The Arctic current, coming by the Strait of Belle Isle with the velocity of two knots per hour, dies gradually and decreases to such an extent that near the shore of Anticosti Island it ceases altogether. The descending current of the St. Lawrence, with a speed of three knots an hour in the main channel, prevents the entrance of icebergs into the Gulf, and carries away any that have been brought in by the Strait of Belle Isle.

About the middle of February, in 1869, I had an opportunity of personally witnessing the winter navigation of the Gulf. The vessel I was in advanced within 30 miles of Gaspé with clear water. We met the floe-ice south of the Magdalen Islands, during easterly wind. I have no experience of snow storms. I was about three weeks in the Gulf and along the coast of Nova Scotia, in the month of February.

I will be very happy to furnish the Committee with my impressions as to the practicability of the winter navigation of the Gulf St. Lawrence, and the reasons that induce me to believe that it is practicable.

He then produced the following letter :—

*"To the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec on the
subject of the Winter Navigation of the St. Lawrence."*

"MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN,—Being requested by your honorable Committee to submit in writing my professional opinion, based on my own observations as hydrographer, in regard to the winter navigation of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, I have the honor to state that the difficulties in the way of the winter navigation of the St. Lawrence are supposed to be the ice, the snow storms, and the cold weather—the latter of which, coming in contact with the comparatively mild temperature of the salt water, produces the thick haze, an equal embarrassment with the other difficulties in the way of the navigator.

"From my own observations as an hydrographer, during the month of February, 1870, I found that Arctic ice or icebergs, carried by the Arctic current through the narrow channel of the Straits of Belle Isle with the velocity of two knots per hour, along the southern shore of Labrador, but gradually diminishing westward in their course, are checked:—

"1st. By the easterly shores of the Island of Anticosti.

"2nd. By the stronger current of the River St. Lawrence sweeping by the south-westerly shores of Anticosti towards the western shores of Newfoundland, carrying with it to the same destination the ice of the estuary of the St. Lawrence. Moreover, the Arctic current and Arctic ice, as well as the ice of the St. Lawrence are diverted from what would otherwise be a southerly course, by tidal waves which enter the Gulf between Newfoundland and Cape Breton, sending off lateral waves on either side of the Magdalen Islands, and deviating the current of the St. Lawrence towards the east, and leaving open water, free from ice, in so far as the estuary of the river is concerned.

"It must be observed, too, that the trade winds, after the autumnal equinox, generally prevail westerly, sometimes strong and of long duration, and have a great influence in carrying off the accumulated ice on the St. Lawrence River, should any exist, towards the shores of Anticosti and Newfoundland.

"During my expedition in the Gulf, it is true that we met with some ice to the south of the Magdalen Islands, but it was not in quantity sufficient to impede navigation.

"As to the snow storms which now and then occur, and as to the haze which occasionally prevails, they might, perhaps, at times necessitate a diminution of speed, but they would never be productive either of difficulty or of danger to the navigator who kept his ship's journal or log-book properly posted, and paid due attention to barometrical indications. The navigator who thus governs himself, need never fear, as experience has proved successfully to compete with the difficulties I have just mentioned.

"In conclusion, I should say that I feel confident that the winter navigation of the St. Lawrence Gulf, with a properly constructed steamer, is perfectly practicable, and that none of the before mentioned difficulties may in any way embarrass navigation. Moreover, I have no doubt that the just experiment of winter navigation will be crowned with success, and will be sufficient to remove from the minds of the public all those doubts which at present prevail.

"I have the honor to be,

"&c., &c., &c.,

"F. C. FARJANA, *Hydrographer.*"

"32 WOLF STREET,
"POINT LEVIS, August 11th, 1874.

"We, the undersigned Branch Pilots of the River St. Lawrence, do hereby certify
"that the floe-ice on the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence would not offer any material
"resistance to powerful screw steamers. The absence of fog and sea during the
"winter months are material advantages in favor of winter navigation. All con-
"sidered, we are of the opinion that the winter navigation of the Gulf and River St.
"Lawrence is not only practicable but possible:

"PIERRE LAPIERRE,
"CYPRIEN LANGLOIS, Pilot,
"MICHEL GUÉNARD, Pilot,
"NESTOR LACHANCE,
"N. CURODEAU,
"ISIDORE NOEL,
"HILAIRE JOVIN,
"MAXIME CARON,
"CHARLES F. BROWN,
"JOSEPH S. BROWN,
"ELZÉAR GODBOUT,
"PIERRE LACHANCE,
"G. B. TREMBLÉ,
"EDOUARD TURGEON,
"EPHREM CHAMBERLAND,
"MAGLOIRE NÈQUES,
"JEAN BAPTISTE BERNIER,
"LOUIS LAPRISE,
"JOSEPH BLOUIN,
"EUSÈBE THIVIERGE,
"C. RAYMOND,

"MOÏSE LACHANCE,
"LAURENT TREMBLAY,
"GEORGE SIMARD,
"PIERRE RUELLAND,
"THÉOPHILE CORIVEAU,
"J. TREMBLAY, fils,
"J. B. TREMBLAY,
"GEORGE LAPOINTE,
"JOSEPH NOREST,
"NARCISSE CHAREST,
"MARCEL LABELLE,
"JOSEPH HÉBERT,
"NICHOLAS PARADIS,
"CHARLES POULIOT, No. 30,
"ABRAHAM COUILLARD-DESPRÉS,
"EDOUARD PETICROW,
"JOSEPH DUPILLE,
"LOUIS N. LACHANCE,
"HUBERT RAYMOND,
"PAUL PAQUET."

REPORT.

The Select Committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of legislating in the matter of Sanitary Reform, have the honor to Report :—

1. That your Committee, in order to obtain information on the subject of reference, have invited suggestions from W. Marsden, M.D., of Quebec, E. Playter, M.D., Editor of the *Sanitary Journal*, Toronto, and Geo. A. Baynes, M.D., Editor of the *Public Health Magazine*, of Montreal, all of whom have given much attention and study to the question of Sanitary Legislation, and their Report to your Committee is submitted herewith.

2. That in the opinion of your Committee no such legislation could be effective that did not contemplate the establishment of a complete system for the collection of Sanitary Statistics.

3. That at the present time no such information appears to be at the command of the Canadian Government, although it is obvious that, to the Federal authority alone, the country must look for the collection and compilation of statistics relating to the whole Dominion.

4. That the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia have severally legislated with the view of obtaining returns of Vital Statistics.

5. That the Canadian Medical Association and the Ontario Medical Association have respectively urged upon the attention of the public the vast importance of such statistics.

6. That in Great Britain, France, the United States, and other countries, the most satisfactory results have ensued upon the enforcement of Sanitary Reforms, founded upon accurate statistical information.

7. That a very large reduction in the death-rate has been directly traceable to energetic sanitary measures in Calcutta, London, and other great centres of population, the decrease having been nearly 50 per cent. in the case of the two cities above mentioned.

8. That high authorities give a percentage of one-third as the proportion of deaths preventable by due regard for sanitary consideration.

9. That, having regard to the necessity of preserving and increasing the population of a new and largely unoccupied country, any measures tending to that end should be regarded as a first necessity.

10. That the benefits derivable from immigration have been at times greatly curtailed by the deadly ravages of epidemic diseases amongst passengers on the voyage, or recently landed on our shores, and by them communicated to the population generally.

11. That it is the imperative duty of the Government to secure such information as will enable them on all occasions to grapple most readily and promptly with the importation of such diseases.

12. That, as the duty of enacting local sanitary legislation properly devolves upon the Provincial Legislatures, and as the Provincial Governments are, in certain instances before mentioned, specially charged with the duty of collecting Vital Statistics, it is desirable that the Dominion Government should secure for tabulation and arrangement, all the information of such nature obtained by the local authorities.

13. That in any Province, where no system of registration is in force, the officers of the Federal Government should be directed to make Report from time to time of such matters as may bear upon the sanitary condition of the people.

14. That it would also be desirable to obtain from competent sources, information as to the influence on the public health, in all sections of the Dominion, of climate, soil, and meteorological changes.

15. That by the Sanitary Statistics of other countries being carefully compiled and tabulated for the purposes of comparison with those of the Dominion, the Federal or Provincial Legislatures would, in the opinion of your Committee, be encouraged to take such steps from time to time, as would conduce to the public health, and place the whole or certain parts of the Dominion in a favorable light in that respect before the world.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. BROUSE,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, 7th April, 1876.

We, the undersigned, having been summoned to appear before the Select Committee of the Commons of Canada, appointed on Monday, the 20th March, 1876, to enquire into the expediency of legislating in the matter of sanitary reform, have the honor to Report—

That no safe or effective plan of public hygiene can be carried out without legislative action.

That the true basis of all such legislation is "sanitary statistics."

That all civilized countries are in an advanced state in these respects, and especially Great Britain, France, Prussia and the United States of America.

That, notwithstanding the advancement in Arts and Sciences that have marked the progress of this Dominion, very little has yet been done in this department of sanitary science, and that in a very detached, partial and imperfect manner.

The Province of Nova Scotia was the first to act in this matter, and has a system of vital statistics. Ontario then obtained an Act for the same purpose, which, however, requires amendment, and a Bill for the same purpose was introduced into the Parliament of the Province of Quebec at its late session, which, however, has been reported upon, but not yet passed into law.

That the public attention which has been aroused abroad by the Government Agents and others, to the advantages which Canada presents to emigrants for settlement and intending settlers, loudly demands information in regard to health, life, salubrity of climate, soil and locality, climatic influences, &c., which accurate sanitary statistics alone can furnish.

The time is opportune for such legislative action, and has the powerful recommendation that it will tend to the protection of society by the preservation of health, the protection of human life, and the saving of the public money.

The Canadian Medical Association of this Dominion, which represents the medical profession of Canada, and comprises all its best medical talent, at its annual meeting held at Niagara, on the 5th August, 1874, in reference to this subject, reported as follows:—"The Committee of Registration, after mature deliberation, recommends that this Association take the necessary steps to have carried through the Dominion Legislature, an Act similar (in so far as it is adapted to this country) to the Medical Act of Great Britain, passed in 1858, in which sanitary statistics are a most important feature. The Medical Council of Ontario, also at its annual meeting at Toronto, in August last, adopted precisely similar views to the foregoing, and recommended the memorializing of the Government of Ontario on the same subject.

The value and importance of the information which sanitary statistics will furnish cannot be over-estimated. In 1858, the Privy Council of Great Britain directed its attention to this subject, and the appointment of John Simon, Esquire, one of the most eminent sanitarians in London, to the office of Medical Officer of the Privy Council, was followed by a valuable report on the subject. Since that time most important official documents are annually published; and he has been allowed to call in to his aid all the special talent in the Kingdom, and most important investigations, not only to the State, but to the cause of science, are annually published. In one of those Reports, Mr. Simon says: "that one-third of the deaths

which occur in England are preventible even with our present knowledge." The mortality of the City of London may be cited as a further proof of the value of sanitary legislation, where the mortality has been reduced from 42 per 1,000 when the population was only 530,000, to 22 per 1,000 at the present time, with a population of 3,000,000.

Moreover, in twenty-five towns in England, examined by Dr. Buchanan, one of the visiting medical officers a few years since, it was found that in some of these towns (through sanitary administration) the general death-rate had been lowered over 20 per cent.; while in view of them, the number of deaths from enteric or typhoid fever was diminished over 50 per cent., and in ten others, from 33 to 50 per cent."

Calcutta, also, exhibits a remarkable diminution in the rate of mortality in its sanitary returns for 1871-73. Five years ago the deaths were 20,000 *per annum*, they are now said to be reduced one-half. This astonishing improvement is attributed to the attention to sanitary measures, which have converted the city from an undrained and pestilential hole, into a well drained place, with a water supply "far better than that of London, and as good as that of Glasgow." Strong measures were taken in the city to make the registration of deaths compulsory, and the mortuary returns are now properly and regularly supplied.

In the State of Massachusetts there has been a reduction of the death rate of 15 per cent. attributable to wise legislative enactments. Nor is Massachusetts alone. In Michigan, as far back as ten years ago, the same course of legislation has led to the gratifying result of 16 per cent. diminution in the death rate in those years. Other States are following the same example.

Colorado for instance, a few years since, agitated this subject by addressing circulars to all the leading medical men in the United States and Canada, embodying a set of sanitary queries, and shewing the comparative advantages of that territory for healthy settlement.

This had the effect of attracting emigrants and settlers from all quarters of the country including Canada, thus peopling it greatly to the detriment and cost of Canada.

The economy as well as the humanity of a system of hygiene, which a sound plan of sanitary statistics would develop, must be apparent to the most superficial observer, if we look back to the fearful epidemic visitations of Asiatic cholera, Irish emigrant or ship fever, small-pox, &c., which have repeatedly desolated our shores. These deadly invasions have been far more fatal, and infinitely more costly, than any that war has ever produced.

The most disastrous of wars cannot compare with the slaughter and loss occasioned by the Irish emigrant or ship fever of 1847.

The number of emigrants who arrived in Canada in 1847 was 98,106, of the large number who died at sea we have no available statistics or record. From the best returns attainable from official and other sources, it would appear, that out of these 98,106 upwards of 11,000 persons died at Grosse Isle, Quebec and Montreal; but the want of reliable information prevents us from saying how many died on their way to their proposed homes. However, it has been variously estimated, and may fairly be set down, that of those who left the shores of Great Britain and Ireland in 1847, upwards of 60 per cent. perished of the fever.

In 1832, 1834 and 1854 Asiatic cholera invaded this Dominion from the east by the River St. Lawrence, and in 1849, 1851 and 1852 from the south and west through the United States of America. Had we possessed effective and scientific sanitary laws at the aforementioned period, tens of thousands of valuable lives would have been saved to Canada, and millions of dollars to the public chest as well as to benevolent individuals.

The correctness of this statement is confirmed by the report of a Commission appointed by the Government of Lower Canada in 1854 in response to a memorial from our Chairman, Dr. Marsden, asking for an enquiry into the manner in which Asiatic cholera was introduced into Canada in 1854, and pledging himself to prove to the satisfaction of the Commission that Asiatic cholera had been imported into

Canada, and had been transmitted through the length and breadth of the land by and through persons infected at the Grosse Isle Quarantine Station.

Three gentlemen were appointed to investigate and report, and were empowered to examine witnesses under oath. The Commission was composed of two medical gentlemen of high professional standing, and an eminent lawyer—since a judge. They entered zealously upon their duties, and their report confirmed in every particular the charges brought by Dr. Marsden against the quarantine authorities. This document which is now in the possession of the Federal Government is one of the most able and valuable reports ever compiled on this subject, the publication of which, even now, would greatly tend to the advancement of sanitary science.

The most salient and important facts connected with the outbreak in 1854, as established by this report, are briefly these: The ship "Glenmanna," from Liverpool, arrived at the quarantine station on the 15th of June, having thrown 45 passengers overboard on the voyage. The "John Howell," also from Liverpool, arrived at the station on the same day, having had no cholera on board. The passengers from the two vessels were landed at the same moment of time—in fact together—and being mostly Germans and Prussians, they mingled freely, and enjoyed uninterrupted intercourse with each other. During their stay at the quarantine station one of the passengers of the "Glenmanna" died of cholera, and yet the passengers of both these vessels were discharged from quarantine and allowed to proceed to Quebec without further detention.

In five days after the landing of the passengers from the first cholera ship at the quarantine station the first case of Asiatic cholera in Canada, in 1854, broke out at Quebec in the person of Lang Lorts, a German, who had been a passenger in the "Glenmanna" cholera ship.

He was removed to the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, and on the same day, the 20th of June, nine other cases were admitted to the same establishment, all belonging to the ill-fated ship "John Howell," which had crossed the ocean and arrived at the quarantine station in perfect health, there to be infected and scourged by the pestilence. To have valuable hygienic statistics you must work on an accurate basis of facts derived from a sufficient amount of experience, and tabulated with proper precision. The elements of statistical enquiries are individual facts, which having been put together, or classed, must have definite and constant characters. For example, if numbers of cases of a certain disease are to be assembled together in one group with a definite signification, it is indispensable that each of these cases should be, what it purports to be, a unit not only of a definite character but of the same character as the other units.

In other words, an accurate diagnosis of the disease is essential, or statistical analysis can only produce error. A great responsibility rests on those who send in inaccurate statistical tables of disease. It is much better to have a large heading of undetermined diseases than, when in doubt, to put a case of disease under a heading to which it has no pretensions. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that the sources of information should be from responsible persons.

Having established the foregoing facts, it is necessary then for the Legislature to determine those best suited to collect, and supply the requisite returns upon which the statisticians are to base their statistics.

There is much more difficulty in obtaining this information than at first sight would be supposed.

There is the ignorance of the poorer classes who do not see the benefit that will eventually come to them by assisting those who have the matter in hand. Then again, their poverty will not allow of them paying the requisite fee for such registration of births, marriages and deaths, and therefore we would recommend that no fee for such benefits be exacted, as an encouragement to that object.

To complicate matters, the various creeds and nationalities object to civil officers examining their private books; but this object can be surmounted by obtaining the consent and co-operation of the bishops and other persons having authority over the dissentient clergy, some of whom keep no register whatever of the births in their

congregations or the burials at which they officiate. We should recommend the following instructions and forms to be given the person or persons appointed to attend to these matters.

Endeavor to persuade parents, or even compel them, to give notice to the proper person, appointed for that purpose by the Government, of the births and deaths of their children.

Every householder should give like notice of every birth or death happening in his house; the eldest of kin should be compelled to give notice of the death of his kindred; the keepers of houses of correction, prisons, hospitals, &c., should, in like manner, under a penalty if they neglect, give notice of the births and deaths happening among the persons under their charge.

Every sexton, or other person having charge of a burial ground or cemetery, or the superintendent of burials having charge of the obsequies or funeral rites, preliminary to the interment of a human body, shall refuse such interment unless accompanied by a certificate properly filled up, as per blank form, by a properly qualified physician or surgeon, or other responsible person: always provided, that such certificate is not signed by a relative. Such returns to be sent in weekly, under a penalty if neglected.

Any physician or surgeon having attended a person during his last illness, shall, when requested, within a certain time to be determined upon, after decease of such person, forthwith furnish a certificate without charge, as per blank form, to be supplied him by the authorities, under penalty if neglected.

We should suggest that the following forms in blank should be supplied gratuitously by the Government to the officers requiring them.

In the record of births, the date and place of birth, the name of the child (if he have any), sex, nationality and color of child, the names and the places of birth of the parents, their occupation, residence and date of the record.

In the record of marriages, the date and place of marriage, the official stations of the persons, by whom married, the name and place of birth of the contracting parties, the residence of each, age, nationality, color and condition (whether single or widowed), occupation, names of the parties and date of the record.

In the record of deaths, the date of death, the name of deceased, sex, nationality, color and condition (whether single, widowed or married), the age, residence, occupation, place of birth, place of death, the names and place of birth of the parents, the disease, the cause of death, the place of burial and the date of record.

The health officers, or other persons appointed for the purpose, having received the *weekly* returns from the above persons, shall be required to make a *monthly* return to the statist or statist of the district appointed by the Government.

The Government must appoint qualified statist, whose duty it shall be to receive the monthly returns of the health officers, or other persons appointed to send said returns, and to compare, examine, tabulate and report on the foregoing returns, and issue them annually, or semi-annually, as the Government may direct from a central bureau of sanitary statistics, at Ottawa. The duties of which shall be the exclusive collection of such statistics as would attain the required object.

The result of the establishment of such a bureau would furnish authentic tabulated statements of the health of the Dominion which would be circulated everywhere, and would be a thorough stimulant to sanitary science, and educating the people in the laws for preserving life.

By means such as these, the health officer or statist, would be able to tabulate all sanitary statistics in such a manner as would show the connection between the death rate and the sanitary or unsanitary conditions of various parts of the country, the prevalence of any particular disease in certain areas, and so on.

These data, fragmentary though they be, will suffice to show not only the necessity of constant and systematic attention on the part of the health officers, to the vital statistics of the Province, but also the immense assistance which a logical use of them will afford him in estimating rightly the separate or combined influences of avoidable or removable causes of death.

It is impossible to calculate the annual loss to Canada through deaths from *preventible* causes, but it may safely be estimated at many millions of dollars.

Much money is annually spent in promoting and forwarding immigration to this country, as the Legislature are alive to the absolute necessity of developing the country, which can only be done by increasing the population. Yet, owing to deficient sanitary measures, and want of reliable statistical reports, the advantages gained by immigration, to a great extent, are counterbalanced by not taking care of the population we already have. Legislation on this subject would be a stimulus to the medical officers of health to show a low death rate for their district, especially if that death rate was examined at a Government bureau and compared with that of other places.

If an undue mortality in any place called for an explanation from the medical officer of health as to the cause of this high mortality, and he be required to look into the matter and have the cause remedied; of course the medical officer should have power to summon those who, for their own convenience or gain, are breaking the laws made by the Legislature for the preservation of health.

Had time permitted, this report might have been extended to any length by citing facts in support of the principles herein laid down, which, however, are unnecessary, and would not strengthen the self-evident proposition laid down in a speech delivered at Manchester by the British Premier, Mr. Disraeli, that "The first consideration of a Ministry should be the health of the people."

The whole respectfully submitted.

(Signed),

W. MARSDEN, A.M., M.D.,

Chairman.

"

E. PLAYTER, M.D.,

Editor of the Sanitary Journal, Toronto.

"

GEO. A. BAYNES, M.D., &c.,

Editor of the Public Health Magazine, Montreal.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
6th April, 1876.

REPORT.

The Select Committee to whom was referred the following Resolution, "*Resolved, —That the Hon. Hector Louis Langevin, the Member representing the Electoral District of Charlevoix in this House, having stated, from his place in this House, that he is credibly informed and believes that he can establish by satisfactory evidence that the Hon. Joseph Edouard Cauchon, the Member representing in this House the Electoral District of Quebec Centre, and the President of the Privy Council of Canada, was instrumental in hiring, or causing to be hired, a number of men who are employed in summer as members of the River Police at Quebec, and in sending them, or causing them to be sent, to the Electoral District of Charlevoix during the recent election of a Member to represent that District in the House of Commons; and that the said men were headed or accompanied by one Edmund Trudel, an officer or employé of the Customs Department at Quebec, and that the whole or a large portion of said body of men were conveyed to said District in vehicles, the cost of such hire being charged to the said Hon. Joseph Edouard Cauchon, who has promised to pay, or directed or caused the same to be paid, the said men so headed or accompanied being sent to said Electoral District to interfere illegally in said election, to disturb said election, and thus to deprive the electors, or a portion of the electors, of said District of their freedom as such electors; and the said Hon. Joseph Edouard Cauchon having denied these charges, a Select Committee of nine Members to enquire into all the circumstances connected with the above charges,*" have the honor to report as follows:—

Your Committee have examined thirty-two witnesses, to wit: twenty-seven summoned at the request of the Hon. Mr. Langevin, and five at the request of the Hon. Mr. Cauchon, including Hon. Mr. Cauchon himself as witness, which whole evidence is herewith reported as accompanying the report of your Committee to your Honorable House.

Your Committee are of opinion:

1st. That Mr. Langevin has established that Mr. Cauchon was instrumental in causing a number of men who are employed in summer as members of the River Police at Quebec,—to wit, 16 men—to be hired and sent in vehicles to the Electoral District of Charlevoix during the recent election of a Member to represent that District in the House of Commons; and that the said men were headed by one Edmund Trudel, an employé of the Customs Department at Quebec.

2nd. That Mr. Langevin has failed to establish that the cost of such hire was charged to Mr. Cauchon, or that Mr. Cauchon ever promised or directed or caused the same to be paid; but that, on the contrary, it was established before the Committee that the said hire and expenses incident thereto were paid by Mr. Joseph Archer, jun., of Quebec.

3rd. That Mr. Langevin has also failed to establish that the said men were sent to the said Electoral District to interfere illegally in the said election to disturb the said election, and thus to deprive the electors, or a portion of the electors, of said District of their freedom as such electors; but that, on the contrary, the Committee are satisfied, by the annexed evidence adduced, that the said men were sent at the urgent request of the candidate, Mr. Tremblay, or his friends, in order to preserve the peace in the said Electoral District during the said election, and protect the electors in the free exercise of their franchise, it being found difficult to have the services of the Provincial Police or Militia force at such a distance. That, at the previous election in 1874, disturbances of a serious nature had taken place at one of the polls at Baie St. Paul, where Mr. Tremblay, one of the candidates, had been cruelly beaten by an organized band;—that it was feared that the same band would repeat the same outrage—

ous acts in the last election, since they had already committed other acts of violence in said last election, which led people to believe and to fear that the voting would not be free, and deeds of violence would be committed again during polling day. That the instructions given to the said Edmund Trudel, and by the said Edmund Trudel to the said men, were to the effect that they were not to interfere in any way in the said election, but that they would be sworn as special constables in case of riot or violence, and assist in restoring peace and order. That the said body of men, when at Baie St. Paul, and during polling day, behaved in the most peaceable manner and kept away from the polls, having agreed with the Provincial Police, who had been sent for by Mr. Langevin's agent, that both bodies would unite in crushing any attempt at violence.

4th. That, in the opinion of your Committee, the main charge which is the subject of reference to your Committee has been wholly disproved; and that your Committee cannot but regret that an investigation should have been taken at such an enormous cost to the country to prove such unimportant facts.

The whole respectfully submitted.

J. LANGLOIS,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
April, 1876.

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE HELD THE 7TH APRIL, 1876.

PRESENT :

MR. LANGLOIS, Chairman.

MR. LAFLAMME,
MR. BLANCHET,
MR. MACDOUGALL,

MR. AYLMER,
MR. TASCHEREAU,
MR. BABY.

A statement of the expenses of the witnesses summoned in this investigation was laid before the Committee at the request of the Chairman.*

Mr. Laflamme moves, seconded by Mr. Macdougall, That this Committee have examined thirty-two witnesses, to wit:—Twenty-seven at the request of the Hon. Mr. Langevin, and five at the request of the Hon. Mr. Cauchon, including Hon. Mr. Cauchon as a witness, which whole evidence be reported as accompanying the Report of this Committee.

That this Committee are of opinion :—

1st. That Mr. Langevin has established that Mr. Cauchon was instrumental in causing a number of men who are employed, in summer, as members of the River Police at Quebec, to wit:—16 men to be hired and sent in vehicles to the Electoral District of Charlevoix, during the recent election of a Member to represent that District in the House of Commons, and that the said men were headed by one Edmund Trudel, an employé of the Customs Department at Quebec.

2nd. That Mr. Langevin has failed to establish that the cost of such hire was charged to Mr. Cauchon, or that Mr. Cauchon ever promised, or directed or caused the same to be paid, but that on the contrary it was established before this Committee that the said hire and expenses incident thereto, were paid by Mr. Joseph Archer, jun., of Quebec.

3rd. That Mr. Langevin has also failed to establish that the said men were sent to the said Electoral District to interfere illegally in the said election, to disturb the said election, and thus to deprive the electors, or a portion of the electors of said District of their freedom as such electors, but that on the contrary this Committee

* For Statement see page 50.

are satisfied by the evidence adduced that the said men were sent at the urgent request of the candidate, Mr. Tremblay, or his friends, in order to preserve the peace in the said Electoral District during the said election, and protect the electors in the free exercise of their franchise, it being found difficult to have the services of the Provincial Police or Militia Force at such a distance; that at the previous election in 1874 disturbances of a serious nature had taken place at one of the polls of Baie St. Paul, where Mr. Tremblay, one of the candidates, had been cruelly beaten by an organized band; that it was feared that the same band would repeat the same outrageous acts in the last election since they had already committed other acts of violence in said last election, which led people to believe and to fear that the voting would not be free, and deeds of violence would be committed again during the polling day; that the instructions given to the said Edmund Trudel, and by the said Edmund Trudel, to the said men were to the effect that they were not to interfere in any way in the said election, but that they would be sworn as special constables in case of riot or violence, and to assist in restoring peace and order; that the said body of men, when at Baie St. Paul, and during polling day, behaved in the most peaceable manner and kept away from the polls, having agreed with the Provincial Police, who had been sent for by Mr. Langovin's agent, that both bodies would unite in crushing any attempt at violence.

4th. That in the opinion of this Committee the main charge, which is the subject of reference to this Committee, has been wholly disproved, and that this Committee cannot but regret that an investigation should have been taken at such an enormous cost to the country to prove so unimportant facts.

Mr. Baby moved *in amendment*, seconded by Mr. Blanchet,—

That all the words after the word "*opinion*" be struck off and the following substituted:

"That previous to the late election held in and for the Electoral District of Charlevoix, in January last, the Honorable Joseph Edouard Cauchon addressed himself to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, at Ottawa, to obtain the services of the corps known in the City of Quebec as the Water Police to proceed to the said District of Charlevoix, during and pending the said election;

"That on the refusal by the aforesaid Department to accede to the above demand, as being illegal, a body of men taken from the members composing the said Water Police during the summer season, were, with the knowledge of the said Honorable Joseph Edouard Cauchon, engaged to proceed to the said Electoral District, under the superintendence and direction of one Edmund Trudel, an officer of the Customs' House at Quebec aforesaid, the said Edmund Trudel obtaining his leave of absence from the Collector of Customs through the said Honorable Joseph Edouard Cauchon;

"That on the twentieth day of January last, the said body of men who had not a stated residence in the polling district for at least six months next before the day of such election, left the City of Quebec for the said Electoral District of Charlevoix, having in their possession staves and firearms, and on the 21st of the same month thus illegally went into and entered the said polling District of Charlevoix and illegally remained therein, to wit: at Baie St. Paul during the whole day upon which the poll remained opened in the said District against the 86th Clause of the Dominion Elections Act, 1874.

The Committee divided, and *yays* and *nays* were taken as follows:—

YEAS:

Messieurs

Baby

Blanchet.—2.

NAYS:

Messieurs

Aylmer
Macdougall

Laflamme
Taschereau.—4.

So it passed in the negative.

And the yeas and nays being taken on the main motion the Committee divided as follows :—

YEAS :

Messieurs

Aylmer
Macdougall

Laflamme
Taschereau.—4.

NAYS :

Messieurs

Baby

Blanchet.—2.

So it passed in the affirmative.

Mr. Laflamme moved, seconded by Mr. Macdougall,

That the Chairman do report to the House the said resolution with the evidence and the proceedings of this day. Carried on the same last above division.

Attest,

J. P. LÉPROHON,
Clerk of Committee.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

HON. DAVID EDWARD PRICE called and examined :

By Mr. Langevin :

1. You are a Senator ?—Yes, sir.
2. Are you an elector of the County of Charlevoix ?—Yes, sir.
3. Are you aware that there was an organization of any kind to be sent to the County of Charlevoix in January last during the election ?—I heard it in town.
4. At what period ?—A couple of days before they went down, I think. I heard that the Water Police were coming down. They came down and slept at the same house I was at. That was two days before the election—the 20th of January last. The house I stopped at was Filion's.

By Mr. Blanchet :—

5. What men were these who stopped at the house you were at ?—They were in the Water Police.

By Mr. Langevin :—

6. Where is Filion's ?—At St. Joachim, twenty-eight miles from town.
7. Do you know his Christian name ?—I think it is Louis. He keeps the hotel there.
8. Where were you going when you met them ?—I was going down to the county to vote.
9. You met those men at Filion's ?—They came in during the evening. I came there between six and seven, and they came there between nine and ten.
10. How many men do you suppose there were of that band ?—They say there were fifteen besides carters. They filled the house.
11. Do you know who was the head man of that band ?—I heard Trudel himself say that he was at the head.
12. What Trudel ?—The Custom House officer.
13. What is his Christian name ?—I do not know. I was told by one of the men I was conversing with that he was in charge of the men. I asked if they had any officer or sergeant with them, and they said no. They were under the command of a bully named Trudel, of the Custom House. Mrs. Filion came with a note and said, "Here is a note from Mr. Auger to receive these people; I suppose it is all right." I said, "I suppose so." She returned afterwards and went into the bedroom and showed the note to her husband; and he beckoned me to go into the bedroom, and said, "This is not Auger, this is Archer." He showed me the note. I am not exactly certain of the words, but they were something like this, "Mr. Filion, St. Joachim, will be kind enough to receive these people who are our friends.—J. C. per JOSEPH ARCHER." I said "You can act as you like, I have nothing to do in the matter; but you had better find out who is in charge, who is the boss, and he will tell you

who is to pay." So he put his head out of the door and asked, "Who is the boss here?" and Trudel advanced. I said, "Mr. Filion is rather anxious about this matter, who is going to pay; and he said, "That is all right" (slapping his pocket.) I went out of the room and knowing some of the men that were there, I asked them, "What are you going down for?" They said, "All we know is that we are going down to keep the peace; we heard you would be down there." I said, "Who is sending you down?" They said, "We do not know. We are told to obey this man's orders." I said, "If you have no other officers or orders, I think I will take upon myself, as a magistrate, when I get down to Baie St. Paul to send you all back again." I intended leaving early next morning, because I did not like the appearance of things. The men had arrived there, some half tipsy; liquor was drank by some of them in the room. I went to bed and heard a pistol cocking, and heard one fellow say "Some d——d fellow will have the contents of this in his belly to-morrow." I called my carter and said, "You will have the horse tackled and ready to leave at five o'clock to-morrow morning." I was getting my breakfast at five o'clock, and I said, "Trudel, you said last night you were in charge. I heard a pistol being cocked here last night, and I do not think it is safe. You are not allowed to carry arms in a case of this kind." He said, "There is no danger; it was only me with my pistol last night." I then went outside the door and made signals for one man to come out—there were two already out. I said, "Have you a pistol;" and he said, "Yes, I have got mine." I hastened down to Baie St. Paul, and got there at twelve o'clock. When I arrived there I told Mr. Langevin's agent, Mr. Tarte, what was done, and he said, "We must have the Provincial Police down," and Tarte telegraphed for them to come down. They telegraphed him at three o'clock in the afternoon to say they would be down at Baie St. Paul next morning at five o'clock. Next morning, I think, it was about six o'clock I was getting up, and I heard them call out, "There are the police coming." The Water Police had arrived the previous afternoon about five o'clock, and they were divided off into two or three squads at different places. I told two of the men of the Water Police I was rather surprised they were not in uniform. They said they could not get their uniforms; they had telegraphed to Ottawa for uniform and could not get it; and then they had telegraphed to Ottawa to be allowed to get batons. One of them said they were not commissioned, and that was why they could not get them. They were merely working as carpenters at the repair of boats, not all of them, I believe only a portion of them; I think it was Lacroix or Rogers said he could not get the batons.

By the Chairman :—

14. Did you ascertain how many were Water Policemen?—They all belonged to the Water Police except Trudel—so they told me. They told me there were fifteen—I know there were eight double sleighs. When the Provincial Police arrived—there were twenty-five of them with two officers—I went out and spoke to Major Voyer who was in command of them.

By Mr. Cauchon :—

15. He is the man that is dead now?—Yes, sir. I told him what I had seen. He said "If that is the case I will soon fix that; I will put them all under arrest and send them back to Quebec." After that, on Saturday morning, when I was going up to St. Urbain to vote, I met at eight o'clock in the morning one of the Water Police in the street. I said "Your trip down here is rather useless." He said, "Oh, I don't know."

16. Was he sober or not?—He was sober. I never saw the man before. He was walking, and I said "Are you on duty," and he said, "I am only walking." He is the only one of the police force I saw out the whole day.

By Mr. Langevin :—

17. Do you know the name of that man?—No; I would know him if I saw him.

18. Did you ever know his name?—I heard it there; but I forget it.

19. Would it be Ward?—No.

By Mr. Palmer :—

20. What distance was it from the polling place to where the man was?—About

a mile and a half, I suppose, or a mile. I visited the poll that I went to vote at during the day, and two others, and I never saw anything more peaceable in my life.

By the Chairman :—

21. These men did not come to the polls at all?—No; nor did the Provincial Police till the last moment.

22. I mean the Water Police?—I did not see them at any of the polls.

By Mr. Langevin :—

23. Where were you that day?—I voted at St. Urbain village and came down to the village of Equerre at eleven o'clock.

24. Were you at that conversation with Trudel at St. Joachim—did I understand you rightly in saying that he had a pistol himself?—He told me it was he who cocked the pistol during the night that I heard. I did not know who it was at the time; but next morning, seeing him in charge of the party, I warned him he had better take care of the use of firearms; and he said it was he who had had it, and there was no danger. While out of doors Rogers told me he had his, and that they were all or nearly all armed and had batons. I went to the polls at the lower part of the bay on election day, and everything was as peaceable as possible there. I remained there until about three o'clock; and I went to the house I generally stop at there, and had a smoke, and a person came in and said that they had sent for the police. I said "Why?" He said that the report was that the Water Police of Quebec with a gang of others were going to attack the polls and steal the ballot boxes. When I went out afterwards I saw a horse coming down as hard as it could gallop with two Provincial Police in. They remained until the polls were closed. The rumor was current that a gang had come up with the Water Police to attack the polls and take the ballot boxes. The men with the ballot boxes went down to their homes same time as the policemen.

25. You spoke in your evidence of a paper you saw in the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Filion; first in the hands of Mrs. Filion, and afterwards in the hands of Mr. Filion; and you said that paper was signed "J. C., per Joseph Archer." What did you understand by that signature?—I had heard that Mr. Archer was Mr. Cauchon's agent, and I inferred it meant him. I accused Mr. Archer of it afterwards and he did not deny the thing. At the same time he did not confess. I said that he ought to be ashamed of himself as everything was as peaceable as possible.

By the Chairman :—

26. When did you see Mr. Archer?—A few days after the election.

By Mr. Langevin :—

27. And what did you tell him?—I said it was a shame; that their friends would have been the cause of the row; I had never seen a more peaceable election in my life. He said Tremblay was a friend of his, and it was necessary he should be supported as he was attacked the last time.

28. How long did these men remain down there?—They went away on the Saturday evening.—I mean the Water Police. That was the polling day.

29. What about the Provincial Police?—They left during the evening, a couple of hours after that; and some on the Sunday morning. Some remained behind sick.

30. Did Trudel say that he was at the head of these men or not?—Mr. Filion asked who was boss, and he said he was. Some of the men, too, told me they were under his orders. Some of the men were perfectly sober when they arrived, and others were tipsy.

By Mr. Baby :—

31. In what state did Trudel appear to be?—He seemed to be steady.

By the Chairman :—

32. How many pistols did you see?—I did not see any.

33. Not even the one you heard cocked?—I heard it; the ventilator was open.

By Mr. Baby :—

34. Was it a large house?—Yes.

35. Divided only by board partitions?—Yes. My door was not quite closed and and they were just outside of it.

By Mr. Macdougall :—

36. Who sent for the Provincial Police?—Mr. Tarte.

37. At what time of day were they sent for?—I arrived between twelve and one, and the telegram was sent off immediately.

38. That was the day before the election?—Yes. Afterwards a telegram came in saying to be prepared for them the next morning at about five o'clock.

By Mr. Blanchet :—

39. Where was Mr. Langevin at that time?—He was at Murray Bay, or the other end of the county, perhaps thirty or forty miles away.

By Mr. Laflamme :—

40. You saw only one man of the Water Police who arrived there?—I only saw this man.

41. And he was a mile and a half distant from the poll?—He was in the centre of the village.

42. Are you aware that Mr. Tremblay, the candidate, had been assaulted previously, at a meeting held during that election?—No; I never heard of it.

43. Did you hear that threats were made to him?—No. I heard one night that he had walked about the bay on snow-shoes to go and canvass from house to house, instead of going through the road with a horse. That is all I heard. He walked about two miles.

By Mr. Taschereau :—

44. Are you aware that he was assaulted before?—He was assaulted at the last election, because he insulted another man at the polls.

45. What was the object in asking for the Provincial Police?—I do not know exactly. They were sent for because the others were coming down.

By Mr. Laflamme :—

46. Was it you who suggested that they should be called for, or was it Mr. Tarte himself?—Mr. Tarte, I believe.

47. Do you know that some disposition was shown by some person of the opposite side to take possession of the polls and prevent people from voting?—Which do you call the opposite side?

48. Mr. Langevin's side?—No; they were not going to risk anything; they were too strong.

49. Did you never hear any rumor of that?—No, sir.

50. You are not aware that any violence had been offered to Mr. Tremblay's party the election before?—No; except hearing that Mr. Tremblay was insulted at the poll the previous election. But that is always the case. Where he feels strong he is certain to be insulting, and where he is weak he is the first to show his heels.

By Mr. Macdougall :—

51. You were a supporter of Mr. Langevin's, I suppose?—Yes, sir.

52. You took an active part in the election?—Yes, sir; I was a stronger enemy to the other party than I was a supporter of Mr. Langevin's.

Mr. WILLIAM SMITH called and examined :

By Mr. Langevin :—

1. You are Deputy of the Marine Department?—Deputy of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

2. Did you receive, Mr. Smith, in the month of January, any letter or telegram in connection with the River Police of Quebec?—No.

3. Did anyone speak to you about it?—Yes; I heard people speaking about it.

4. Did anyone come to you to speak to you about their uniforms?—No.

5. Or the batons?—No.

6. So you received no telegram or letter?—I received none whatever, neither telegram nor letter.

7. And you had no verbal communication either about these uniforms or batons?

No; no person spoke to me about them. I had conversation with my chief in the office, but no person spoke to me about them.

8. Was the question put to you about the propriety of having those uniforms lent or given to those men?—No; no question was put to me.

9. Mr. Albert Smith, the Minister, did not ask if that ought to be done?—No; never spoke to me about the uniforms or batons. I spoke to him, when I saw it in the paper.

10. But you had no correspondence or letter?—Well, after the election I wrote to the agent in Quebec to ask if he had any correspondence. This is his answer:—

“AGENCY OF DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,

“QUEBEC, 26th February, 1876.

“SIR,—In answer to your letter of the 23rd instant, I have the honor to state that no postal, telegraphic or other correspondence whatever has passed between the Department and any employé, public officer or other person that I am aware of, in relation to the despatching to the Electoral District of Charlevoix, in the month of January last, of some 20 of the men composing in summer the Quebec River Police, and directed by an officer or employé of the Customs Department at Quebec. Upon enquiring from Mr. Russell, I find he has no correspondence what-
“ever upon the subject, nor have I had any.

“I have the honor to be, Sir,

“Your obedient servant,

“J. U. GREGORY,

“Agent, Department of Marine and Fisheries.

“To WM. SMITH, Esq.,

“Deputy Minister of Marine, &c.,

“Ottawa.”

That was the only correspondence I had.

11. That is Mr. Gregory's letter to you?—That is his own letter, with his own signature, in answer to one I wrote him asking him if he had any correspondence.

By Mr. Blanchet:—

12. I suppose it was the letter in connection with the resolution of the House asking for returns?—I suppose it was that.

By Mr. Baby:—

13. Previous to the election you did not hear anything in the Department about the Water Police going down?—I did not hear anything in the Department about it, but I heard people speaking about it, and saw it in the newspapers.

14. In the Department?—No; I had some conversation with my chief about it after I saw they had gone down.

By Mr. Langevin:—

15. But previous to that you had had no conversation with Mr. Smith about it?—Oh, yes.

By Mr. Baby:—

16. How did it come out?—I think it was in consequence of something in the papers. I asked him if the Water Police had gone down.

By Mr. Langevin:—

17. But previous to that did you have any correspondence with Mr. Albert Smith?—I could not state that; I have no dates to refer to. I had some conversation.

18. Was it your chief, the Minister who spoke to you first, or you to him?—I am not sure about that. I have no record; and I took no note of it. I did not expect to be required to speak positively about the dates.

19. Did you send any telegram?—No; I neither received nor sent one.

By Mr. Baby:—

20. Were there any telegrams allowed?—None that I know of.

By Mr. Macdougall :—

21. Had you any knowledge whatever of the Water Police having gone down there previous to the time they went there? No; I had no knowledge. I asked my chief if it was true that they had gone down there, and he answered me he understood not. I cannot speak of any communication he had; but the Department gave no instructions and no authority for them to go.

By Mr. Laflamme :—

22. There are no Water Police in winter?—No.

23. They are in no way under the control of the Department?—Except that we employ them as workmen. On the 1st of December they cease to be Water Police.

By Mr. Langevin :—

24. How many do you employ as mechanics?—I do not know. Those who are good mechanics we employ on the steamers, repairing boilers, &c.

25. Do you employ them the whole winter?—I do not know. There are some of them, I think, employed the whole winter.

26. Have you the pay list?—Yes, sir; I can bring it down.

Lt.-Col. CHARLES EUGENE PANET called and examined :

By Mr. Langevin :—

1. Your office?—I am the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence.

2. You reside?—In Ottawa.

3. Were you in Quebec in January last?—No; I was there in December.

4. Do you know anything about this organization of men to go to Charlevoix?—What I know of it I saw in the papers.

By Mr. Palmer :—

5. You mean to say that you know nothing about it but that?—That is all.

By Mr. Langevin :—

6. You know nothing personally?—No.

7. Did you know anything about that man Trudel at the head of these men?—I know a good deal about him. He was in my employ for a number of years. I know the man and the sort of man he is; but I do not know anything connected with his going down there.

8. You had no communication with him?—None whatever. I do not believe I have seen the man since.

By Mr. Baby :—

9. Did I understand, you had no knowledge whatever before they went down about this band of men going?—None whatever.

By Mr. Langevin :—

10. Or of any organization being formed?—None whatever.

By Mr. Baby :—

11. No knowledge directly or indirectly of their going?—None at all.

By Mr. Cauchon :—

12. You say you know Mr. Trudel?—Oh, yes; for a number of years. He was the Sergeant-Major of my battalion; and he was in my employ tending my office when I was in the office of Coroner of the District of Quebec. I employed him as a constable. He was a thoroughly honest and industrious man.

By Mr. Laflamme :—

13. Was he peaceable?—Yes; he was a very peaceable man.

14. Sober?—Yes; I think he was a teetotaller. I have never seen him drinking anything; and I have seen him often refuse. And I believe he had an object in refraining from drinking. It was because he was about the best shot in the battalion and he was afraid that any smoking might injure his shooting.

15. Had he the reputation of being a rowdy?—Well, he has the reputation of being a very strong and powerful man, and a man thoroughly acquainted with the art of self-defence.

16. But is he actually in character a rowdy ?—No, sir ; I would not have allowed him in my office if he had been.

By Mr. Baby :—

17. How long has he left your service ?—Since I have ceased to be Colonel.

18. That is about two years ?—About two years.

19. You employed him as a constable ?—As a special constable.

20. To serve notices on jurors and bring up witnesses ?—Yes.

WEDNESDAY, March 29, 1876.

JOHNNY URLAH GREGORY called and examined :

By Mr. Langevin :—

I am the agent of the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Quebec. I reside at Quebec.

1. Are you aware that men belonging to the River Police went down to the County of Charlevoix in January last ?—I am aware of it.

2. Did these men go down by your order ?—No.

3. Did they go with your consent ?—No.

4. Did they go with the consent of the Deputy of the Minister of Marine ?—No.

5. Do you know whether they went with the consent or by the order of the Minister of Marine ?—No, they did not. He had nothing to do with it.

6. Did anyone ask you to have these men sent down ?—I was asked whether the petition of the Quebec Water Police to the Minister of Marine had been favourably received. It was a petition to be kept on at half-pay. I was told that their services might be wanted.

7. When did they so petition ?—In the early part of the winter they petitioned to be kept on at half-pay during the winter.

8. Was it in November, December, January, or when ?—It was two or three weeks before the election. It must have been somewhere in the end of December or the early part of January that they petitioned for a certain number to be kept on at half-pay during the winter. We were asked whether a favourable answer had been given, as the men might be required.

9. Who asked that ?—The Hon. Mr. Cauchon.

10. The President of the Council ?—Yes.

11. Did Mr. Cauchon ask you to allow the River Police to go down ?—No.

12. Did he speak to you about the River Police going down ?—He then told me that he would telegraph to the Minister to know whether they would be kept on or not. In that case we would be able to get them for the purpose of sending below as they wanted the police, and I think, to the best of my recollection, he told me that Mr. Tremblay had asked for troops or for the police.

13. What Mr. Tremblay ?—I mean P. A. Tremblay, of Charlevoix, the late Member.

14. Are you aware whether the Hon. Mr. Cauchon communicated with the Minister of Marine on that subject ?—He told me he would telegraph and let me know what the answer was in the evening.

15. You do not know whether he telegraphed ?—I do not know that he did.

16. When did this occur ?—Two or three days before the election—before Mr. Cauchon came to Ottawa with his family. He told me he was going away and wanted the thing settled before he went.

17. Did Mr. Cauchon apply to you for the uniforms ?—No.

18. Did he express the desire that the uniforms might be used by these men ?—No.

19. Or their weapons—their batons ?—No ; I cannot say that he did. Somebody said it would be well if they went down that they should have the appearance of policemen, but I cannot say it was Mr. Cauchon.

20. Who told you that ?—I cannot say. There were two or three gentlemen present at the interview.

21. Where did that occur?—That occurred in Mr. Cauchon's house.

22. Did Mr. Cauchon send for you?—He did. He sent for me to know whether I had any word about these policemen receiving a favourable reply to their petition. He told me to come at seven o'clock, and he would telegraph to the Minister, and ascertain if it was possible to get them. He might want the police, and in the meantime I was to keep the matter perfectly quiet and to say nothing to anybody.

23. Was that understood between you and Mr. Cauchon?—He said it was well not to have the matter spoken of until he had news from the Minister. He said, "We don't want these men to speak of the matter through the town." In the evening I wrote him a little note to know if he had an answer to the telegram. He said no, he had not, but come at 9 o'clock. I went then to get the answer from the Minister of Marine as I understood, whether or not the police would be sworn in. It was at that moment he told me the Minister had answered unfavourably, that he could not get the police, the troops, or the Provincial Police, and among them it was argued what course next should be adopted. I think Mr. Taschereau and others were there. They talked of what course next could best be adopted to send down some men to Charlevoix to protect their interests. That is what I understood.

24. So that the Honorable Mr. Cauchon had communicated by telegraph with the Minister twice?—He told me so.

By the Chairman:—

25. Twice?—I cannot say. He certainly said once.

26. And that he had received no answer?—He told me the last time he had received an answer from the Honorable Mr. Smith stating that he had taken the matter into consideration and it could not be acceded to. There was some reason to prevent the policemen being sworn in as policemen. This was in answer to the policemen's petition, as I understood, to be kept on at half pay. I do not know that it referred at all to their going below.

By Mr. Langevin:—

27. Did you receive any letter, note, telegram or instructions on this subject?—From nobody.

28. Did you communicate yourself with the Minister of Marine or the Deputy on the matter?—I only answered the Deputy Minister's letter enquiring whether I had any communications with the Department on the subject of sending a part of the River Police to the election in Charlevoix. I said I had no such communication. I believe that letter has been produced. I mean none with my Department. I received a letter from my Department. My letter is intended to convey the meaning that I had no communication whatever with my Department in regard to sending the police to Charlevoix.

By Mr. Cauchon:—

29. What is the date of that letter?—I cannot say from memory, but it was some time after this occurrence was broached here as an enquiry.

By Mr. Langevin:—

30. Were the uniforms or batons or anything connected with the clothing of the River Police in summer lent to these men for this expedition?—Not one of them. I took care to lock them under key. There were some old buttons asked for, but they were taken back again. They were in a bag and I took them back and locked them up and gave strict instructions that no article belonging to the Government or the Department should go out. One of the men said, "We should have batons," but the moment it got so far that the Minister of Marine had refused to let the men go down, I refused to let any Government property whatever go out of my possession.

31. Why did you refuse them?—Because I wished to keep my Department from any blame of anything that might occur afterwards. It struck me that any of these men might get drunk on the road, and I wanted my Department to be free from blame.

32. Did you consider that those men going down there were the River Police?—

No; in no sense of the word at all. They had nothing whatever to do with it, and I warned them strictly before witnesses that they went at their own risk and peril.

33. Did you consider them an organized force?—I did not. I considered I had nothing to do with them. The moment my Minister had refused to have anything to do with them as policemen, I had nothing to do with them, and I took the means to prevent any reproach of that kind being cast upon my Department.

34. Have you any of these men employed during the winter?—Off and on as laborers.

35. How many on an average?—It depends on the work we have to do.

36. In January, how many?—I do not think of these who went below, over four or five were in my employ day by day at daily wages. Some of these went.

37. Were they paid while they went down?—I cannot say; not by me.

38. How are these men paid?—By pay lists.

39. Who makes them out?—My clerk, and I certify them.

40. What is the name of your clerk?—Blanchet. He is here now; he got strict orders from me not to give them pay or any recognition whatever, as they went at their own risk and peril.

41. You said just now that you had been at Mr. Cauchon's residence, and that Mr. Cauchon had sent for you; who was there while you were there?—Mr. Verret and Mr. Chauveau.

42. At the two interviews?—The first was at his office; it was only for a minute. Somebody came to my office and said Mr. Cauchon wished to see me. When I went he said: "Mr. Gregory has the Minister of Marine answered the petition of these men who have petitioned to be kept on half pay?" I said "Not to me." He said: "I will have to telegraph to him because their services may possibly be wanted. We are afraid that Mr. Tremblay is going to be interfered with at the election, and we may need protection." That is the first interview. He said: "I shall telegraph to the Minister." That is the same day as I went to the house and had the final interview. He said: "I will press the Minister as hard as I can to take the men on." There was no one there but myself and Mr. Cauchon.

43. You had another interview?—I was to go to his house at 7 o'clock to get whatever answer the Minister might have sent him regarding this petition.

44. Were you long there?—I did not go to the house then, but sent a little note from my own house by a messenger, as I was going to the Council to spend the evening. He answered me: "I have no answer yet, come at 9 o'clock." I went at 9 o'clock, and he said: "I have now the answer—the Minister will not do it."

45. Who was there in the room?—Mr. Verret, Mr. A. Chauveau, Mr. Joseph Archer, and another gentleman—I will not be sure who it was. I think to the best of my knowledge it was Mr. Taschereau.

46. How long did you remain there?—I suppose I remained there half an hour. A carter was waiting for me at the door.

47. While you were there and these gentleman were there, what was said in connection with this election matter?—The conversation was not directed to myself.

48. Anything that was said?—I heard Mr. Cauchon say Mr. Tremblay was in a dreadful stew. If his friends could not get to the polls they would not cast their votes, and he would lose the election. He said that every means was being taken to prevent his friends from voting, and unless he had the troops or the police he would lose his election; and Mr. Cauchon said: "How can we meet this? If we do not send someone down, he will complain he has been neglected," or something to that effect. I took no part in that conversation. I waited only for what was desired—to do what I thought I might do without infringing upon my duties as a servant. That is the conversation I heard. Then someone suggested, if they could get ten or twelve smart fellows, who would behave themselves decently and soberly, to go down and help their friends, and, if necessary, be sworn in as special constables.

49. Who suggested that?—I do not know; but I think Mr. Cauchon had something to do with suggesting it. He was in the room. I will not say positively it was he. All were talking about it, more or less; it was the matter of discussion at

the time. There seemed to be a great deal of disappointment that they had not the Water Police.

50. Was anything said there to Mr. Cauchon about the uniforms or the batons? I cannot say who it was that said it, but it was suggested there by some of the gentlemen—it is impossible to say which—that the more they had the appearance of police the better it would serve their purpose; therefore if they could get the uniforms on a certain number of men accustomed to discipline and order, probably they would have some effect.

51. What did you say to that?—I do not know that I said anything. I had nothing to say to that. They argued their own business. I did not enter into anything of that kind at all. At the moment, I saw no objections to give the batons if they had asked for them at that minute, but, on my road home, it struck me it would be a very foolish thing to do so—that it was wrong to give any Government property without my Minister's consent, and I made up my mind not to do so. Mr. Cauchon was absent next day, and I went to Mr. Taschereau and informed him that I did not intend to give any batons, buttons, or anything else to any of my men. As soon as it came out of police matters I had nothing more to do with it. As policemen, I should have equipped them to the fullest extent; but the moment they went on private account, I had nothing more to do with it. Mr. Cauchon had left, or was leaving for Ottawa the next day. Mr. Taschereau approved of my course. He said: "Well, you know best. Do what you think is best." I told him I did not wish to compromise my Department in any way, and considered I could not give Government property without the consent of my Minister.

52. Are you aware of the number of men that went down?—No.

53. You are aware that some of them went down?—Yes; from the reports I have heard, I have no reason to doubt that some of them went down.

54. Did you hear it from some of the men themselves?—Yes; and that they had been paid by Mr. Archer or some one for going down.

55. Did they say how much they received?—I think one man told me \$3.

56. For his trip?—Yes; \$3 for his trip.

57. Are you aware that these men when they went down were armed with batons?—I am not aware of that. I have heard that was the case.

58. Are you aware that batons were manufactured?—I was told that, but I am not aware of it.

59. Who told you so?—There was some one who suggested that as they could not get batons, they should have treenails (gournables), which are used as plugs in the side of a ship. Some one spoke in my office about having that done, and I said, "Do as you like, but you won't have these batons that belong to the Government," and I sent Cunningham down to lock them up. They were not police batons that went below. They did not belong to my Department, I took good care of that.

60. Are you aware that some of those batons were manufactured in some of your buildings?—I was told they were trimmed up in the building by a man named Turgeon. I struck his name off the pay list the next day.

61. Is his Christian name Edouard or Eneas?—I do not think it is either of them. I think it is François. It is a man who has long been working in our Department.

62. You became aware that that man had manufactured these batons? I was told so. I never saw it done.

63. Is it or is it not the fact that the pay of that man was retained?—I gave the strictest orders that for that day his time was taken off the list.

64. What is your inference about it?—The inference is that the Government paid nothing for that man's day, because I did not wish any of my men to make batons for anything of the kind.

65. You were convinced that he did it?—I have no reason to believe that he did not shape batons.

66. Did he complain since that he was badly treated?—No.

67. He accepted the justice of your ruling?—I do not know. He got his pay,

I think, but he did not get it from Government. He is a poor man and I suppose he got his pay. He told me he had been paid.

68. Do you know who paid him?—No.

69. Did anyone else come to you about these matters to have the men or the uniforms, the batons or anything else?—It was a man named Trudel who asked for the batons. He is employed at the Custom House. He asked for the batons and the buttons.

70. When?—A day or two—I think one day—before they went down. I had some old buttons which I gave him, and then got them back again, as I thought I had better not do so.

71. How many were there?—A little lot in a paper—a lot of old buttons which were not police buttons. They were buttons with an anchor on them, but were not the river police buttons. I gave them to him and got them back immediately, the same day.

72. Do you know if they were all returned to you?—To the best of my knowledge.

73. Why did you give him these buttons?—They were not regular police buttons but some old buttons I had, and I thought they were of no great importance.

74. Why did you call them back?—It struck me I had done wrong. I repaired a wrong. I thought I had overstepped my rights in giving them.

75. Did you know how many buttons there were when you gave them?—I did not count them, but to the best of my knowledge I think the whole quantity came back. The quantity was not large, and I do not think they could have abstracted a dozen without my knowledge. There were some buttons for vests and some for pants. I do not know if there were enough to cover three vests or coats.

76. You are sure the batons used by the men were not the batons of the Department?—The only batons of the Department were brought up into my office; they were either 6 or 16 in number. Cunningham told me the number but I forget. I told him to count them again, tie them together, and lock them up, and to let neither buttons, batons, coat or vest, or anything else go away without my orders, under any circumstances whatever. It was then I sent for the buttons. Immediately I told Mr. Taschereau and said I disapproved of the thing. I wished to notify the gentlemen. I knew there might be some remarks about my doings. There are people who will twist and turn a man's actions in any way, and I thought it was my duty to keep my Department from reproach. I felt I had done wrong to have given the buttons.

77. Were you in the habit of having these uniforms, batons and buttons and so on, under key?—Yes; generally they were in the safe.

78. Why did you give special orders in this case. They were not under key then it appears?—I am not always in the building, and I thought as an officer of the Department my orders should be very imperative. I generally give my orders in that style.

79. Was any one pressing you specially to give them?—No one then. I considered it my duty. No one pressed me afterwards.

80. Were you afraid they might be taken from the building whilst you would be absent?—No. I do not know that I was afraid of their being taken, but it was a very imperative order to prevent anything that might happen. It was rather from a habit of mine to give imperative orders than from any fear.

81. It was an extra precaution you were taking?—Yes, it was.

82. Did you say just now that the more the men who went down had the appearance of the Water Police the better?—No; I said the appearance of police, of disciplined men, accustomed to maintain order, and men who would not compromise them by any folly.

83. Who said so?—I can almost say that was Mr. Cauchon.

84. Do you know anything else about this organization?—Nothing else.

By Mr. Macdougall (East Elgin):—

85. It was only to protect Mr. Tremblay in his election?—That was what Mr. Cauchon said; that Mr. Tremblay was in fear and wanted protection.

By Mr. Cauchon :—

86. Did I understand you to say that I said to get men who had been in the police, because they were accustomed to discipline, and the object was to have men who would not go astray and violate the law?—That is what I understood.

87. Not to interfere in the election in any way, but to be there to protect the voting?—That was ostensibly what you had in view. That is what appeared to me as what you wished to be understood.

By Mr. Palmer :—

88. That is the reason he assigned?—Yes.

By Mr. Baby :—

89. Who is Mr. Joseph Archer?—A lumber merchant of Quebec. It is Joseph Archer, junior.

LOUIS ALFRED BLANCHET, called and examined:

By Mr. Langevin :—

I am a bookkeeper in the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Quebec. I reside there.

1. Are you aware that a band of men employed during the summer as river policemen at Quebec were sent down or went down to the county of Charlevoix in January last?—I know that some of the men went down to Charlevoix. I was told so.

2. Were you told so by any of the men themselves?—I cannot remember. I do not think so.

3. Were you told so in the office?—I was in Mr. Gregory's office when a few of these men were there, and he told them he would have nothing to do with them, that they were going down at their own risk and peril, and they could not expect to be remunerated by the Department or to have even the sympathy of the Department.

4. Did Mr. Gregory speak to you about the men going down?—No; I happened to go into the office to get a letter signed, and I saw them there.

5. How many?—I think there were four or five.

6. Did the Honorable Mr. Cauchon speak to you on this matter at all?—No, I never saw Mr. Cauchon in the matter or spoke to him.

7. Were you present at any conversation that Mr. Cauchon may have had with anyone else on the subject?—No.

8. Do you know Telesphore Routier?—I do.

9. What does he do?—He is master carpenter.

10. Where is he employed?—In the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

11. Are you aware whether that man had anything to do with the manufacture of batons for these men?—No.

12. Do you know whether that man received anything for a work of that kind?—I do not know.

13. Is there a gentleman of the name of Buteau in the office?—Yes, Elzéar Buteau.

14. Are you aware that any money was paid to Mr. Buteau in connection with this organization or anything connected with it?—No.

15. Are you aware whether these men who went down were armed with batons?—No; I did not see them before they left. I only saw them in the office at the time I refer to.

16. Did you receive any order from Mr. Gregory about deducting one day's pay or more from a man of the name of Turgeon employed in your Department?—Yes.

17. What is his christian name?—I cannot say whether it was Turgeon or not, but I know the time was deducted from two or three of these men. I do not remember Turgeon's christian name. He is a carpenter.

18. Is his name Eneas?—No.

19. Is it François?—It is rather François than Eneas.

20. You received orders from Mr. Gregory to deduct his pay?—I cannot say if it was from Turgeon or some other man.

21. How many?—Two or three.

22. Why was it to be kept from them?—Because they went away and left their work.

23. Are any of these men employed during the winter by the Department there?—Those that I kept pay from were employed at the time.

24. There are a few employed during the winter?—Yes.

25. Are they on full pay then?—No; they are paid so much a day. They don't get the same pay as in summer.

By Mr. Taschereau :—

26. They are paid as laborers?—Yes.

By Hon. Mr. Langevin :—

27. You deducted how much pay from them?—The whole time they were away.

28. Where had they gone?—I think to Charlevoix. I am not sure.

29. What are their names?—I think Pierre Bédigari. I don't remember the others.

By Mr. Baby :—

30. Was Turgeon one?—I cannot say.

By Hon. Mr. Langevin :—

31. Is Dion one of them?—I could not say whether Dion was employed at the time or not.

By Mr. Baby :—

32. How many did you strike off the pay list?—Two or three.

By Hon. Mr. Langevin :—

33. Did Mr. Gregory tell you to keep the pay of one of these men for work done by him in the workshop of the Department but not done for the Department, shaping the batons for instance?—No.

34. From Turgeon?—I do not remember if I kept any money from Turgeon. I cannot say the names.

35. Are you aware that these men who went down had brass buttons on?—No; I did not see them. I know that Mr. Gregory refused to give any buttons.

36. Are you aware that brass buttons were purchased for this force—not by your Department, but outside?—I do not know.

37. Do you know anything about the organization of that force to go to Charlevoix?—No; I only heard of it. When I saw the men in the office they were speaking of it.

38. Did anyone speak to you about obtaining the uniforms or batons or anything connected with the clothing of the Police force in summer for this band to go down with?—No.

By Mr. Baby :—

39. Did you see any batons made?—No.

Mr. HENRY HEIGHAM called and examined :

By Hon. Mr. Langevin :—

I am Superintendent of Provincial Police, Quebec.

1. Did you go down with the Provincial Police Force to Baie St. Paul in January last?—Yes; on the 20th and 21st January.

2. Why did you go down?—I was sent down by order of the Commissioner, Judge Doucet, on account of an anticipated trouble there during the election between Mr. Langevin and Mr. Tremblay.

3. Was Major Voyer with you?—He was.

4. What was his position in the force?—He was in command. I was first told off for one detachment, but as some trouble was expected at Les Eboulements, we

separated into two forces, and he was sent with one detachment as my senior and I with the other.

5. How many men had you?—Twenty-two, all told.

6. Had you been preceded by some other force or band?—Yes; we heard they had gone down before us—some 14 men.

7. What were they?—Some of them were ex-water policemen.

8. Did you meet them on the way?—No; they were in front of us all the way down.

9. Where did you meet them?—At Baie St. Paul.

10. In what county is that?—Charlevoix.

11. Had you any conversation with any of these men?—Not one—except to say, “How do you do?”

12. Do you know who was at the head of that force?—We were told it was Edmund Trudel.

13. Who is he?—He lives in the parish of Headleyville, across the River St. Charles. I saw him at Baie St. Paul.

14. Did he appear to be at the head, or to be one of the men?—You could not tell—he did not give any word of command. I merely heard he was in command of them.

15. Are you aware whether Major Voyer communicated with them or not, and what he told them?—I believe he did communicate with Trudel. The only thing that I heard that he said was, that Trudel sent him a message that if there were any disturbance he would render assistance. That was after we arrived.

By Mr. Taschereau :—

16. To the Provincial Police?—Yes; assistance to the Provincial Police.

By Hon. Mr. Langevin :—

17. Did you go to the polls at Baie St. Paul?—Yes; Major Voyer and myself visited there.

18. Was there any disturbance?—None, during the time we were there.

19. Were any of the men sent to the polls at any period during the day?—Before the close of the poll we sent men to each of the polls 1, 2 and 3.

20. Why?—They feared some disturbance might take place. They anticipated trouble.

21. Did you see any of these men belonging to the band that had preceded you at the polls or are you aware that they went?—Not when we were there. We saw them about the village. We heard of their being at the polls.

22. Do you know at whose request you were sent down?—No. I got my orders hurriedly that morning from Judge Doucet. We were to start immediately.

By Hon. Mr. Cauchon :—

23. You did not hear from whom the demand for the police came?—No. I know they were requested, but I do not know by whom.

By Hon. Mr. Langevin :—

24. Major Voyer has died since?—Yes.

By Hon. Mr. Cauchon :—

25. Was there any disturbance?—There was no disturbance during the day. There was not the slightest appearance of it.

By Mr. Palmer :—

26. Did you see any of these Water Police about the polls?—No; I did not.

By Mr. Blanchet :—

27. Were the Provincial Police force armed with revolvers?—Yes; they had revolvers, batons and handcuffs.

By Mr. Taschereau :—

28. When did you arrive at Baie St. Paul?—We arrived between six and seven on the morning of the polling day. We travelled all night. The others arrived some hours previously.

By Mr. Palmer :—

29. Did you know that the others were armed?—We heard from every one along the road that they were, but we did not see them.

Mr. JAMES CUNNINGHAM called and examined:

By Hon. Mr. Langevin :—

1. What is your occupation during the summer?—Coxswain in the River Police in charge of the steam yacht. I reside in Quebec.
2. Are you employed during the winter?—No. I was employed part of last winter.
3. This winter?—I have been temporarily employed all the winter.
4. In January last?—Yes, at a small remuneration in consideration of being coxswain. The coxswains are all employed at a small remuneration, working about the Department of Marine and Fisheries.
5. Did you go down to Baie St. Paul in the County of Charlevoix in January?—No; I did not.
6. Do you know whether any of the Water Policemen went down?—I have heard so. I have no personal knowledge of their going.
7. Did any of them tell you he had been down?—Some of them told me since they had been down.
8. What are their names?—Edouard La croix, Pierre Bédégaré, John Keenan, Arthur Rogers. I think that is all I have spoken to about it.
9. Did Joseph Dion tell you he had gone?—No; I did not see him.
10. Joseph Belanger?—No.
11. Do you know whether batons were manufactured in the workshop of the Department?—I do not know, nor have I heard so.
12. Did these men tell you why they had gone down?—It some was time after the election I was speaking to them about it. I merely asked them if they had been down there and they said "Yes." I asked them if there was any trouble and they said "No."
13. You did not ask them why they went?—No. My impression was that they were going down as special constables, but no one told me so. My impression was that they were to preserve the peace.
14. You say you were not asked to go down?—I was not.
15. And you did not go down?—I did not.

Mr. ARTHUR ROGERS called and examined:

By Hon. Mr. Langevin :—

1. What is your occupation?—I was in the River Police last summer and many years before that.
2. Were you employed by the same Department during this winter?—Part of the time.
3. Were you on half-pay, or what, during that time?—No; I was doing laboring work.
4. Are you aware that some of the River Policemen and others went down to Baie St. Paul, in the County of Charlevoix, in January last?—Yes.
5. Did you go there yourself?—Yes; with several others.
6. You were one of them?—Yes.
7. Who engaged you to go down?—Nobody engaged me to go down. It was a man named Edouard Lacroix who asked me to go with him, and I said "Yes." He belongs to the River Police Force.
8. When in January did you go down?—About the 20th or 22nd.
9. To what parish did you go?—I do not remember the name.
10. Was it Baie St. Paul?—I think so.
11. How many men were you altogether?—There were 16 men altogether; 15 of them policemen.
12. And carters beside?—Yes. We were two in each vehicle. I think there were eight carters.
13. Did Lacroix tell you why you should go down and why he was going down?

He did not exactly at the time, but afterwards he said we were going down to keep the peace or something at the election.

14. Did he tell you what authority he had to go and keep the peace there?—No; he did not.

15. Had you any authority yourself to go there and keep the peace?—No.

16. What did you understand finally, on the way or when you were down there?—I understood when we got down there we were to be sworn in as special constables or something like that to keep the peace.

17. Who was in command?—A man of the name of Trudel. I hardly know what he does, but I heard he works in the Custom House.

18. Had you any uniform on?—None of us had any uniform. The uniform was all taken from us in the fall of the year, but we might have had an undercoat with brass buttons.

19. Is it a fact that you had a uniform of some kind?—I had just the same kind of uniform that I have now.

20. Had you not any brass buttons?—We wear flannel coats of our own inside with brass buttons.

21. Is it not a fact that the men generally had brass buttons?—Not the River Police that I know of.

22. Not the men with you?—No.

23. Did that man Trudel give you any instructions?—None whatever.

24. Had you batons?—I had no stick.

25. But the band?—I did not see any. I could not say if there were any.

26. Do you say that there were no sticks or batons in that force either from Quebec going down or at Baie St. Paul while you were there?—I did not see them. I do not say there were none, but I did not see them.

27. Do you know whether any of these men had pistols or revolvers?—I suppose they had. I had one myself.

28. Did you see any others having pistols?—I did not. I believe Trudel had one. I believe he shot a partridge in the bush going down.

29. Did you go to the polls at Baie St. Paul?—We went around every place we liked—not to the polls or any distinct place, but everywhere.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin):—

30. You were not under any directions?—None at all.

By Hon. Mr. Cauchon:—

31. You went apart?—Yes.

By Hon. Mr. Langevin:—

32. Did you stop on the way?—We stopped at the Half-Way House.

33. Where?—I do not know the name of the place or the parish. They call it the Half-Way House.

34. Is it before you cross the mountains?—Yes.

35. Do you know the name of the party who owns that house?—I do not.

36. Did you all start from Quebec?—We started from outside the Dorchester Bridge.

37. Did you go on foot there?—Yes.

38. Did you find sleighs waiting for you there?—Yes.

39. Do you know why these sleighs were sent there, and why you did not start from the town in sleighs?—I do not; I did not ask questions about that.

40. Is this altogether out of the city?—Yes. It is on the side of the bridge.

41. Do you know the name of the party in whose house you went at Baie St. Paul?—I do not. We were only one day there, and I never asked any questions about it.

42. Do you know who paid for your board there?—I do not.

43. Or at the Half-Way House?—No.

44. You did not pay?—No.

45. All your expenses were paid?—I believe so. I did not pay.

46. When you came back were you paid?—Yes; I was paid \$4 by Mr. Routier. He is the foreman joiner; he is employed in the Marine Department.

47. Is it the same man who paid the other men?—I do not know.

48. Had he been down with you?—No.

49. He paid you on your return to town?—He gave me \$4.

50. Was your pay kept from you in the Department for the time you were down?—I was not working in the Department at that time, or for three or four weeks after. I have been only four weeks altogether working this winter.

By Mr. Palmer:—

51. Is the one who paid you the \$4 the one who generally pays you when you are employed in the Department?—No.

Mr. TELESPHORE ROUTIER called and examined:

By Mr. Langevin:—

1. What is your occupation?—I am a joiner and carpenter.

2. Where are you employed?—In the Department of Marine at Quebec.

3. Are you aware that any of those employed by the Department in summer, went in January last to the County of Charlevoix?—Yes; I know that some of them went down.

4. Did you go yourself?—No.

5. Do you know if these men were armed with batons?—I do not know.

6. Did you make any batons yourself at that time?—No.

7. Did you see them manufactured?—Yes.

8. By whom?—A man named Turgeon. They were made by him in the workshop of the Department, but paid for outside.

9. Do you know his christian name?—François. I am at the head of that workshop; it was with my consent that it was done.

10. Who asked for the batons to be made?—I was told that the men would not have batons, but they would have gournables (treenails.)

11. Who told you that?—I think I was told so by some one while in Mr. Gregory's. I told them they were rather rough, and I had them put on the lathe. These treenails were there in the workshop. I took them, but I replaced them by others a few days afterwards. I bought some others to replace those that I had taken from the workshop. I did not charge the Department for them. I was reimbursed by friends.

12. How many were made?—Between 20 and 25, which was more than was wanted. I have not been reimbursed yet, but I expect to be by Mr. Joseph Archer, if I ask him to do so. I told him verbally the amount—ten or twelve shillings, including the wages of the men who prepared the treenails.

13. Why did you ask Mr. Archer instead of anyone else?—I knew that he was a friend of the party—the Government or Liberal party. I knew he belonged to the party, and it was an idea that struck me to ask Mr. Archer for payment. It occurred to me because I knew that generally Mr. Archer takes a part in elections. Mr. Archer told me that he would reimburse me. It was Mr. Gregory who told me to get the treenails provided; the Government would have nothing to pay for them. I saw Mr. Edmund Trudel employed at the Custom House, and he told me that he was going below. I understood that he meant to the Charlevoix election.

14. To whom were the batons delivered?—I think they were delivered to Trudel. I gave them to a carter, and told him to deliver them to Trudel, because I knew that Trudel was going below.

15. Did anybody tell you that?—No; it was an idea that occurred to myself. Mr. Trudel did not tell me to give them to him. I did not ask anyone to go down to Charlevoix. When the men came back from below, they asked me who was to pay them, and I told them I did not know.

16. What next?—Someone came and told me that Mr. Archer wished to see me,

and I went to see Mr. Archer. Mr. Archer told me : "I will give you money to pay these men at the rate of a dollar a day." He gave me forty dollars, and I distributed the money among the men. They were four days absent, and they each got a dollar a day for those four days. There were twelve or fourteen men that I paid. They were men who belong in the summer to the Quebec River Police.

17. Did Mr. Archer tell you where the money came from?—No.

18. Did you have any other money?—No.

19. Where are the batons now?—They are in my possession. They were returned to me by a carter. They will, perhaps, be used for the same purpose for which they were originally intended.

By Mr. Gregory :—

20. You are aware that I refused the batons, are you not?—Yes.

21. And I said, "They will get no batons from the Government; they may get treenails or what they please, but they will not get the batons?"—Yes.

22. You got no orders from me to turn treenails?—No. Mr. Gregory told me to take treenails or anything else that I pleased, not knowing that the Government had any; but I took those of the Government, and it was for that reason that I thought of buying some a few days afterwards to replace them.

MR. EDOUARD LACROIX, called and examined :

By Mr. Langevin :—

1. What is your occupation?—I am a ship-carpenter by trade, and a River Policeman in the summer.

2. You reside in Quebec?—Yes; St. John suburbs.

3. Are you aware that some of the River Policemen employed in summer went in January last to the County of Charlevoix—to Baie St. Paul?—Yes.

4. Were you one of them?—Yes.

5. Who asked you to go down?—I am employed now in rebuilding a little steamer for the Police, and the first thing I was asked Mr. Gregory came to me and asked me if I would like to go down to Les Eboulements. We have a lightship there. I said, "I will go to Les Eboulements to the lightship." There was no talk about the elections then.

6. What time did he ask you about that?—It was a day or two before we left. We left on the 21st, the day before the election. Mr. Gregory said : "Can you get any more hands," and you know we Water Police are not unemployed in the winter, so I said : "Yes, I will get fifteen of us," and I asked them if they would like to come down with me to the lightship. At this time I did not know much about the election. Well, I said to the men, "To-morrow morning come down to the office and we will see Mr. Gregory." The next morning we were all there at ten o'clock, and we went to Mr. Gregory and there was another order which said it was to work the election. Mr. Gregory said : "I will have nothing to do with you whatever. You go, and the Government or the Department will not pay you." We did not know what to do, and I told the men, "I am willing to go." We had not much to do, and it was a kind of promenade. So we all agreed to go down to the election, and the order was that we were to make no noise, nor assault anybody, but keep the peace.

By Mr. Palmer :—

7. You agreed among yourselves to go?—Yes. There was no pay or anything to be got from Mr. Gregory. He told us plump and plain in the office : "Go wherever you like." Of course, we can all go because we are not employed by the Government. We are free; so we went.

8. Who gave you the instructions to keep the peace?—It was another young man there. Mr. Gregory did not speak. I think the man was Trudel.

By Mr. Langevin :—

9. I understood from you that when you were there in the morning at ten o'clock you came to an understanding amongst yourselves to go down?—Yes.

10. How did you come to that understanding. How did you know that you were wanted there?—I understood from some of the parties that it was to go to Charlevoix. It was talked about amongst people, and I understood it was to go to Charlevoix.

11. Who told you so?—Trudel was one of them. He said: "We are going to Charlevoix election."

12. Who else told you so?—No one else but ourselves. The next morning I knew Mr. Gregory would have nothing to do with us, and we said we would go down; but we did not go down to fight anybody. We went there to keep the peace as constables.

13. What authority had you to keep the peace?—We had no authority at all. Our authority is, we are policemen, and we are sworn for a year, although we are not employed for the winter. I thought to myself we could go there as citizens and keep the peace.

14. Did you see Mr. Archer?—No; I do not know Mr. Archer at all.

15. Did you induce others to go down with you?—Yes, I asked all our men to come down if they would like to come down with me; but I did not force them. I said, "As we are all going as friends, you may as well come down." We would not do any harm to either party. We did not go there to fight, because if I had been asked to go and fight I would not have gone; but as we were just starting, Trudel said, "Now boys we are going down there, and we will make no noise; we are going there to keep the peace and allow the voters to vote as they like." If he had said, "We are going to fight for this man or that man," I would not have gone.

16. The carters that brought you down were —?—On the other side of the Dorchester bridge.

17. Is that inside the city?—It is accounted so.

18. Who told you that you would meet the carters there?—It was known between ourselves. Some of our men told me that the carters were to be there at half-past five in the evening and we were to start then.

19. Who told you that?—I believe Trudel was one.

20. So you say that Mr. Gregory spoke to you on the afternoon about going to a light-ship at Les Eboulements?—Yes.

21. What day was that?—It was the day before we started.

22. Then in the morning when you went there with others he told you he did not require you for that?—Yes, sir. He said "I believe there is an election going on but I have nothing, nor the Government, nor the Department to do with it. If you like to go, go; you will not be paid by me or the Government." He would take no part in the election.

23. When you went down had you batons?—I had no baton. There were batons brought down, one for each of us. They were all packed in a bag and they were brought down in a vehicle.

24. Were these batons brought down for your party?—Yes; or at least I believe so.

25. Who had charge of these batons?—I could not tell you. They were put in a cariole and I do not know who had charge of them; I think it was Joseph Dion. At least he told me when I got there "He was very much bothered with those batons."

26. That was when you reached where?—When we were at the Baie.

27. Who is that Joseph Dion, is he a Water Policeman also?—Yes.

28. Had you a pistol, yourself?—No, sir.

29. Had any of the men that you know of?—I saw one man with one, because he killed some partridges.

30. In the hands of whom?—Of Trudel; he killed partridges with it.

31. Any revolvers?—I did not see any but that one. Perhaps there might be but I did not see them; I did not ask about them.

32. Who asked you to go down besides Trudel?—There was nobody asked me, except that it was announced, I think, when we understood that we were to go there.

33. Somebody must have told you; the idea could not have occurred to you at once?—On the occasion Mr. Gregory said, "You may go down or not; it is all the same to me," we decided we would go. It was settled among ourselves after we knew it was for the election.

34. Who told you it was for the election?—Well, we heard it somewhere; Trudel said, "We are going to the election."

35. You went to Baie St. Paul?—Yes.

36. What did you do there?—We kept very quite there. We did not go to any poll, except one; I went to a poll there up the Baie where one of our men who went down with us had a right to vote. He belonged to Baie St. Paul.

37. Did he vote?—Yes. As soon as he voted we went away.

By Mr. Palmer :—

38. What polling place is that?—The last at the lower part of the Baie.

By Mr. Langevin :—

39. What is the name of that man?—Hercule Simard.

42. Did you stir out during the day?—No, during the whole day we did not stir out.

41. Were you aware when you were there that the Provincial Police were coming down?—We did not know till the morning they got down there. They came in about six o'clock in the morning.

42. Did you have, or any of you that you know of, any conversation with Major Voyer, or any of the Provincial Police, during your stay there?—I saw Mr. Price myself.

43. Where?—I saw him at St. Joachim; and I saw him at the Baie.

44. Who is Mr. Price?—The Honorable Mr. David Price.

45. At St. Joachim where did you stop?—At Filion's.

46. What is the christian name of that man?—Either Alfred or Albert.

47. Is he an hotel-keeper there?—He sells no liquor. It is a boarding house. We could not get any liquor there, nor did we ask for any. We had a flask.

48. Did you speak to Mr. Price, or did Mr. Price speak to you?—I know Mr. Price very well. We shook hands and he asked me what we were coming for. I said: "We were going down to Baie St. Paul that night." He said: "What are you going there for?" I said: "We are going to keep the peace; to let the voters vote." He said: "You are all Tremblay's men?" I said: "No; we are not all Tremblay's men. We are for both. We have come to keep the peace. We wanted to give fair play."

49. Did you tell him who sent you down?—No. I did not tell him who was coming down. He asked me who was our chief, and I told him we had no chief. We were all chiefs. Mr. Trudel we accounted as our chief in this, that he was to pay our expenses.

50. Has he paid?—I do not know.

51. Did you pay anything yourself?—If I did, I did not get back my money. I did spend money.

52. Did you pay anything for your board?—Oh, no.

53. After the election you came back to Quebec?—Yes sir; we started about five o'clock, after all the polls were closed.

54. The same evening?—Yes; the same evening. We travelled all night.

55. When you reached Quebec, were you paid?—No. We were not paid then; but we have been paid since.

56. How much were you paid?—I got four dollars.

57. How many days were you absent?—We were absent from Friday to Sunday night.

58. Who paid you?—Mr. Téléphore Routier.

59. Is he employed at the Marine Office?—Yes; he is our foreman carpenter.

60. Did he say who gave him the money?—He told me, as far as I can remember, that it was Mr. Archer.

61. Did you report to anyone on your return?—No sir; I had no business to report myself. I had nothing to report.

62. Were you employed at the time you left by the Department of Marine?—Yes.

63. How much had you a day?—A dollar.

64. Have you been paid that for the days you were absent?—No, sir.

65. Did you receive leave of absence?—No; when we work by the day we can work and go when we like.

66. You had continuous employment at that time?—Yes.

67. But you left because it pleased you to leave?—Yes; Mr. Routier knew that we were going down there. He did not make any objection, and I did not ask him for leave.

By Mr. Palmer :—

68. I think Mr. Gregory sent for you on Friday afternoon, was it not?—It was on a Friday afternoon.

69. What were you doing that day?—I was working about the boat.

70. And you were paid for that day were you?—Yes.

71. What time of the day was it he sent for you?—Oh! we were just outside of the office.

72. Did you go to look up the men to go down to the Lightship?—Yes; after the day's work.

By Mr. Gregory :—

73. You were aware there was a petition before the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to keep the men on at half-pay as policemen?—Yes.

74. I then told you that there would be a few men required to go down below?—Yes.

75. You said you could get those men?—Yes.

76. You did not hear anything more of me till the next day?—The next morning.

77. The next morning it was all changed. I told you you would go at your own peril?—Yes.

THURSDAY, March 30th, 1876.

Mr. TELESPHORE ROUTIER was called and examined :

By Hon. Mr. Cauchon :—

1. Have you any knowledge that Mr. Langevin or his party were organizing a band to go to Charlevoix in his interest previous to the organization of the River Police party?—As I was passing by Cape Blanc, I saw a number of people assembled, and one of them, Peter Miller, told me that Fradette, the member for the Local Parliament, and Fortier, were offered from \$20 to \$25 to go down to Charlevoix; but Fradette would not go, because he was marrying his daughter.

2. On what day was that?—On the 18th or 20th.

3. Did you state that to anyone?—I stated it to the men in the workshop that I had been told that Fradette was going to organize a band, but he had refused, because he was about marrying one of his daughters the same week; and that he had left the place the same day because he would not be bothered with it; and that he would not do it. I came back from Cape Blanc under the conviction that nothing of that kind would be done.

Mr. JOHN WILLIAM DUNSCOMBE was called and examined :

By Mr. Langevin :—

1. What position do you occupy?—I am Collector of Customs, Quebec.

2. Had you under you at Quebec Customs House, an employee named Ed. Trudel?—Yes; I have a tidesman of that name.

3. Do you remember whether Edmund Trudel was absent in the month of January last?—Well, I really have no personal knowledge whether he was absent or not, but I gave him leave of absence myself, and whether he went or not I cannot say. I have reason to believe he did go, but have no personal knowledge of it. I gave him permission to go, and I took it for granted that he went.

4. Did he ask you for leave of absence?—The Hon. Mr. Cauchon asked for a couple of days' leave in his behalf.

5. Did he ask you that verbally?—He wrote a note.

6. Was there anything else besides that in the note?—I think the purport of the note was asking whether a man could be spared for a couple of days.

7. Giving any reasons?—I think not; the note was just a few lines.

8. You have not the note with you?—No; it was not a note to keep; there was nothing particular in it. I have not kept it.

9. Do you remember about the time when that occurred?—The middle of January. I remember it was very stormy, and I did not go to the Customs' House that day—that was the reason I received the note.

10. You cannot remember the period exactly?—I think it was the middle of January—I cannot remember exactly the period.

11. Would it be the 15th, 20th or 25th?—I think it might have been from the 15th to the 20th.

12. Were you aware why he wished that leave of absence?—I asked no questions. I have not seen Mr. Cauchon for six months, and Trudel I have not seen at all since but once.

13. At the period you gave him the leave of absence—were you aware then?—I had no personal knowledge; I can surmise. I have no doubt it was to hear you speak at Charlevoix—I have no doubt about that—at the same time I have no personal knowledge of it. In granting these people permission to leave for a few days it is not my practice, as you know, Mr. Langevin, to report to the Department, so that the Commissioner of Customs had no knowledge of it. I am in the habit of allowing that class of employees to absent themselves if they wish. Major Amyot desired to have this very man three or four days during the summer, and I gave him permission.

14. Is that Major Amyot of the 9th?—Yes; Trudel is a sergeant-major, and he spoke very highly of him.

15. If it had been a long leave of absence it would have been different; you would have reported it to the Department at head-quarters?—Yes.

16. Was he paid while he was away?—I suppose so; he is paid by the year; his salary was \$550.

By Mr. Palmer :—

17. Yearly salary?—Yes.

By Mr. Langevin :—

18. When was the leave of absence asked for by Amyot?—In the month of August.

By Mr. Cauchon :—

19. For what purpose?—To go into camp, I think.

By Mr. Langevin :—

20. The object I have is to show that it was not the same leave of absence and not at the same period as that asked for by Mr. Cauchon?—No; it was not.

By Mr. Blanchet :—

21. He was obliged to serve when he had leave of absence to go to camp?—That class of officers obtained leave of absence without any reference to the head department at Ottawa.

By Mr. Cauchon :—

22. You have been at the head of the Department of Customs at Quebec for a good many years?—Yes.

23. Do you know whether it was the practice in the Customs House for officers to go into counties for elections, previous to some years ago—for example, in Mr. Langevin's time?—I am afraid it was.

24. Can you say that it was the rule in the time of Mr. Langevin for officers of the Customs to be let go to meddle with elections. Do you remember any name in particular?—I do not think I can state that it was the rule. It was done in exceptional cases.

25. Have you got any particular names?

WITNESS—Of officers?

Mr. CAUCHON—Yes?—Well, there were Mr. Bilodeau and Mr. Robitaille, the Mayor of the county. I was about the last person to know anything about these things. I heard of them through others.

26. Do you know, Mr. Dunscombe, whether some of your officers have meddled in that very election of Charlevoix; for example, did they take part in the demonstration in Quebec?—I am afraid they did.

27. Who are the parties whom you remember?—Those mentioned in the newspapers: Messrs. Casault and Gouin.

28. Did they take part?—I can assure you I cannot say.

By Mr. Baby:—

29. They were mentioned in the newspapers?—They were amongst the distinguished individuals.

30. You did not see them?—I did not. I believe a great many others went; but their names not being mentioned in the papers I would not like to repeat them.

By Mr. Palmer:—

31. The Mayor was in the habit of taking part at the elections. Was he in the habit of going into other counties but his own?—I don't know. I think he did a great deal of electioneering business.

By Mr. Laflamme:—

32. I think you said there were several other parties known to have interfered but were not mentioned in the papers?—I could not say.

Mr. JOSEPH ISRAEL TARTE was called and examined:

By Mr. Langevin:—

1. What are your qualities?—I am one of the proprietors and the editor-in-chief of the *Canadien*, a newspaper published in Quebec.

2. Where do you reside?—At Quebec.

3. Were you in the County of Charlevoix during the last election there?—I spent the whole of my time during the electoral campaign in the County of Charlevoix.

4. Were you the agent of any candidate there?—I was the agent of Mr. Langevin at that election.

5. Had you any knowledge of any organization on Mr. Langevin's side to interfere with the election, or to prevent free voting, or to interfere with Mr. Tremblay or his friends in the county; and state whether Mr. Tremblay was a candidate there?—I was perfectly certain there was no organization of the kind. The electors have repeatedly expressed their opinion before me that they wanted to hear both sides freely, and to allow people to vote freely. I speak specially of Baie St. Paul, where I spent about twenty-eight days.

6. Do you say there was no such organization?—I say I am perfectly certain that there was no such organization.

By Mr. Laurier:—

7. You have no knowledge that any such organization was formed?—I have not.

By Mr. Langevin:—

8. Did you know, and when did you know, if you knew, that my opponents were determined to make an organization or to do what we call a *coup de main* to make a premeditated attack at Baie St. Paul?—Four or five days before the day of polling there was a rumour in Baie St. Paul that Mr. Tremblay, feeling that he would not be elected, had the intention to bring down from Quebec a band of men for the pur-

pose of interfering with the voting at Baie St. Paul, where we were sure of a very large majority.

9. Was that credited at Baie St. Paul?—I considered that rumour sufficiently serious.

10. What followed after that?—Two or three days after that I received from Quebec three or four telegrams informing me that the President of the Council and some of Mr. Tremblay's friends were organizing a band of men to come down to Charlevoix. As we were interested that the peace should be kept, I immediately telegraphed to Quebec to get the Provincial police down to the county. The Provincial police came down at five o'clock on the morning of the polling. The night before I saw the men about which this *enquete* is being carried on, arriving at Baie St. Paul. The day of the polling was extremely peaceable. About three o'clock in the afternoon I received a note from one of the Deputy Returning Officers informing me as follows: "I have reason to believe that they are preparing a *coup de main* to take away the ballot votes." I showed the note to Major Voyer, and immediately four policemen were sent to each of the polls.

11. Do you know Mr. Trudel?—No, not personally.

12. What is his general reputation in connection with elections or matters of that kind?—It is generally known in Quebec that Mr. Trudel is an organizer of bands for electoral purposes.

13. Is he understood to be a bully?—I have always understood that he was what we generally agree to call a bully. When I telegraphed to Quebec to have the Provincial Police, and when I received the answer that the police could not go down for want of time, I telegraphed again to Quebec that in that case, if the police could not come down, to send me eight strong men for the purpose of protecting ourselves.

14. To whom did you telegraph?—I don't remember, but I think it was to Mr. Joseph Hamel; but I am not sure.

15. Was it by my order or at my instance or by my instructions that you asked for the Provincial Police or for any men?—Mr. Langevin was at Murray Bay—a distance of 30 miles, and he had no knowledge of the telegrams; and he had no knowledge of the fact that I sent for police.

By Mr. Cauchon:—

16. To whom did you telegraph?—I believe it was Mr. Joseph Hamel to whom I telegraphed for the Provincial Police; but I cannot remember. I suppose the party to whom I telegraphed was the same who telegraphed me that it was impossible to get the police for want of time.

(The witness here stated that he would endeavor to produce the telegrams.)

The note I received at 3 o'clock on election day, if my memory is correct, was from Mr. Slevin. I don't know the motives which induced Mr. Slevin to address himself to me instead of to the police authorities. But I suppose it was because I was Mr. Langevin's agent. When I asked that in case the police could not come down that some strong men should be sent down, I received an answer that the Provincial Police were coming down. This was from the same party I suppose to whom I had telegraphed.

By Mr. Laflamme:—

17. Could you give the names of any of the parties who reported to you as to the organizing of a force?—I think Mr. Adolphe Caron and Mr. Dautreuil. Both of these are of Quebec, and sent me telegrams that there were to be bullies.

18. Can you tell the names of any persons from whom you heard the rumor at Baie St. Paul?—No.

By Mr. Baby:—

19. But you are satisfied you heard the rumor from different parties?—I heard from a great many parties; and the people were so frightened that I thought of getting the Provincial Police down at once if the rumor was confirmed.

MR. OLIVER MONTREUIL, Carter, Quebec, called and examined:

This witness was unable to give any evidence.

MR. PIERRE BIDÉGARÉ, called and examined :

By Mr. Langevin :—

1. What is your occupation ?—In summer I belong to the River Police at Quebec, and in the winter I act as a carpenter.
2. Were you employed by the Marine Department during the winter ?—Yes.
3. Were you employed in the month of January ?—Yes.
4. Did you go down to Baie St. Paul ?—Yes.
5. With the men that went down ?—Yes.
6. Who asked you to go down to Baie St. Paul ?—Nobody asked me to go to Baie St. Paul.
7. Who told you to go down to Charlevoix ?—Mr. Gregory sent for us thinking he would want us to go down to repair the lightship at Les Eboulements. On that occasion there were some people going down to Baie St. Paul, and they proposed to us to join them. Mr. Gregory said : "You may go where you like, but the Government will not pay you, as it is a matter for which the Government will not be responsible at all." Mr. Trudel was there, and he did not ask me to go down with him, but we understood that he was going down to the election at Baie St. Paul, and we all consented to join.
8. Do you know why you were to go down to Baie St. Paul ?—I had no conversation with anybody on the question, but I thought it was for the election.
9. You had not a vote there ?—No.
10. Why did you go then ?—For the pleasure of going down.
11. Do you know what day you went down ?—It was the Thursday evening. We went down in a two-horse vehicle.
12. Where did you get your vehicles ?—We took them on the other side of the Dorchester street bridge.
13. Why did you go there for your conveyances ?—Because it was not on this side.
14. Were they vehicles from town ?—Yes.
15. You were told that the sleighs would be on the other side of the bridge ?—Yes.
16. Did anyone tell you why they would be there ?—No.
17. What o'clock did you leave there ?—We left at seven or eight o'clock in the evening.
18. Is it usual to take vehicles there ?—That is according to taste.
19. Who was the carter ?—Cedras.
20. How many sleighs were there ?—Eight two-horse sleighs.
21. Did you understand that these carters were sent down to help you at Baie St. Paul ?—No ; we did not want them to help us to do what we did.
22. Did you sleep at Baie St. Paul ?—No. We slept at Filion's on the way.
23. Why did you go down to Baie St. Paul ?—I went down for a pleasure trip. I do not know why the others went down there, but I think they went for the same object that I did, because all the time they ate, slept and walked.
24. Did you pay anything for your expenses on the way ?—No.
25. Did you pay anything for the carters ?—No.
26. Are you in the habit of going for trips like that every winter ?—No.
27. Did you expect to be paid when you went down ?—No.
28. For what reason did you think they wanted you to go down ?—I understood we were brought down so that if there were any disturbance on either side, to prevent people from voting freely, we could be called before a magistrate to be sworn in as special constables, for the purpose of maintaining order and freedom at the polls.
29. Under whose orders did you expect to act in doing this ?—There was no one in charge, and no one that we were bound to obey. I expected that as soon as we were sworn in we would be put under the leadership of some one. I supposed that a magistrate would permit us to select a chief from among ourselves.
30. Were you sworn in ?—No.

31. Who paid the expenses on the way?—Mr. Edmund Trudel. I did not ask him to give the money, but he paid the money himself.

32. Was there any boss?—No.

33. Who gave you instructions where to go?—I think it was Edmund Trudel who gave the orders to the carters where to go.

34. When you returned to Quebec, were you paid?—Three or four days after I came back to Quebec I was paid four dollars for the time I spent in Charlevoix.

35. Who paid you?—Télesphore Routier.

36. Did he say from whom that money came?—No.

37. Did you have any baton?—No, I did not have any baton, nor did I see any in any of the vehicles.

38. Do you know, did Trudel have a pistol or revolver?—I know he had a revolver, because he killed a partridge on the way up.

39. Did you know that others had arms?—I know that two had revolvers—Trudel and Rogers.

40. Did you see any bag in any of the sleighs in which batons might have been?—No; nor did I see any at Baie St. Paul either.

MARCH 31st.

Mr. JOSEPH ARCHER, junr., called and examined:

By Mr. Langevin :—

1. What is your occupation?—A lumberman.

2. You reside?—In Quebec.

3. Are you aware that there was a band of men organized to go down to Charlevoix?—I organized a band of men to go down to Charlevoix in January last.

4. How many men were in that band?—There were sixteen.

5. Were any of these men taken from some public body in Quebec?—The way I organized them was this: I requested Edmund Trudel to meet me at my office, and I told him that from letters and telegrams received from the County of Charlevoix, I was under the impression that Mr. Tremblay's friends would be intimidated, and not allowed to vote. Moreover, I said that there was a band of men being organized in the city of Quebec by Fradette and Fortier, who with their friends had received a sum of money from Mr. Hamel to go down to the County of Charlevoix. Mr. Jas. Connolly immediately called upon me, and said that for the protection of Mr. Tremblay's friends it would be absolutely necessary to get either the Provincial Police or Water Police or the military. He asked me if I would not go over to Mr. Michael Connolly, the father-in-law to Mr. Tremblay, and talk the matter over with him. I do not think I went over to Connolly's, but I think I went over to Mr. Cauchon's, and met there Major Voyer, who was asked if he thought it would be possible to get the Provincial Police. He said he did not know that it would be an impossibility, but he did not think it could be done unless it could be proved by affidavits that the police should be taken down there for protection. I did not ask Trudel to get me the Water Police, but I told him that the men were to go down in a peaceable, orderly and respectable manner; that they were not to interfere in any way whatever with the electors; that they were to know no politics on either side; but that they were to inspire confidence in the people that they would not be intimidated at the polls. They left and I gave him the necessary means to pay the expenses up and down. I also gave him a letter, signed "J. C.," on his suggestion that he was not known to the boarding-house people. He said, "What is the use of my giving this? These people do not know me; put 'J. C.,' and I will explain that it means from Mr. Cauchon." Their instructions were distinct that there was no bullyism or rowdyism to be allowed, nor any liquor, and I went to Filion since, on my way to a funeral, and asked him how the men were and how they behaved themselves, and he said they were all sober, with one exception and that there was not a drop of liquor drank in the house, and that there was not any unusual noise.

By Mr. Macdougall :—

6. Did Mr. Cauchon give you authority to sign?—I had not seen Mr. Cauchon for three or four days before.

By the Chairman :—

7. So we understand you had no authority to sign Mr. Cauchon's initials?—No; he was not in the city.

By Mr. Macdougall :—

8. When you went up to Mr. Cauchon's house that night that you saw or spoke to Major Voyer as to getting the police, was there any other conversation immediately preceding that at which Mr. Cauchon was present?—I understood from Mr. Cauchon that he had applied to Ottawa to get the Water Police, and the Honorable Mr. Smith or the Premier had answered that there was no such organization or body as the Water Police; that they were dismissed, and that it was impossible to get them.

9. Was there anything further said in connection with the disturbances in that county at that time?—He had received a letter from Mr. Pelletier or Mr. Larue, saying that if the people had confidence that they would not be molested at the polls as they had hitherto been, and beaten; he thought they would carry the election by fair means, and Mr. Cauchon said: "Really, I think about the best thing to be done would be to make application to get these Provincial Police." That was the time Major Voyer came in and the conversation took place. That was the only conversation I had with him on the subject. I told him at the time that I was determined as far as I was concerned, that the public should have free exercise of the right of voting. I am under the impression that Larue or Tremblay wrote or telegraphed to me stating: "If we have the police or the military, our people will vote, and not otherwise," and I told Telesphore Routier: "I am informed that the police are going down." He said: "You must bear in mind that these police are not going down on the part of the Government; they are going down to preserve the peace, and I want you to get good honest men."

By Mr. Cauchon :—

10. How many days before they went down did you say that to Routier?—One or two days before. Another thing I want to say about the organization of these men. I went to Connolly and said: "Now there is an organization going down to intimidate our people: Malone, Fradette and Fortier are going down with them; you have some influence, see if you cannot prevent it." Connolly would not go, but he said: "You can do as well as I can; you take a cariole and go and see him." He was going down I think in the interest of Mr. Langevin. I went to see Malone, and I met him at his house and said: "I hear you are going down," and he said: "I do not intend going, though Fortier spoke to me about it."

11. Was it Ignace Fortier?—Yes.

12. Had you not any other letters than those you speak of, on this subject?—Oh! I was in receipt of letters and telegrams the whole time, but particularly from Mr. Tremblay, saying that if the people were allowed a free vote they would vote, but they were afraid: and asking for people to be sent to keep the peace. Trudel asked to swear him and the men who were with him in as special constables, or he would not go.

By Mr. Macdougall :—

13. Were you solely actuated by the impression that there was to be a disturbance?—That was the sole reason for what I did. If I had known that the Provincial Police could have been obtained, I would not have sent the men down—these men would not have gone with my sanction.

By Mr. Langevin :—

14. Did you say just now, that when you were at Mr. Cauchon's residence, Mr. Voyer, coming in, answered Mr. Cauchon that if an affidavit or affidavits were made to the effect you stated, the Provincial Police might be obtained?—He said in French, "It is useless, under the circumstances; but, perhaps, if you made affidavits;" and I said, "I am not going to make an affidavit. I could not do so." "But," he said, "if the others ask for them, they will get them;" which they did.

15. So you made no affidavit and did not obtain any?—No; I answered that it was a waste of time.

16. So you did not ask for the police?—I did not.

17. How many times did you go to Mr. Cauchon on matters connected with the election?—Is the question with regard to the whole election or only with regard to this police case?

18. Connected with the whole affair?—I do not know that I went but once. Mr. Cauchon left, I think, on the Monday.

19. Did other persons come into the room whilst you were at Mr. Cauchon's?—Yes; a great number of people.

20. Did Mr. Gregory come there while you were there?—He came there, but not after that it was decided to send these men down, to the best of my recollection. I saw him there some time before this organization took place.

21. Did you state that you were getting up the organization at Mr. Cauchon's place?—I believe I did say that I was sending men down with a view of keeping the peace and to give confidence to the people.

22. Was that after Mr. Cauchon had asked for the River Police at Ottawa?—Yes; after he had asked Major Voyer for the Provincial Police.

23. And he had been refused?—He said he had been refused; that there was no such organization; that they had been disbanded.

24. When you spoke to Telesphore Routier, did you speak to him about batons?—No; there was nothing at all said about batons until after they had returned. He came into my office and said, "I owe some money, two or three dollars, to pay for some batons;" and I said, "If it is a matter of only two or three dollars I will pay it." But I have not paid it. I never was asked for it.

25. Did you hire vehicles to bring down these men?—I did.

26. How many?—Eight.

27. Did you give any orders about them and about the place they should rendezvous on starting from Quebec?—I did.

28. Where did you say they would start from?—I said, to avoid any confusion and bother they had better go to the other side of the bridge, and not be driving through the city. Generally when there are about eighteen or twenty vehicles going through the streets they attract some attention, and I did not want to do that.

29. You made a bargain, I suppose, to pay for these vehicles?—As a matter of course.

30. What was the understanding about that?—The understanding was that I would pay them what I agreed to.

31. How much?—I will leave it to the chairman if I am to answer questions about my private affairs—what I am obliged to pay my carter.

After some discussion among members of the Committee,

Witness:—Well, I paid them four pounds apiece for the trip. It was not Mr. Cauchon's money.

32. Did you pay the men that went down there—the sixteen men you spoke of?—I did.

33. How much?—I gave it in a bulk sum. I saw Routier passing my office, and I said: "Here; I do not want these men coming to my office all the time to be paid; here is the money, go and pay them. All the money I spent was my own. Mr. Cauchon did not give a dollar of it. It was my own cheques on the bank.

34. You said you received no money from Mr. Cauchon?—I said, not from Mr. Cauchon.

35. Did you receive any money from anybody else on behalf of Mr. Cauchon?—If I received any from anybody else on behalf of Mr. Cauchon, it would be from Mr. Cauchon indirectly; and I did not receive any from him directly or indirectly.

36. Do you know did Mr. Cauchon subscribe any money?—I have answered the question as distinctly as I can; I told you once before that Mr. Cauchon did not give me one cent directly or indirectly.

37. Are you aware that he subscribed any money for that organization?—I said no.

By Mr. Laflamme :—

38. Was it not a known fact to everyone in Quebec that, at the previous election at Charlevoix, there had been violence offered to Mr. Tremblay personally, and to his friends?—Yes.

39. Was it not known that his life had been almost put in danger?—Yes; and when I went down to a funeral at Les Eboulements, I took particular pains to enquire into the circumstances, and as to how his life was saved; and I was told that when he went into a house, a man with an axe stood in the door and saved his life at the risk of his own.

40. And the same man was opposing Mr. Tremblay in that election?—Yes. When I went down, I made further enquiry, and I was told a band of men went up to where Mr. Tremblay was holding a meeting, and that after the meeting Mr. Tremblay was obliged to make a long detour to reach home in order to avoid being attacked.

By Mr. Langevin :—

41. I understood you to state in the beginning of your evidence that this organization was formed by you through Edmund Trudel?—I did not see one of the men myself; Edmund Trudel and Telesphore Routier got them.

EDMUND TRUDEL, called and examined :

By Mr. Langevin :—

1. What is your occupation?—Custom House officer—tidesman.

2. You reside where?—St. Roch's North, Quebec.

3. Are you aware that a band of men was organised in January last to go down to Charlevoix?—Some men came down with me to Charlevoix, to Baie St. Paul.

4. That was in the month of?—It was the 20th of January.

5. Were you with those men?—Yes.

6. Were there water policemen amongst those men?—I knew them to be water policemen in the summer.

7. Did you ask any of those men to go down with you?—No.

8. Did you go straight to Baie St. Paul or stop on the way?—We stopped at a gentleman's of the name of Filion, on the way. We arrived at half-past nine at night and left at nine in the morning.

By Mr. Laflamme :—

9. You left two days before the election then?—Yes; we left on Thursday at five o'clock; the election was on Saturday.

By Mr. Langevin :—

10. The next morning you went down to Baie St. Paul?—Yes; we arrived there about half-past four or five on the Friday afternoon.

11. Had you leave of absence from the Collector of Customs?—Yes; not from himself, but from a man who called and asked him, and told me I could go there.

12. Who is that party?—Mr. Telesphore Routier.

13. Were there any batons in any of the vehicles?—In one of them.

14. Had you a revolver yourself?—Yes.

15. Did you know whether any of the other men had revolvers?—I think I knew one man who had one, because he showed it to me when we were coming back, at Filion's,

16. You said that Mr. Routier asked for leave of absence?—I do not know that he asked him, but he came to me and told me I could go to Charlevoix because he had leave for me from Mr. Dunscombe.

17. Did you pay at St. Joachim for your board?—Yes.

18. Did you pay for the board of the other men?—For the whole set of 24 men and 16 horses.

19. There were two horses to each vehicle then?—Yes.

By Mr. Macdougall :—

20. Twenty-four men including the carters?—Including the carters, eight carters.

By Mr. Langevin :—

21. Did you do the same thing at Baie St. Paul; did you pay there also?—No.

22. Who paid there?—I do not know. I had instructions to pay there, but I had not enough money, and I told Mr. George Larue, Notary, to settle himself.

23. Was he there?—Yes, he was at Baie St. Paul.

24. Who had given you instructions to pay?—Mr. Archer.

25. Was it Mr. Archer who had given you the money?—Yes.

26. Who asked you to go down?—Mr. Cauchon.

27. Did he send for you?—No. I had been there on business, and he asked me if I could go there, and I said: "Yes, on a condition."

28. What was that?—On the condition that I was sworn in a constable before I left Quebec. Mr. Cauchon told me I could not be sworn in in Quebec, but that we would be sworn in in Charlevoix before we did any duty, in case our services would be required.

29. Did Mr. Cauchon tell you anything else about this?—No; he told me we were not to interfere in any politics there, but to keep the voting clear if it was stopped by anyone.

By Mr. Macdougall :—

30. Why was it you insisted upon being sworn in before you would do anything?—Because I had no business there. I had nothing to do between Mr. Tremblay and Mr. Langevin. They were all the same to me there.

31. When you went to Mr. Cauchon, and Mr. Cauchon asked you to go down to Charlevoix, and you gave him the answer you state, was that the first time that the matter was mentioned to you?—Yes.

By Mr. Palmer :—

32. What day was it?—To the best of my recollection three or four days before the election.

By Mr. Langevin :—

33. Mr. Cauchon was in Quebec at the time?—Yes.

34. Did you ask him how your expenses would be paid to go down?—No. I understood that Mr. Cauchon would not believe I was rich enough to go there at my own expense. Mr. Cauchon did not speak to me about money, and I did not speak to him about it.

By Mr. Cauchon :—

35. Do you remember that I told you that if you went down there, you should go down so that everything would be in perfect order, and that there would be no interference in the election except in case there was necessity to keep the peace?—Yes.

36. Do you remember also that I told you you ought not to keep together and go about, except in case there was a disturbance or interference in the voting, and that then you would go and help the citizens to vote freely?—Yes.

37. It is in evidence here that you are a bully, and that you organize gangs for elections. I want to know what is your position in that respect?—I have been to elections twice before, once in Mr. Langevin's favor, and another time in Mr. Pelletier's behalf.

38. Which election was that, of Mr. Langevin?—That was when he was elected by acclamation in Quebec.

39. And the other time, for Mr. Pelletier, was in St. Roch's?—Yes.

40. Did you act for Mr. Langevin and Mr. Pelletier as bully?—No; I never acted as bully for anyone. When I was for Mr. Pelletier I just went to try to save his life, if I could, I did not organize any band.

41. Was his life in danger, then?—Yes; they knocked him down at the hustings, and he fell betwixt a crowd of perhaps fifty or sixty chaps that I know.

42. It is in evidence here that you offered your services to help the police?—

Yes. When I knew the Provincial Police were going down, I went to Mr. Larue and said: "You go to the Chief of Police and tell him we are sixteen men, and we will help him wherever he likes; that we have nothing to do in the election;" and I afterwards went and asked him, and he said: "Yes; send Mr. Paquet." I asked Major Voyer if we had been offered, and he said: "Yes."

By Mr. Langevin:—

43. You stated just now that when you went to Mr. Cauchon he gave you certain instructions, and that those instructions you had to follow?—Yes; it was Mr. Archer gave me the instructions, and then Mr. Cauchon approved of them. Mr. Archer was present at Mr. Cauchon's.

44. Had you a letter, when you went down, from Mr. Archer?—Yes; I had two. I had one from Mr. Filion.

45. How was it signed?—Joseph Archer.

46. Anything else?—There were two initials: "J. C."

47. What did you understand by that signature, "J. C.," per Joseph Archer?—I did not understand anything. So many names commence "J. C." that I could not tell what it was. I was asked by Mr. Price who it would be, and I said I did not know.

By Mr. Taschereau:—

48. Were any of your men tipsy when you were at Filion's?—No. There was one man drank some liquor; he might have been tipsy. He was the whole night with Mr. Price. He told me before Mr. Price, that Mr. Price was one of his friends.

49. Did he drink with him?—Not to my knowledge.

50. Did you hear this expression when you were at Filion's: "Some damned fellow will have the contents of this in his belly to-morrow," meaning his pistol?—No.

51. If those words had been used, would you have heard them?—I might. It is a pretty large house. I would not say. Mr. Price slept in a room at one end of the house, and I slept in one at the other end.

52. Did any of your men use those words?—I did not hear them.

53. Were you with your men the whole time at Filion's?—Yes.

By Mr. Cauchon:—

54. Did I understand you to say that there was only one man had a pistol besides yourself?—Yes; Rogers.

55. Did he pronounce those words?—No, not that I heard.

56. Did you pronounce them?—No.

By Mr. Taschereau:—

57. When you arrived, were there any men tipsy?—There was only one man who had drunk some liquor, but he was not tipsy. He had drunk some grog before he left Quebec.

58. Did any of your men drink liquor at Filion's?—Yes; every one of them had one glass of liquor from me—only one.

59. Did you have any conversation with Mr. Price in the morning when he was getting his breakfast?—Yes.

60. He says: "I was getting my breakfast at five o'clock, and I said: 'Trudel, you said last night you were in charge; I heard a pistol being cocked here last night, and I do not think it is safe. You are not allowed to carry arms in a case of this kind.' He said: 'There is no danger; it was only me with my pistol last night,'"?—No; it is not true. The first thing he asked me was, "Is Mr. Cauchon paying the expenses?" and I said, "No, I am paying myself." In the morning he called me and said, "You had better look out; some of your men have seven-shooters." I told him, "No; I beg your pardon, the only man who has a revolver knows how to use it, and that's me; I am always sober."

61. Are you a man addicted to liquor?—No.

62. Did you cock your revolver during the night?—No.

63. Did you go to the poll at Baie St. Paul?—No.

64. Did your men go?—None of them that I know of. We were a mile or more from the poll.

By Mr. Palmer :—

65. Who was the man that kept the house you stopped at at Baie St. Paul?—Potvin.

By Mr. Taschereau :—

66. Were any of your men with the Provincial Police?—Some of them told me they had been playing cards with the Provincial Police.

ARTHUR ROGERS, re-called and examined :

By Mr. Cauchon :—

1. During the night at Filion's did you cock your revolver?—I had a revolver, but did not cock it at all.

2. Did you say that you would send the contents of that revolver into the belly of somebody?—No; I never said anything of the kind.

3. Never spoke of your revolver and never moved it?—No.

4. Who had revolvers but you?—I only saw one man more, Trudel.

By Mr. Taschereau :—

5. Mr. Price says in this evidence, "I was getting my breakfast at five o'clock and I said, Trudel, you said last night you were in charge, I heard a pistol being cocked here last night, and I do not think it is safe, you are not allowed to carry arms in a case of this kind." He said, "There is no danger; it was only me with my pistol last night"—I did not say or hear anybody use those words.

By Mr. Laflamme :—

6. Did you stay in the same house?—I stayed in the same house; but not in the same room.

NICHOLAS FITZHENRY, called and examined :

By Mr. Langevin :—

1. What is your occupation?—Storekeeper in the Marine Department, Quebec.

2. Are you aware that any river policemen, or men employed in the summer as river policemen went down to the Charlevoix election?—I have no personal knowledge of them going down, but three or four of them that I know told me after they came back that they had gone down.

3. Did you hear in the office any conversation on the subject of these men going down to Charlevoix?—Previous to the election—I think it was a couple of days—I heard Mr. Gregory the agent, addressing some of the men who were members of the River Police last summer, telling them if they wanted to go down—I understood to Charlevoix—they would go at their own risk and peril, that the Department had nothing to do with them, neither had he.

By Mr. Laflamme :—

4. Were they Government clothes or their own?—I cannot tell.

By Mr. Langevin :—

5. Have you a coat of that kind?—No; I have one in the summer.

6. You had one last summer?—Yes.

7. In the fall?—Yes.

8. How was it that these men you speak of had those coats, and that they were not in the Government store?—They were old coats of the previous year. When the water policemen receive new coats the old ones become their property.

9. You went down there in a sleigh?—In a cariole.

10. Did you stop on the way?—We slept at St. Joachim.

JOSEPH DION, called and examined :

By Mr. Langevin :—

1. What is your occupation?—A river policeman in the summer.

2. Were you employed during the winter at the Marine Office?—No.
3. Have you been employed during the winter at all?—No.
4. Do you know whether a band went down to Charlevoix during the last election?—Yes; I went.
5. Were there other men with you?—Yes; we were 16 men altogether.
6. Were those 16 men all river policemen?—Yes.
7. Had you any uniform?—No.
8. Had you any distinctive mark?—No. Some of the others had their summer serge jackets with brass buttons.
9. The trip cost you nothing?—No.
10. When you came back were you paid?—I was; I received four dollars from Mr. Archer.
11. Did he tell you how he had that money?—No.
12. You did not hear it since?—No.
13. Where did you start from in Quebec?—From the other side of the bridge.
14. Why did you start there?—So as to start altogether.
15. Had you a pistol or a revolver?—No.
16. Who asked you to go down?—Lacroix and Bédigarré.
17. What did they tell you?—They asked me if I would like to go along with them, and I said yes.
18. For what purpose?—They did not say for what purpose—a trip I suppose.
19. Did Bédigarré and Lacroix tell you that you would be paid?—No.
20. Did you pay anything at Filion's?—No.
21. Did you pay anything at Baie St. Paul?—No.

EMILE BUREAU, called and examined:

By Mr. Langerin :—

1. What is your occupation?—I am one of the detectives in the Provincial Police in the City of Quebec.

2. You reside?—In the City of Quebec.

3. Were you directed by someone, and by whom, to make an enquiry in January last about whether an organization of some kind was being made in Quebec against Mr. Tremblay or Mr. Tremblay's friends in Charlevoix?—I did on the 18th January last. Major Voyer, one of the Superintendents of the Provincial Police came to my place at night and said to me that he wanted me to go to Cape Blanc, at the request of Mr. Cauchon, to take some information about a man named Mr. Fortier. He informed me that it was true that Mr. Fortier was organizing a gang to go down to Charlevoix. I went down there and to several places in the city for information, and I was informed that Mr. Fortier was not going down.

By Mr. Cauchon :—

4. Where did you get the information?—From some parties in Cape Blanc, and from some parties in the Lower Town where Mr. Fortier was in the habit of going in the evening that he was not going to Charlevoix. Cape Blanc is where Mr. Fortier lives.

5. What is his first name?—Ignace.

6. What is his trade?—A batteau-man. The next morning I was standing in the station with Major Voyer and Mr. Fortier happened to pass. I said, "Major Voyer, did not I tell you true last night; there is Mr. Fortier passing." He said, "He is not going to Charlevoix." I said, "That is all right," and he told Mr. Cauchon.

By Mr. Laflamme :—

7. You made no further enquiry?—No.

By Mr. Langevin :—

8. Did I understand you to say just now that Major Voyer had told you that he had reported that to Mr. Cauchon?—Yes; he did so.

9. Major Voyer has died since?—Yes.

10. Do you know Edmund Trudel, who is employed at the Custom House, Quebec ?
—Yes.

11. What is his general reputation as regards elections ?—I saw him twice at the head of a gang of persons that we call bullies, at elections. I saw him in the election of Mr. Pelletier, and in the election in which Mr. Cauchon ran against Mr. Ross. Some other times I saw him at meetings with gangs.

By Mr. Cauchon :—

12. What did you see him doing ?—I saw him sometimes taking hold of fellows and preventing them fighting.

By Mr. Langevin :—

13. Did I understand you rightly to say that Major Voyer when he directed you to go and make the enquiry you mention, told you that it was at the instance or the request of Mr. Cauchon ?—At the request of the Honorable Joseph Cauchon.

14. Did you in this case take the same trouble to enquire that you do ordinarily ?
—Yes ; I went to Fradette.

By Mr. Cauchon :—

15. You did not get the information from Mr. Fradette himself ?—No.

HENRY MANNING, River Police—I reside in Quebec. I went down to Baie St. Paul in January last, in the County of Charlevoix. I did not go as a policeman at all. I did not know for what purpose Lacroix asked me to go down. He is a water policeman. He told me he wanted me to go down about some lightship. I told him all right, I will go. He told me to come down to the River Police station at 10 o'clock next morning. When we got there Mr. Gregory called three or four of us into his office. I went down to Charlevoix. I was not told I would be paid. I heard on the road it was for an election we were going there. There was no trouble at Baie St. Paul. Two or three days after my return I was paid \$4 by Mr. Routier.

Mr. FRANCOIS TURGEON, Joiner, of Quebec, called and examined :—I am employed by the Government in the workshop at Quebec all the year round. Mr. Telephore Routier asked me in January last to turn some batons. It was treenails that I turned into batons. I don't know if that wood came from the workshop or not. I turned them and left them there. I was not paid by the Government for that day's work but by Mr. Routier himself. He told me "I pay your day's work for those batons."

Mr. ZEPHERIN GAGNON, seaman, of Baie St. Paul, called and examined :—I was at Baie St. Paul, in the County of Charlevoix, last election in January last. I know that men came down to Baie St. Paul. I was told there were several. I did not see them all. Before they came down there was no disturbance in the parish. They were there on the polling day. I met Trudel, one of them, opposite my own house. He came to me. I asked him what was the matter. He answered he had been insulted. I told him to pass along straight, that nobody would insult him. He unbuttoned his coat and showing his inside coat with brass buttons, said don't you know that I have been sent by the Government, and then he went into his sleigh, saying that if there were not so many people I would find out who had insulted me. It was a man named Guilmette who was present at the conversation and who told me his name. The poll house was from 15 to 18 arpents from my house. I had not seen Trudel before, and have not seen him since.

THEOPHILE SIMARD, called and examined :

By Mr. Langevin :—

1. What is your occupation ?—
2. Where do you live ?—At Baie St. Paul, in the County of Charlevoix.
3. Were you an elector in January last ?—I was ; I am also one now.
4. Were you at Baie St. Paul in January last ?—I was.
5. Do you know that a band of men went here from Quebec ?—Yes.
6. Do you know who they were ?—We were told that they were the Water-Police.
7. Was there any trouble in the parish before these men came down ?—No ; it was very quiet.
8. Did the presence of these men cause some excitement in the parish ?—It caused some anxiety at first, because the people supposed these men were coming down to prevent Mr. Langevin's party from getting to the polls.
9. Did the Provincial Police come down there ?—Yes ; they came down after those men.
10. Was the voting free after that ?—Yes ; and the election was very quiet.

PANTALEON PELLETIER, called and examined :

By Mr. Cauchon :—

1. You are a Member of Parliament ?—Yes.
2. You have taken considerable part in the Charlevoix election ?—I took an active part for Mr. Tremblay.
3. Were you at Baie St. Paul on New Year's Day ?—I was ; I arrived there on New Year's Day in the morning.
4. Were you at the Church door after mass ?—I was.
5. Can you remember what took place there ?—Yes. There was a large meeting after service that morning at the Church door. Mr. Langevin and Mr. Tremblay were present. The beginning of the meeting was quiet enough, and Mr. Langevin could speak as long as he wished. During the time Mr. Tremblay was speaking there were a great many interruptions and threatenings, and there was even a little fighting, on account of many persons, who seemed to be on Mr. Langevin's side, wanting to prevent Mr. Tremblay speaking. There seemed to be about fifty or sixty around the platform, and I heard many times people saying in a clear voice, "Pull him down," meaning Mr. Tremblay ; and when they tried to do so, Mr. Tremblay's friends opposed it, of course, and then fighting ensued. That happened three or four times, and I saw one of Mr. Tremblay's supporters with his face badly cut, and bleeding very much. On account of these threats and the disturbance, Mr. Tremblay stopped speaking. I was asked myself to address the meeting by a good many that were there ; but I did not think fit to do so on account of the excitement in the meeting, and the threats already made to Mr. Tremblay, feeling that I would be treated in the same way. Mr. Tremblay's supporters then asked me to go across the river, and I did so, and addressed there those who followed me. I know nothing particular more than that.
6. Do you remember that several people said that Mr. Tremblay was in danger there ?—Many told him not to go on with the meeting ; that is the reason that he stopped and that he went to the other side of the river. I am not in the habit of being frightened, but that day I thought the meeting was not safe.
6. You were at Eboulements also ?—Yes ; I was not at Baie St. Paul after that at all.
8. Did you see anything going on there at the church door also—at Eboulements ?—Yes ; I addressed the people there myself, and it was all very quiet when I spoke, but when one of my friends attempted to address the meeting he was prevented from doing so.
9. I want to know whether there was a general fear among Mr. Tremblay's

friends that the election would be carried by force, and an opinion that protection was necessary?—At many places—Eboulements, Isle aux Coudres and St. Hilarion—I heard that.

By the Chairman :—

10. Not that the disturbance would be at those places?—No; Mr. Langevin's friends advised the people to register their votes before eleven o'clock, and that made Mr. Tremblay's friends afraid they could not approach the polls after that hour.

11. Where was it anticipated that electors favorable to Mr. Tremblay would be prevented from voting; where was that feared particularly?—At Baie St. Paul.

By Mr. Laflamme :—

12. Was Mr. Tremblay supposed to have the majority at Baie St. Paul?—He had always had the majority there before, but he did not have it there this year.

By Mr. Langevin :—

13. Did you come down from Quebec with the Honorable Mr. Cauchon to Baie St. Paul?—I did, in the same vehicle.

14. Did you come down with him also to Les Eboulements?—Not with him.

15. You met him there?—I went with my own vehicle and we met there, I believe, a day or two after.

16. You say that because my friends invited my supporters to vote before eleven o'clock the people understood there would be trouble?—Yes.

17. Is it not the usual thing in elections to call on one's supporters to vote as early as possible?—Not in as particular a way as in that election. I know it is usual for both parties to ask that, but I know that this time there was particular fear on that account.

18. Is it not usual to say that one vote before twelve o'clock is worth two after?—Yes; but I have never heard such an hour as eleven o'clock mentioned particularly.

19. You say that Mr. Tremblay always had a majority at Baie St. Paul at the last election in 1874?—Yes; he expected to have it this time also; but he did not get it.

20. And although he and his friends expected that majority, they were afraid they would not be able to vote?—Yes; because Mr. Tremblay had been nearly murdered there before, although he had a majority, he was afraid of some more trouble this year.

By Mr. Taschereau :—

21. Will you explain how it was that Mr. Tremblay having a majority in that parish, his friends were afraid they would not be allowed to vote?—They were afraid of an organization.

By the Chairman :—

22. But was there any organization in Baie St. Paul?—I cannot tell that, because I was not in Baie St. Paul only on New Year's Day.

Mr. CHARLES EDWARD FITZPATRICK called and examined :

By Mr. Langevin :—

I am a physician and reside at Baie St. Paul, County of Charlevoix.

1. You remember that an election took place in the county last January?—Yes; I was there.

2. Are you aware whether a band of men came from Quebec?—Yes; on Friday the 21st, the evening before the election. I saw vehicles arrive with men from Quebec, and we were told that they were police.

3. Did you see a band of men from Quebec?—I did.

4. Coming down to Baie St. Paul?—On Friday evening.

5. Were these men at Baie St. Paul on the polling day?—Yes.

6. Was there any trouble in the parish before the arrival of these men?—No trouble at all.

7. No disturbance?—No.

8. Were you present at any altercation between any of these men and any elector of the parish?—Yes; about a quarter past 12 o'clock on the day of the voting I saw one of these men talking loudly to one of the electors, and our friend told him he had no business there, to keep himself quiet; and after that I did not hear very well what the policeman said, but he unbuttoned his coat and showed us he had the buttons of the police of Quebec.

9. What sort of buttons are they—coloured or metal or what?—I did not notice much.

By the Chairman :—

10. Did you see them?—Yes.

By Hon. Mr. Langevin :—

11. Were they bright buttons?—I cannot remember.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin) :—

12. How do you know they were police buttons?—Because the man said so.

By Hon. Mr. Langevin :—

13. Who were the two men?—One was Zephirin Gagnon; the other was named Trudel. I did not know him myself, but they said so. The other is the witness who has just gone out.

By Mr. Palmer :—

14. How far was this from the poll?—Not quite a mile.

By the Chairman :—

15. Who was with Gagnon on that occasion?—Gagnon was by himself at first and then when I heard the talk, I went out of my house into the street myself.

16. Was it at Gagnon's door that it happened?—It was opposite Gagnon's door. We live opposite each other.

17. Were you in your own house?—At first I was, and then I went out.

18. Near to them?—Yes.

19. Was it when you were near that you heard the conversation?—Yes.

20. You went out of your own house?—Yes.

21. Was there any disturbance on that account?—There was a disturbance in this sense—not a fight but a disturbance in angry words. The disturbance consisted in the words I have related.

22. Who told you it was Trudel, that the man's name was Trudel?—As far as I can remember it was Zephirin Gagnon who told me.

23. You have never seen him before and have not since?—Never.

24. Was there any trouble at the polls at the election at Baie St. Paul?—No.

25. The Water Police did not go to the polls?—I did not see them there when I went. I did not remain at the polls.

26. Did they stay near your house? Where did they lodge?—Four doors further up the street.

27. Did you see the house?—Yes.

28. They were very quiet in there I suppose?—I did not go into the house to see if they were quiet or not. I only saw the man Trudel speaking to Gagnon. He is the only one I saw.

By Mr. Cauchon :—

29. You say they were angry words?—I saw Trudel show his buttons. As the quarrel lasted a good while he unbuttoned his coat to show his inside coat on which there were buttons.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin) :—

30. When you noticed them first was anyone present but themselves?—There were a few children in the street at first. When the talk began a good many of the voters of the village came into the road to see what was the matter—to see what the quarrel was about.

31. Those who were passing?—Yes.

32. Were they actually quarrelling?—I said before it was a quarrel in words. There was no striking.

By Hon. Mr. Cauchon:—

33. What do you understand by "quarrelling"?—I understand by quarrelling when I tell another man what I think will displease him or anger him.

34. What did he tell him that was displeasing?—I did not remark exactly what he said.

35. Did you hear what they were saying?—I did hear the words, but I did not take note exactly what they were.

36. If the words were numerous, you must remember some of them?—No, I did not think it worth while to take a note of the words that passed.

37. Do you remember?—No, I do not.

38. How do you judge they were angry words—you only saw the unbuttoning?—Because the two men were angry; by the tone of voice in which they spoke.

39. Did they show a disposition to fight or strike or something like that?—No.

40. You only saw that he opened his breast?—I saw him open his breast. Now, I do remember he mentioned he was in the police uniform when he opened his breast.

By Mr. Laflamme:—

41. Do you mean to say you did not understand the words they were saying?—I understood at the time, but I don't recollect the words that passed between them.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin):—

42. Are you quite sure the words of anger were against each other?—Yes; I could see that by the countenances of the two men.

43. How far away were you from them?—I was as far as from here to the end of the table from one, and as far as the corner of the room from the other.

44. They were not close together?—No.

45. How far apart?—Ten or fifteen feet.

46. From the nearness they were together there was not much danger of a quarrel?—I do not say there was. It was a quarrel in words.

MR. SAMUEL BOIVIN, called and examined:

By Mr. Langevin:—

I am a Merchant and School Inspector.

1. Were you at Baie St. Paul during the last election in January last?—Yes.

2. Are you aware that a band of men came down from Quebec?—Yes; I saw them pass.

3. Do you speak of the Provincial Police?—I speak of the River Police.

4. Was there any trouble in the parish before the arrival of these men?—I did not see any.

5. Was there any?—No. I am *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace.

6. Is there any organization in the parish on one side or the other to trouble the peace?—There is no organization at all. If there was some trouble there it was caused by Lavoie, who was a partizan of Mr. Tremblay. That was on the 1st January. Mr. Pelletier was present. It was at a meeting after mass.

7. Was there any threat previous to the 1st January made of interference on the part of Mr. Tremblay's friends against the electors of Baie St. Paul?—Yes; by persons from L'Île aux Coudres, who said "We will come on the 1st January and will fix all the other parties."

8. Were they known to be partisans of mine or Mr. Tremblay?—They were known to be partisans of Mr. Tremblay.

9. Who was in the majority at Baie St. Paul?—Mr. Langevin's party.

By Mr. Cauchon:—

10. You are a partizan of Mr. Langevin yourself?—Yes.

11. I understood you to say these parties said they would come on the next Sunday, and they did come, but did not disturb the peace?—About five or six men came

and they were quiet. They said before they would come. They came, but did not disturb the peace.

12. You say Mr. Lavoie was beaten and sent away?—He was under the influence of liquor.

13. He was beaten and driven away?—No, he was not beaten, but was driven away. He cleared out. He was insulting Mr. Langevin's partisans. He made an attempt to prevent Mr. Tarte from speaking.

SATURDAY, April 1st, 1876.

MR. SIMON XAVIER CIMON called and examined :

By Mr. Langevin :—

I am a contractor and reside at Murray Bay, in the County of Charlevoix.

1. You know there was an election in that county in January last?—Yes.

2. Did you know a man of the name of Olivier Montreuil, a carter?—Yes.

3. Had you any conversation with Mr. Montreuil on the subject of the election, and did he tell you that he, Montreuil, had carted the police down at the order or direction of Mr. Cauchon?

(Question objected to and objection sustained.)

4. Did you inform me that you had been informed that the men had been conveyed down to the County of Charlevoix in vehicles paid or ordered to be paid by Mr. Cauchon?

(Question objected to and objection sustained.)

5. Was the voting at Murray Bay, where you reside, free?—It was.

6. Are you aware whether the same thing took place in the other parts of the county?—As far as I have been informed.

7. You do not know that there was any trouble in the county?—No; I do not know. There was none where I was.

8. If there had been trouble in the county would you have known?—Very likely I should have been informed. I have been through the county since.

9. By what you saw was any force from outside the county required to keep the peace?—No; I did not see anything to require any force to be sent down to keep the peace in the county.

10. Did the people who were in my favour disturb the peace?—Not that I saw.

By Mr. Cauchon :—

11. Were you in Murray Bay?—Yes. I speak for Murray Bay only.

By Mr. Palmer :—

12. Were you there all day?—I was in the parish all day, but not in the polls all day.

By Mr. Cauchon :—

13. Who was in the majority at Murray Bay?—Mr. Tremblay had a majority of 25 or 26.

MR. ERNEST CIMON, M.P., called and examined :

By Mr. Langevin :—

I live at Chicoutimi.

(The two questions that were put to the last witness, S. X. Cimon, were also put to this witness and ruled out.)

1. Were you in the County of Charlevoix during the last election?—Yes; during the beginning of the canvass for a few days—from the 1st January to the 7th of January.

2. Were you present at any meeting where Mr. Tremblay was?—I was present at three meetings.

3. Was Mr. Tremblay present?—I was at only one meeting where Mr. Tremblay was.

By Mr. Palmer :—

4. Where were the three meetings?—One at Murray Bay; the other at St. Fidèle, and the third at St. Siméon.

5. Which was Mr. Tremblay at?—At St. Fidèle.

By Mr. Cauchon :—

6. On what days did they take place?—The one where Mr. Tremblay was, on the 6th of January.

By Mr. Langevin :—

7. Was that at St. Fidèle?—Yes.

8. Do you remember on what days the other meetings took place?—No. It was before the 6th. The one at St. Siméon was on the 5th, and the meeting at Murray Bay two days before.

9. Did you see me at that meeting at St. Fidèle?—Yes; you were present and Mr. Tremblay also.

10. Was it a meeting of the parish?—Yes; at high mass.

11. What day of the week?—I think it was Thursday or Friday.

12. Is that a parish in which Mr. Tremblay or I was in a majority?—I think you had a majority of 29 in the parish of St. Fidèle.

13. Had Mr. Tremblay any difficulty in being allowed to speak at that meeting?—No; he had no difficulty at all.

14. Did he speak as long as he thought proper?—Yes.

15. Did any interference take place?—Not on your part.

16. You were not there during the polling?—No.

By Mr. Palmer :—

17. Do you mean on the part of Mr. Langevin's partisans?—Well, there were a few who said something to Mr. Tremblay. He was insulting some gentleman there.

By Mr. Cauchon :—

18. You say that you were in the County from the 1st to the 7th?—Yes; I left Murray Bay on the 7th.

19. When did the election take place?—About the 20th, I think, or the 22nd.

20. You know nothing that may have taken place from the time you left?—No.

WEDNESDAY, April 5th.

JOSEPH LEMONDE, called and examined :

By Mr. Cauchon :—

1. What is your occupation?—I am a messenger of the House of Commons.

2. Where do you reside?—At Baie St. Paul.

3. Were you at Baie St. Paul during the last election in Charlevoix?—Yes.

4. Have you any knowledge of the state of mind of the people there during the election?—Yes. There was a portion of the suburb that it was not prudent for Mr. Tremblay's friends to pass through for a short time during the election canvass.

5. Do you know Mr. Gariépy?—Yes.

6. What is his business?—He is a merchant.

7. Is it not true that Mr. Gariépy could not leave his house for several days, and that he was insulted at his house several nights by Mr. Langevin's party?—Yes.

8. When was that?—It was during the time of the canvass. Mr. Gariépy told me himself he was obliged to keep in his own house; he was afraid to go out for several nights.

9. What was your knowledge of the thing?—I had no personal knowledge of it; Mr. Gariépy told me.

10. Were you present at a meeting at the church door on New Year's Day?—Yes.

11. You remember what took place?—Yes.

12. Was there any quarrelling or fighting?—There was a little quarrelling and fighting between the two parties.

13. Do you know, in fact, whether it was prudent for Mr. Tremblay's friends, and himself even, to stay at the church door that day?—No; it was better for him to clear out.

14. Do you remember that they were told they had better go?—Yes; I told Mr. Tremblay myself that he had better clear out, that his life was in danger. I knew that, because the parties were beginning to quarrel amongst themselves. It was the opposing parties that I thought would attack him.

15. Do you know if there was an organization in the place called the suburb?—I am sure there was.

16. Whose party did it belong to?—It was the Conservative party—Mr. Langevin's party.

17. Who was at the head of that organization?—Captain Gagnon, the same man who was heard before this Committee as a witness.

18. Have you any knowledge of the men called the Water Police going down there?—Yes; I saw them when they arrived at Baie St. Paul; I saw them coming into the village.

19. Did they interfere in any way with the election?—Not that I know of.

20. Do you know that they were insulted?—Yes; they were insulted in the suburb one night that I was passing there; I do not know by whom.

21. Did they show any disposition to retaliate?—No; there was no answer.

By Mr. Langevin :—

22. You say it was not prudent for Mr. Tremblay's friends to go through a portion of the suburb during the canvass?—Yes.

23. Were there any men attacked?—Gariépy was attacked on different occasions.

24. You say that Mr. Gariépy was a merchant?—Yes.

25. Are you aware that Mr. Gariépy was the merchant to whose store the parties that worked at the wharf were obliged to go to purchase goods with tickets that they received for their wages?—Yes.

26. Are you aware that that way of paying the men was very unpopular amongst the people of Baie St. Paul?—Yes.

27. And was it not unpopular because those men were losing a portion of their pay by that means?—No; I am not aware of that.

28. Is it not a fact that they could not receive the same amount of goods for the *bons* that they could have obtained for their money?—I do not know that; but I know that they were paid by tickets.

29. And you knew that the people were very much vexed with Mr. Gariépy on account of that?—Yes; and against Mr. Tremblay.

30. You said that there was a quarrel amongst the two parties at the church door; was there a big fight?—No; there was not a big fight, because we came in before it took place and stopped them. I was one of those who stopped them.

31. It was a few who were quarrelling amongst themselves?—Yes.

32. How many?—I do not know—a small number; it always begins with a small number.

33. How do you know that there was an organization, and that it was headed by Captain Gagnon?—I knew it.

By Mr. Baby :—

34. How?—Because he was always at the head of a gang at the previous elections.

By Mr. Langevin :—

35. Is it a permanent organization?—Always when there is an election there is a gang, and that man is at the head of it. The people of the suburbs form into a gang at every election, and that man is always at the head of it.

By the Chairman :—

36. What kind of people are they in the suburbs?—They are very nice people, and do not interfere.

37. What business do they do?—They are mostly all navigators and fishermen.

38. They are poor people, I understand?—Some of them are pretty well off, and there are some poor people among them.

39. Are not they considered quarrelsome?—No; if you do not interfere with them, they are quiet enough.

40. But are they not considered turbulent at election time?—Oh, yes; they are quarrelsome at election time.

By Mr. Langevin :—

41. They always take an active part in elections?—Oh, yes; at every election.

42. Are they mostly all electors?—Yes.

By Mr. Baby :—

43. Did you see Mr. Gagnon command these men at this election?—I did not see him command, but I saw him like a general at the head of them.

44. Was he commanding them?—No; they were not like military at all. When anything happened he would, I suppose, just give them the word and they would be ready.

45. Did you see him in this election act in this way?—I saw him at the head of this party at the church door at this election; it was on the Sunday already mentioned. When there was a disturbance in any part of the crowd, he would go towards it, and these men would follow him. I saw four or five of the Water Police insulted by this gang. I did not understand what they said; but they were calling at the police and the police did not seem to take any notice of them. I was neither for Mr. Langevin nor Mr. Tremblay. I remained quiet. I did not vote at the election.

By Mr. Palmer :—

46. You say that when there was fighting, Mr. Gagnon rushed towards the place and the other men followed him. Did he fight himself?—I cannot say that he did.

47. When you saw them fighting you rushed also?—Yes; to prevent them being murdered, I interfered.

48. Did you have a gang too?—No.

49. You said that Gagnon would rush towards the place where there was a row, and that you did exactly the same thing?—Yes; I went to keep the row down. Gagnon was at the head of a gang of men that knocked a man down.

50. Did Mr. Gagnon have anything to do with beating that man?—It was very hard for me to find out who was the first man that struck, because there were more than thirty men over one man.

51. Do you know whether this man Gagnon beat the other man?—I say no.

52. Was it before or after the election that Gariépy told you he was afraid to go out?—He told me on the polling day and on the day after.

53. Where was he when he told you?—I saw him in the village coming from the post office.

54. Then he was out?—He was out on the polling day.

By Mr. Macdougall :—

55. You say that when this beating took place you could not say whether this Gagnon had any command or not?—No.

56. Was he in the same gang?—Yes.

57. They were all in a mass together?—Yes.

58. Were they so moving about that you could not distinguish who was taking part?—Yes; there were about fifty.

59. Was he trying to quell the disturbance?—I cannot say whether he was trying to stop them or not; but he ran into the crowd as I did.

60. Was it as violent as a riot?—They knocked that man down and threw themselves on him. He was a young man supporting Mr. Tremblay. He had nothing to do with the election. He had no vote, but his father had something to do with the election.

By Mr. Langevin :—

*Witness :—*On this Sunday, before mass, that young man, whose name was Tremblay, had a few words, it appears, with someone, and several of Mr. Langevin's party ran after him, and he took refuge in the Church. After mass they overtook and beat

him. They threw him down and jumped on him. I cannot say how many there were, but there were about forty or fifty men around appearing to take part in the action.

61. Were these forty or fifty all on the same side?—I cannot say.

By Mr. Cauchon :—

62. Was it not notorious that the man Gagnon was the leader of that gang, and that he was also leader of a gang at the last election?—Yes; Gagnon is generally known in the suburbs as the leader of the gang.

By Mr. Baby :—

*Witness :—*I have assisted at many meetings; I live close beside the church; I have knowledge of all meetings held at the church door on Sundays. Several fights have taken place at the church door during elections. This fight was one of those little things such as usually take place at elections.

LOUIS HONORÉ FRÉCHETTE, Lévis, called and examined :—

By Mr. Cauchon :—

1. Did you take part in the last election?—I was at Baie St. Paul a few days before the polling day canvassing—three days before the polling day, I believe.

2. Do you know anything of the state of public mind at Baie St. Paul?—When I arrived there, there was strong rumor that there was an organized body of men, or gang, on Mr. Langevin's side that it was feared would disturb the peace.

3. For what object?—To prevent the peaceful polling of the votes, and to harm our candidate, Mr. Tremblay. I remember it was the general opinion that Mr. Tremblay ought to go away from Baie St. Paul, because it was considered that his life was in danger. I heard several of what I considered the most respectable citizens of that place saying Mr. Tremblay ought to go away because his life was really in danger.

By Mr. Macdougall :—

4. From what you saw and heard there, were you impressed with that danger?—Yes; on the night of the very same day I arrived there I was assailed by between twenty and thirty men who seemed to be intoxicated. They tried to stop our horse; they acted in a rowdy manner, swore and threatened me and my driver, and had it not been for the speed of our horse—well, it was a narrow escape.

5. Were these men acting in a gang?—They were all massed in front of one of the houses occupied by Mr. Langevin's partisans. When they saw the vehicle arrive they jumped at the head of our horse and tried to stop it with threats and swearing; but our horse was a very speedy one, and we managed to escape. All our partisans there thought that Baie St. Paul was a very dangerous place for our friends. They asked me if I was afraid to keep one of the polls; I said I was not.

6. How many days was that before the election?—About three days before the polling day I believe—four days perhaps.

By Mr. Cauchon :—

7. Do you know anything else about it?—We had a meeting that night.

8. Where?—I was told there was a meeting going on that night a couple of miles from the village, and somebody came and told me that those rowdies had decided to go there and to break up the meeting and ill-treat us. That was the next day after my arrival there.

9. And you were insulted?—Yes; and somebody told me that the police corps of Quebec had arrived.

By Mr. Palmer :—

10. Would that be the Water Police?—I did not know. We all felt pleased with that. I sent for the commander of the corps, and Edmund Trudel came to my hotel as being the commander. I did not know him. I thought it was the regular Provincial Police. I asked him where their uniforms were, and then he told me that he did not come there as a policeman, that he was there only as a private individual

with a few friends. He said that it had been impossible for the Liberal Committee of Quebec to get the troops as asked for, or the Provincial Police; the Committee had had no time or something of that kind—there was some difficulty about it. We all felt a little disappointed, because we all felt that it would have been safer to have had a regularly organized police corps. I asked him if his men were very quiet and peaceable. He said "They are very quiet, they do not drink; I don't allow them to drink, and they will stand by you and will see that you and our friends are not ill-treated by these rowdies; we will keep them quiet." At about that very moment some of our partisans came in and said that a body of the Provincial Police had arrived. Then we said, "We are all right, everything will pass on quietly." I can say that Edmund Trudel gave me a formal assurance that he went down there to protect us from any ill-treatment on the part of Mr. Langevin's partisans, and he would do everything in his power with his men to keep the peace and have the votes polled freely without any disturbance.

By Mr. Cauchon :—

11. And that the polling should take place freely?—Yes, that the polling should be free. He said that was his object, and none of his men would be allowed to take a glass of liquor.

12. Do you know that these men, at the head of whom was Mr. Trudel, did anything or drank there, or did anything to disturb the peace?—No; not at all. I did not see a great many of them, but the general report was that they had been quite as quiet and peaceful as any men could be, and those were their orders. I may add that Edmund Trudel said he was very glad that the Provincial Police had arrived—then they would be sure to have no disturbance.

By Mr. Macdougall (Elgin) :—

13. Were you there on the election day?—I was. Everything passed off quietly.

14. At what poll were you?—I was at one of the polls at Baie St. Paul.

15. Did you see any police, there?—Yes, the Provincial Police.

16. Any of the Water Police?—No, I did not see any of them.

By the Chairman :—

17. Was there any occasion for the Provincial Police to go to the poll? Was there any noise?—No. Everything passed off just as quietly as I ever saw.

18. Before they went to the poll as well as after?—They were there at the opening of the poll and all the time. I did not see any of the other men during the polling day. They were all quartered at the hotel. I was at the poll near the village; the one which was considered the most dangerous. It was said it was at that poll Mr. Tremblay had been assaulted the previous election. Everything passed off quietly there. The police were there, and I did not hear of any disturbance, not the slightest.

19. The police were there from the beginning?—Yes, as far as I remember.

20. Was it at that poll that the Returning Officer wrote a letter stating that he was afraid of some disturbance?—No; unless it was before the opening of the poll.

By Mr. Langevin :—

21. Who was the Deputy Returning Officer at that poll?—A gentleman of the name of Slevin. I am most positive he did not write any such letter in my presence. I remember now that I was not there at the opening of the poll. I replaced Mr. Pâquet. I am positive he did not write any letter in the afternoon. We had been talking very friendly all the time, and he had no reason to do it, and I am certain he did not. He might have done so after I left, after the closing of the poll. I was a little late in the morning, and arrived there to replace those of our friends who were there. I suppose it was a little before 12 when I arrived.

22. Are you aware that Mr. Tremblay was in Baie St. Paul a few days before the polling?—Yes, he was there before I arrived.

23. He remained there a few days?—No, he left that day.

24. Are you aware that he had been there for two or three days before?—He appeared to have been there, but I do not know personally. It is my impression that he was there a few days before that.

25. Had you been at another polling place before you went to that where Mr Slevin was?—No.

Hon. JOSEPH EDOUARD CAUCHON offered his evidence, which was taken, and is as follows :

At this election it must be well understood that we were working for Mr. Tremblay's success naturally. There was a Committee, of which I was a member, and we were sending down speakers, several of them. I went down myself and Mr. Pelletier, Mr. Fréchette and 15 or 16 altogether went down. I was receiving either letters or telegrams. I remember perfectly well telegrams from Mr. Tremblay himself and some of his friends, pressing that there would be a disturbance more particularly at Baie St. Paul, where he had nearly been killed in 1874, and that unless he could get the Provincial Police or we could get them for him, or if not the Provincial Police the Water Police, and if not the Water Police the Militia. I immediately sent for Major Voyer to ask him. My opinion was that we could not get the Provincial Police, that they were against us and would put all sorts of obstacles in the way, and it was useless to ask it; but, nevertheless, to satisfy me on the point I sent for Major Voyer. He came to my place in the presence of Mr. Archer, who was the only other person there, and I asked him if we could get the Provincial Police, as Mr. Tremblay was afraid and was urging telegraph by telegraph that we should get them. He said "You know very well"—meaning that I was not of that party—"that you have no chance to get them unless you get from below affidavits and demands from the authorities, either the municipal authorities or the Returning Officer," and so on, and he went away. He gave me to understand that it was perfectly useless, and I should try some other means. As to the Militia, I never thought of asking for it because I thought it would be a very costly thing to send down, and the expense had to be paid by somebody, and so I wrote a letter to Mr. Smith, according to Mr. Tremblay's demand, asking for the Water Police. The answer was by telegraph. I forget the date. It was some few days before the election. He said he had consulted with the Premier, and gave me to understand he had taken legal advice, that it would be illegal to send the Water Police, that the law did not justify it and it could not be done. That was the answer and the only communication that took place between myself, at the demand of Mr. Tremblay, and the Government. Then the friends consulted together and said "What are we going to do?" I said "If Mr. Tremblay does not get protection; does not get somebody at least to protect him, and something happens, that is to say, that his supporters are prevented from voting, it would be a reproach for all time to come, and we ought not to place ourselves in that position; but in the meantime," I said, "we ought to send down there, if we send, men who are thoroughly disciplined and sober, so that they may not go astray, may not drink and create a disturbance instead of creating peace." For that reason I spoke to Mr. Routier, and he—I did not know about it until afterwards—got those men as the best men not employed as police at the time, and perfectly disciplined, sure to obey orders, keep the peace and protect voting. I told Mr. Routier in the presence of our friends that those men, if they went down there, were not to meddle with the election in any way at all, that they were not to keep in bands together even, but were to disperse and be as men going to see an election, to be apart from one another and not go near the polls if it were not necessary; but if there was a disturbance, if somebody wanted to impede voting, they were to protect the voting and do absolutely nothing else. Then I went away. That is all I know about it. These men went down. I do not know how they were organized. I was absent when they went down. To be more sure that these people would execute more strictly the orders I have just spoken of, I spoke to Mr. Trudel, not reflecting at the time that he was an officer of the Customs House, and having in mind that several of the Custom House officers had meddled with elections before. I did not reflect that the man was a Custom House officer, and that there would be something

irregular in it, and I asked him, as more responsible I thought than anyone else, to take care that these orders of peace and protection and not meddling at all except in case of absolute need. I thought he would be the man to execute these orders and I asked him to perform that duty and nothing else, and to let nobody drink and keep the men dispersed and not in gangs at all, and to go for protection, to keep the polls open for everybody if there was any disturbance, but if there was no disturbance not to go near the polls or to meddle with the citizens at all. That was my share of it.

By Mr. Blanchet :—

1. You wrote a letter to Mr. Dunscombe?—Yes; for leave of absence for Trudel—to get that man.

2. And yet you did not think Trudel was an officer of the Government?—I do not say that. I did not reflect that there was any irregularity in it. I could have got any other man; but I thought being responsible, he would execute more strictly the orders I have spoken of.

By Mr. Langevin :—

3. That is Mr. Edmund Trudel?—Yes.

4. And Mr. Routier is the witness who was here?—Yes. He said himself he was at my place. I did not know what Routier was in any way—whether he was a policeman or had been or was employed. I knew him by sight, but I did not know his name before.

By Mr. Baby :—

5. Mr. Voyer, that you spoke of, was the commander of the Provincial Police?—Yes; the Chief of Police. He is dead.

6. Did he give you to understand that the police might be had if the proper authorities were applied to?—Mr. Voyer, when he was in trouble with the Local Government, used to come to me, and sometimes he was ready to do things against the Local Government, and sometimes was asking not to do anything. He came to me as a friend, and told me: "You know you have no chance to get the police unless you make it very strong."

7. Unless you make an application in the ordinary way?—He had no right to give orders. There is a Commissioner, Mr. Doucet, and I knew there was nothing to be got from him; but I wanted to know from Mr. Voyer how I could get at the police, because Mr. Tremblay first asked for the Provincial Police, as he wanted protection, and he never knew, as far as I know, that anything was done for him.

8. What did Mr. Voyer say?—He said as much as there was no chance for me to get the police.

9. But he is not the proper authority?—He was the Chief of Police, and had to obey orders. He knew how things went among them. I only tell you what he said.

10. He was not the proper authority to apply to to get the police?—No. I did not want to apply to him, because I had no right to apply myself. It was for the parties interested to apply, though it was not done in the other case. I only wanted to get information.

By Mr. Palmer :—

11. How came this man Archer into it?—Well, he is not only a friend of Mr. Tremblay, he was the treasurer of the little organization, and more than that, he is related to Mr. Tremblay by his wife, and was working harder than anyone else for Mr. Tremblay.

12. Do you know how he came to use your name to the letter?—He took it upon himself. He was not authorized to do so. I never authorized him.

13. He said, when you and he and Trudel were at your house, you directed him what to do and gave him particular directions?—I told him the men were not to interfere.

14. What he says about that is correct?—Yes; that they were not to interfere in any way.

Mr. HENRI THOMAS TASCHEREAU, M.P., a member of the Committee, said:—

As my name was mentioned the other day by Mr. Gregory in his evidence, I think it is just to myself to state that I was present once at Mr. Cauchon's when it was talked of sending some men to Charlevoix, at the urgent request of Mr. Tremblay, to protect his friends on the polling day. The Provincial Police and the Water Police were both mentioned, but I think it was stated by Mr. Cauchon that he had received some news from Ottawa to the effect that the Water Police could not go as a body, and then Mr. Gregory was sent for to ascertain if it was possible to send them in any capacity. There was some conversation about that, and I, for my part, was against the sending of these men in any capacity whatever. When Mr. Cauchon left for Ottawa, Mr. Gregory came to my office one morning and consulted me about the propriety of giving these men the uniforms and brass buttons which they wear in summer. I agreed with him that he should not part with Government property on any consideration. He asked me then if I would telegraph to one, Joseph Belanger, who was a man belonging to the force, and resides in my county—Montmagny. I telegraphed him to come up, and he came up.

By Hon. Mr. Langevin:—

He belongs to the River Police. He came to my house before going down, and I told him that he was not sent down there as a rowdy or bully, but to preserve peace and protect the free voting of the electors. I saw him when he came back also, and he told me everything was quiet during the election; that they had met the Provincial Police there and had agreed together. He told me he had some disbursements. He gave me an account of his disbursements, amounting to \$18, for loss of time going to Charlevoix, and I said I would show it to the Committee. He was in a hurry to go down and I paid him from my own pocket.

1. Was it repaid by the Committee?—I gave the account to Mr. Archer and never heard any more of it.

CHARLEVOIX ELECTION—COMMITTEE WITNESSES.

M. Dunscombe,	Quebec.....	\$35 50
E. Lamontagne,	do	35 50
Olivier Montreuil,	do	38 00
Ed. Lacroix,	do	38 00
H. Heigham,	do	42 50
Pierre Bédigarré,	do	39 00
Louis A. Blanchet,	do	42 50
J. Israel Tarte,	do	42 50
J. U. Gregory,	do	42 50
Arthur Rogers,	do	40 00
A. Fitzhenry,	do	40 00
James Cunningham,	do	40 00
T. Routier,	do	40 00
Emile Bureau,	do	42 50
Joseph Dion,	do	38 00
J. E. Trudel,	do	38 50
Henry Manning,	do	40 00
Francis Turgeon,	do	40 00
J. C. Fitzpatrick,	Baie St. Paul.....	73 00
Zephirin Gagnon,	do	70 00
S. Boivin,	do	70 00
Theophile Simard,	do	70 00
Charles Potvin,	do	70 00
Simon X. Cimon,	Malbaie.....	46 00
Alfred Filion,	St. Joachim.....	46 00
Jos. Archer, jun.,	Quebec.....	56 50
		1,216 50
Mr. Horton, short-hand writer.....		\$130 70
		1,347 20

REPORT.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the Agricultural Interests of the Dominion, with power to send for persons, papers and records, and to report from time to time, have the honor to present to Your Honorable House their First Report.

That Your Committee have taken oral evidence and obtained other evidence in answers to circulars issued by the Committee, all which is herewith submitted.

GEO. T. ORTON,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE ROOM,
Saturday, 8th April, 1876.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Printing, the Report and oral evidence only is printed.]

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

SATURDAY, 11th March, 1876.

Mr. JAMES NORRIS, M.P., called and examined :

By Mr. Orton :—

1. You are engaged in milling?—Yes.
2. Where do you obtain supplies?—From United States and Canada.
3. Which is the most profitable?—It is very hard to tell. The wheat from United States is not equal to Canadian wheat.
4. Do you think the importation of American wheat interferes with Canadian farming?—It does. We could afford to pay more to Canadian farmers if American flour was not allowed to come in free. Our own markets are best if we could depend on them for ourselves.

5. Does the foreign price regulate the home market?—Not at all times.

By Mr. Wallace :—

6. Would the consumer get flour as cheap if the importation of American wheat was prevented?—They might pay a little more for the flour, but it would be cheaper in the end because the quality is better manufactured from our own wheat.
7. How do you account for the difference in price between the home and foreign markets?—In the home market it is sold in more limited quantities than in the foreign market.

By Mr. Orton:—

8. Do you get your returns quicker by selling in the home market than in England?—Yes. All produce is sold in England at three months' time.

9. Could you not afford by getting your returns quicker to convert wheat into flour at a smaller profit and therefore give the farmer more for his wheat?—Yes.

10. Does the falling price in Liverpool always affect the market here?—Not always. I have frequently known flour sold for a higher price for home consumption than I have been able to sell it at the same time in Liverpool, and at all times flour is sold at a higher price for home consumption than it would bring in Montreal.

11. Have you ever known the price to rise in Canada when falling in England?—Yes. I have seen it on many occasions higher here than the English market would justify us in paying for it.

By Mr. Biggar:—

12. Is it your opinion that the farmers realize more from their wheat when sold for manufacturing purposes than for shipping?—Yes.

By Mr. McGregor:—

13. Would you advise the imposition of a duty on wheat and flour?—I think it would be to the interests of the country to do so.

14. How much duty do you think should be put on wheat and flour?—4 cents per bushel on wheat, 25 cents per barrel on flour.

15. In your opinion with 4 cents per bushel on wheat and 25 cents per barrel on flour, what would you put on corn?—8 cents per bushel.

16. Has corn coming into this country free any effect on the price of rye and other coarse grains?—I should say it had.

17. How do you account for putting 8 cents per bushel on corn and only 4 cents per bushel on wheat?—For the reason that it interferes with our own coarse grains in the country that will not bear transportation to a foreign market.

18. Have you found grinding in bond practicable?—Yes.

By Mr. Orton:—

19. Is there a class of wheat not fit for milling purposes used for distilling purposes?—As a general rule I do not think wheat is used for such a purpose to any extent. I am aware that there is a great quantity this year of poor wheat that might be used.

By Mr. Wallace:—

20. As a principle would you advocate the imposition of duties on produce from the United States the same as they levy on our produce going into their markets?—Not as large, but I would levy duties on all coarse grains coming into Canada.

MONDAY, 13th March, 1876.

MR. ARTHUR BUNSTER, M.P., called and examined:—

By Mr. Orton:—

1. Are you engaged in farming in British Columbia?—Yes.

2. What do you generally raise?—Barley, wheat and other agricultural products.

3. Can you give the Committee an idea of what is the most profitable kind of farming in British Columbia?—Stock raising has been; but since Confederation the duty has been so small on American cattle that it did not prevent Americans from coming in and competing with our farmers in their own markets successfully, and now they pay more attention to a greater variety of farm products. The Americans invoice their horses and cattle much below their real value and so do not pay the full duty that is now charged of 10 per cent.

4. On what market do the farmers in British Columbia rely?—The home market.

5. Do you find in British Columbia that the competition with American produce is injurious?—Not only injurious but ruinous to the agricultural interests.

By Mr. Ross :—

6. What would you propose as a remedy?—A higher tariff. A specific tax upon cattle of five dollars, upon swine of two dollars and a-half, upon horses of ten dollars per head.

7. What would you propose as to cereals?—On barley and oats, 30cts. per 100 lbs ; wheat free ; flour 50 cts. per brl ; root crops 30 cts. per 100 lbs.

8. Why would you make a difference between wheat and oats?—Because the wheat producing country is so far away from the market that it would cost as much as it is worth to transport it.

By Mr. McGregor :—

9. Is there much barley and oats imported into British Columbia?—Yes.

10. Is there any Indian corn imported?—Very little.

By Mr. Ray :—

11. Can you import oats cheaper than you can get them in your own market?—Yes, I have known potatoes brought into Victoria at 30cts. per 100 lbs, bag included, which prevents our farmers from offering their potatoes in the same market.

12. What are potatoes selling for now?—The potatoe crop last year was a failure, and in consequence potatoes are very high—one and one-half cents per lb.

13. What is the average price of potatoes?—87½ cents per 100 lbs.

14. Is that a paying price?—Yes.

By Mr. Wallace :—

15. What is farm labour worth in British Columbia?—Thirty dollars per month and board.

16. What will a plough cost?—From fifteen to sixty dollars.

17. What will a mowing machine cost?—One hundred and sixty dollars, and a mower and reaper, three hundred dollars.

By Mr. Biggar :—

18. Is the cost of living much higher in British Columbia than here?—Yes ; a pair of boots costing here between three and four dollars cannot be bought there for less than between six and eight dollars.

19. Are the farmers of British Columbia in a thriving condition?—They are not in a thriving condition, in consequence of the Canadian tariff not being suitable to their interests, and the flooding of their markets with American products. The total area of farm land under cultivation is not increasing much.

By Mr. Farrow :—

20. Has the cost of living increased or decreased since Confederation?—It has decreased.

By Mr. Ray :—

21. What was the duty on farm products before Confederation?—A specific duty of 35c. per 100 lbs. on wheat ; 30c. on barley ; \$4 per ton on hay ; \$10 per head on horses ; \$1.50 per brl. on flour ; 5c. per lb. on cheese ; 10c. per lb. on butter ; 5c. per lb. on lard ; \$5 per head on cattle ; \$2.50 per head on pigs.

By Mr. Ross :—

22. What was the general duty on dry goods before Confederation?—Twelve and a-half per cent.

By Mr. Orton :—

23. Are there many new settlers going into your country now?—Yes ; a considerable number.

24. Are there many of those who first went to British Columbia as miners remaining there as farmers?—Not many.

25. Do you think your old tariff was suitable to the country?—No ; a dollar and a-half on flour was too high, and made living more expensive than it should have been.

WEDNESDAY, 15th March, 1876.

Mr. DAVID STIRTON, M.P., called and examined :

1. Are you engaged in farming?—Not at present; was a farmer for over forty years.
2. What class of products did you chiefly rely upon?—Mixed system of products. Follow the British system of farming nearer than any other portion of the country I know.
3. Where do you generally dispose of your products?—In Guelph.
4. What are your exports?—All descriptions of grain; wheat, peas, barley, oats manufactured into oatmeal; also large quantities of beef, mutton, pork and butter.
5. Are you aware where the articles produced in your section of country are consumed?—A portion of the wheat is manufactured into flour and shipped to Montreal, barley invariably shipped to the United States, peas to Britain, and oats manufactured into oatmeal to the United States in part and to the old country in part. The beef is consumed in different parts in Canada; used to send a good deal to the United States. Pork and butter shipped to Britain.
6. Are the farmers in your neighborhood generally thrifty?—They are.
7. Has the style of farming changed much in late years in your vicinity?—In my riding there is considerable improvement.
8. Do the farmers grow the feed necessary to fatten their cattle?—Not altogether.
9. What does it cost to produce a bushel of oats?—Will cost about 27 cents.
10. As a practical farmer, is it your opinion that it is better to use corn at 51 cents, than oats at 27 cents for feeding purposes?—I decline to answer that question.
11. Is it advantageous to the farmer to sell his oats at the current market price year by year, and to buy corn at the current market price year by year, for feeding purposes in your locality?—I believe it would be advantageous to the farmer to dispose of a considerable portion of his oats and to purchase corn with the proceeds for feeding purposes.
12. Is this system practiced much in your country?—It is to a considerable extent, and increasing year by year.
13. Can you give us an idea of the proportion of farmers who adopt the system in your county?—The proportion at present is not large, but yearly increasing.
14. As a rule, is it profitable for a man to buy all the feed for his stock?—Decidedly not.
15. Do you believe that the use of imported Indian corn for feed reduces the price of oats and coarse grains?—I do not think so.
16. Are the bulk of the peas, &c., grown in this country used in the country?—The large proportion is consumed in the country.
17. Do you think as the larger proportion of these grains is consumed in Canada that the home market regulates the price?—No; I think not.
18. Do you consider that the replacing of a large proportion of these coarse grains consumed in Canada by Indian corn affects the price of these coarse grains?—The price of coarse grains being regulated by the foreign market, the introduction of a substitute for those grains would not decrease the price of them.
19. Is it your opinion that the point at which the largest consumption takes place regulates the price?—It is not.
20. Does the amount of grain exported from the country or the quantity consumed in the country regulate the price?—I believe that the amount exported regulates the price.
21. Are the farmers in your county generally prosperous?—A large proportion of them are.
22. Have you known many seasons when the crop of coarse grains, upon which the farmer relied, was a failure?—I have.
23. When there has been a good crop in the United States and a bad one in Canada, does the United States market regulate the price of coarse grains?—It does not, barley excepted.

24. Then the admission of these coarse grains from the United States into Canada does not affect the price of coarse grains in Canada?—I have never known a large quantity of coarse grains to be imported from the United States into Canada, except corn.

25. Have you ever known oats brought into Canada for the manufacture of oatmeal, and for feeding purposes, affect the market of coarse grains in your vicinity?—I have known oats to be imported when the crops were short in Canada, for manufacturing purposes, but have no recollection of oats being imported for feeding purposes. Such importations did not affect the price to any extent of the article produced in Canada.

26. Is flax grown in your neighbourhood to any extent, and is it profitable?—It is not grown to any extent, and those that have attempted it are not satisfied with the results.

27. Is the dairy business in your vicinity considered a profitable business?—It is not carried on to any extent in my county.

28. What is your opinion of the dairy business in Ontario generally?—My opinion is that the manufacture of dairy produce, particularly cheese, is one of the most important interests of our country and profitable to the parties engaged in it, from the fact that a large return is received from the farm with the least depreciation of its productive qualities.

29. Is that industry growing up under any system of protection?—It has no outside protection.

30. Is there a duty upon cheese?—There is, I believe, a small duty; but do not think that the fact of that duty existing has the least effect upon the interest in this country.

31. Are you aware whether this cheese industry existed in Canada before protection was afforded?—I have no distinct recollection when the duty was imposed first on foreign cheese, but I believe that such duty has had no influence on the growth of the Canadian cheese industry.

32. Have you any recollection of American cheese being used largely in Canada?—I have.

33. Is it used largely now?—No.

34. Do you think that the 3 cents per lb duty on cheese checks the importation of it into this country?—I do not, because cheese can be produced cheaper in Canada than the United States, and consequently it would not pay to import an article which costs more imported than when made at home. I consider the duty on cheese unnecessary.

35. Do you think a protective duty on agricultural products beneficial to the farming interests of Canada?—I do not think that a protective duty on agricultural produce would be beneficial to the farming interest, because the price of agricultural produce is regulated to a large extent by a foreign market, and also from the fact that we produce large quantities of produce for exportation.

36. Would a duty affect the amount of agricultural products of the United States consumed in Canada?—It would to some extent reduce the quantity, from the fact that it would increase the price.

37. Does it cost as much to raise spring as fall wheat?—Under equal circumstances it costs the same.

38. Which is the most profitable?—Spring wheat.

39. Do you think the importation of spring wheat interferes with the price of Canadian wheat?—It does not.

40. Which do you consider the most profitable for the farmer—to sell to the miller or grain buyer for exportation?—I do not consider there is any difference from the fact that the price paid by both is regulated by the foreign market.

41. If you could make your wheat into flour and sell it at home would it bring you a better price than if sold to the exporter?—I have never had any experience in that line, but I believe it would not.

42. Does the fact of our having manufacturers of flour in the country affect the price of wheat?—I do not think it does.

43. Have you ever known millers to buy wheat at a higher price than the Liverpool markets would warrant them?—Occasionally I have when they have an order to fill up.

44. Is pork largely imported into Canada from the United States?—I am not aware that it is.

45. Does the importation of pork from the United States interfere with the price of pork in Canada?—I think not. I have known the present duty to have the effect of driving one of the largest packing institutions of our country to Chicago.

46. Do you think the importation of a large number of cattle into Canada would affect the price of cattle here?—I do not; from the fact that we have a large surplus of cattle, and any cattle brought in would simply be brought to be slaughtered for a foreign market.

47. Do you think if the duty was made the same as the United States impose on us it would reduce the number of cattle brought into Canada?—I do; and the same would hold good with regard to horses, sheep and swine.

FRIDAY, 17th March, 1876.

Mr. SATCHEL, Butcher, of Ottawa, called and examined :

By Mr. Orton :—

1. Have you been engaged as a butcher in the cattle business?—Yes; as a butcher, I deal in first-class cattle.

2. Where do you get your supplies?—From Western Ontario, chiefly County of Wellington.

3. Are you generally acquainted with the business throughout the country?—Yes.

4. Are there many American cattle consumed in Canada?—Not a great many cattle, but a considerable number of live hogs at certain seasons of the year, and a great quantity of pork; there is no American mutton used, as far as I know; a great quantity of the pork is consumed in the lumbering districts, and the live hogs in Montreal and Quebec.

5. Have you a knowledge of the cattle trade of the States?—I know that large quantities are sent through Canada in bond to the Boston market, but chiefly of an inferior grade, but some excellent cattle.

6. Is there any market for Canadian cattle in the States?—I am told by drovers that it is impossible to run cattle profitably to the States in consequence of the heavy duty and money exchanges.

By Mr. Burke :—

7. Do you think the importation of beef cattle affects the price of beef in the Canadian markets?—Not at present, as the quantity is so trifling that it does not affect the market; they are getting a very good class of cattle in the States, and it is thought by some that they will shortly be run to our markets.

8. Does the importation of pork or hogs affect the price of pork or hogs in our own markets, and if so, to what extent?—It does affect the price, but I cannot say to what extent, but not to a very large extent. There might be a great trade done with the lumbermen here, did they not, as I suppose, get American pork cheaper than Canadian pork can be put into the market. Canadian pork is fully better pork than American.

9. Does the large quantity of pork and live hogs brought into Canada from the States affect the price of beef, if so to what extent?—I think the cured pork is chiefly consumed among lumbermen and the price would not be affected much, but I think they would use more fresh beef buying it as live stock and killing it themselves; the live hogs are chiefly consumed in Montreal and must affect the price of beef, especially that of an inferior kind.

By Mr. Orton:—

10. Do you think an increased duty equal to what the United States charges on live hogs and cattle would increase the price to the Canadian farmer of his beef cattle and live hogs?—Yes, I think so, because they are chiefly consumed in the home market.

11. Do you think that the meat trade with England could be profitably carried on?—Yes, I am perfectly acquainted with the requirements of the London market; as an experiment my brother took over a quantity of beef, venison and fowls, and got them into the market in good condition and realized a fair profit. At present the taking of cattle to England alive has not been a very great success, but I think steamers might be better arranged for that trade and be profitable to the shipper and producer, and these vessels should take the meats and live stock, without transshipment or handling, to the London market.

By Mr. Wallace:—

12. Do you consider Canadian meat equal to that fed in the best agricultural districts of England and Scotland?—I think that Canadian first-class cattle such as we have at our Christmas and Easter fairs, are equal to Scotch or English cattle.

• 13. Do you know that distillery fed cattle and hogs interferes with the price of farmers' beef?—Yes.

14. Does the importation of American corn enable distillers to feed beef or pork cheaper than they otherwise could?—Yes.

FRIDAY, 17th March, 1876.

Mr. ARTHUR MCQUADE, M.P., called and examined:

By Mr. Orton:—

1. How long have you been engaged in farming in Canada?—About 40 years.

2. What kind of farm products do you chiefly cultivate?—Wheat, barley, peas, oats, and some corn and some live stock and dairying.

3. Where do you find your market?—At home. A great deal is bought for exportation, especially barley to the States. Peas chiefly consumed at home to feed hogs and cattle; some are sent to the States. Oats we sell to our own lumbermen when the market is not flooded with Indian corn from the United States; when such is the case we cannot get a profitable market and consume them ourselves. We do not raise corn for sale. Of our live stock, cows are bought to a considerable extent for the United States; fat cattle for Montreal and Kingston. Pork is generally sold to lumbermen. Sheep are generally sent to the States; butter to the States; and cheese sold in Canadian market, the surplus to Liverpool.

4. Do you find the importation of American grain, pork and live stock reduces the prices of these articles in the Canadian market?—Corn affects the price of our oats and other coarse grains used for feeding; Western pork and live hogs materially affect the price of our pork, and naturally it lessens the price of our beef.

5. Do you find it more profitable to sell wheat to the miller or to the dealer?—I generally sell to the dealer. Millers will give a little more for Fife wheat (say two cents) than dealers.

By Mr. Wallace:—

6. Do you think that large importations of American wheat interferes with the Canadian market?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with the subject to answer.

By Mr. Sinclair:—

7. What crops do you consider most profitable to raise in your part of the country?—First, wheat; second, barley generally; third, oats. We find root crops very profitable, being fed on the farm.

By Mr. Orton:—

8. Do you think that a duty on United States cereals and an increased duty on live stock and pork would benefit the Canadian farmers?—I think it would benefit our coarse grains and pork and beef market.

Mr. DANIEL GALBRAITH, M.P., called and examined :

By Mr. Orton :—

1. Have you been engaged in farming for a long time?—About fifty years. We raise all the cereals—principally wheat, oats and peas. Roots only grown for home consumption. Raise stock; make a good deal of butter; and several cheese factories have been established of late.

2. Which do you consider the most profitable to raise?—Where the land is most suitable for grain raising, that would be the most suitable to cultivate. Where there is a good deal of grazing land, stock-raising is the most profitable. The land is of this variable character in our locality. Mixed farming is therefore chiefly followed.

3. Where are your products sold and consumed?—Principally in Ottawa and Pembroke, and are consumed chiefly by the lumbermen.

4. Do the farm products of the United States compete with yours at any point in Canada, and if so, where?—So far as I am aware of, not to any extent, except in the article of pork, which for lumbering purposes, chiefly comes from the United States, and I do not think it is profitable with us to raise pork, as the food required for that purpose could be more profitably given to other stock.

5. Is that competition injurious to the market for your products?—I believe that if no American pork came into the country we would obtain a better price for our pork; but I do not believe that that would be for the real benefit of the farmer, because I think it would have a tendency to cramp the lumbering business, and the prosperity of this section of the country is greatly dependent on that interest, as a large amount realised upon the sale of this lumber is circulated among the farmers, as the prices of their produce and labor, in assisting to get that lumber out and taken to market, and because the lumber business furnishes a home market. I think the home market the best, because it is the most convenient. I am not able to say what quantity of Indian corn is used by the lumbermen. Am not aware that there is much Indian corn used by the farmers in any section of the country. Upon one or two occasions, when the crops with us were short, our millers imported considerable quantities of Indian corn, which the farmers were very glad to get to assist in bringing their stock safely through the winter. I think that in my section of the country the importation of Indian corn to a considerable extent would not interfere with the price of coarse grains, as it would enable farmers to go more extensively into the raising of stock.

6. Cannot farmers raise feed for stock much cheaper than they can buy Indian corn?—I cannot answer that question. It depends on the price of corn, and the yield that we might have for the time being.

7. As a principle, is it profitable for farmers to keep stock for which they have to buy feed?—I do not think, as a general principle, that it would be profitable for farmers to maintain their stock on purchased feed, but I believe it would be profitable for farmers to be able to get feed at a cheap rate for fattening purposes. In my section of the country I do not think that farmers can raise feed sufficient to enable them to go extensively into the raising of stock. I cannot say whether peas or Indian corn is the best for feeding stock. I have always used peas. I have had no personal experience with regard to corn.

8. Does the large consumption of your wheat by the lumbermen in your section of the country affect its prices?—Not since we have enjoyed the benefits of railway communication. I believe that wheat and flour are exceptions to the general volume of farm products here, and that the price is almost entirely regulated by the foreign markets.

9. Does the large importation of American pork into this section affect the price of beef and mutton of any quality?—Not that I am aware of.

10. Do you think it would conduce to the general prosperity of the farmers of Canada if those who cannot raise sufficient to feed their stock were to buy from those farmers of Canada who raise more than they require for feeding purposes, instead of buying imported feed?—I think it would, if those requiring to buy could get what they wanted at as cheap a rate as it could be otherwise obtained.

MONDAY, 20th March, 1876.

Mr. McClymont, Miller, New Edinburgh, called and examined :

I have been engaged in milling for the past nine years in Ottawa.

I chiefly deal in wheat, and in the manufacture of flour for the local market; our largest stock of wheat comes from Chicago.

The local demand for flour regulates the price.

The local demand regulates the market; the price of flour regulates the price of grain; the price of wheat would go up if the Canadian producer did not produce sufficient, and American grain was shut out.

The freight from Chicago to Kingston was seven cents last year; two years ago we paid twenty-nine cents, and it has paid better to buy Chicago wheat, on account of low rates of freight and the low price of wheat.

I could not pay such a large price for wheat; if I had to sell my flour abroad, I would have to compete with Montreal under a discriminating freight tariff in favor of Montreal.

Flour made of Chicago wheat for some purposes is better than Canadian spring wheat for keeping over; bakers prefer flour made from Canadian wheat; flour made from Chicago wheat is equally as good for keeping over as flour made from Canadian fall wheat; and cheaper to the consumer.

Western Canada flour is more in competition than American flour; for our trade Chicago wheat is better than Canadian wheat.

My trade is local—supplying flour to lumbermen.

Our trade is not more cramped than in former years, further than the decrease of consumption, and in consequence of the reduction in the supply of lumber.

I do not think that the importation of American wheat affects the price of Canadian wheat generally; this is only my opinion.

The British market regulates the price of wheat in Canada.

In some cases, owing to speculation, I have seen the price of wheat in Canada higher than the European market would warrant.

If a duty was put on American wheat it would increase the price of flour equal to the duty, because we do not produce more wheat than we consume.

MONDAY, 20th March, 1876.

Mr. Scott, of the firm of Thomas McKay & Co., Millers, Ottawa, called and examined :

I am engaged in milling flour and oatmeal, and a little cornmeal; cornmeal is not much used here only when coarse grains are a short crop.

We buy rye from farmers for feed and selling; we grind some of it. I have been seven years engaged in the trade; Messrs. McKay and Hutchinson all their life.

We get our wheat principally from Canada West, from Stratford, Saint Mary's and Whitby, and from Chicago (Minnesota wheat) when it is low enough, it making better baker's flour than Canadian spring wheat.

I understand that Montreal millers are grinding Minnesota wheat No. 2 altogether, as the Canadian spring wheat is not so good this year as usual.

Our flour is sold in the local market; our oatmeal to parties who ship to Liverpool (the principal part of it); we also have a local trade in oatmeal; we buy all kinds of grain from the farmers. Coarse grains and cheap feed we sell in the local market.

The Liverpool market governs our markets indirectly; it governs Chicago market and Chicago market ours; we get Liverpool and Chicago quotations daily; I do not think the price of Indian corn affects the price of coarse grains.

The farmers here are prejudiced against feeding corn.

The meal sold for local trade brings the largest price.

We do not purchase a large quantity of Canadian fall wheat for manufacturing for this market, because the trade is not large enough, and because spring wheat is cheaper.

We can keep our mill running regularly with Canadian grain, if an average crop.

We can furnish local consumers with flour, made from Canada spring wheat, at about the same price as that of flour made from Chicago spring wheat.

American flour does not compete injuriously with Canada flour.

A duty on wheat and corn, I think, would raise the price of flour to the consumer, and discriminate against the millers who grind American wheat.

A duty on the low grades of American flour would assist the miller, but would be to the disadvantage of the consumer.

I cannot explain why a duty on imported wheat would affect the price of flour to the consumer, when the British market regulates the price, unless that the miller without a tax on foreign wheat could buy in the American market.

Q. Does not flour used at home bring a better price than the flour exported?—We do not export any flour, therefore do not know.

TUESDAY, 21st March, 1876.

Mr. ANDREW MONTEITH, M.P., called and examined :

1. Are you a practical farmer?—I have been engaged in farming for about 12 years.

2. What are the chief farm products grown in your section of country?—The principal articles of produce that the farmers rely upon, in our section of the country, are wheat, barley, oats, peas and flax.

3. What animals are chiefly raised for sale, and where disposed of?—We raise horses—they are principally sold to American buyers; also cattle, sheep and pigs.

4. How are your farm products chiefly disposed of?—The great bulk of our wheat is sold in the local market, and is chiefly bought up for shipment. There are a couple of mills constantly supplied from our market. The bulk of flour is shipped to Montreal. Barley is principally shipped to the States.

5. Are peas grown for feeding purposes, or how does the free importation of Indian corn affect the price of coarse grain?—Peas are raised for feeding on the farm, but the bulk surplus for shipment. The cheap price of corn has an effect on our oats and peas. I have found this out by my own experience. It affects oats principally.

6. Does the price of corn affect the sale of damaged grain of all kinds?—The price of corn would be likely to affect the price of damaged or rough grain.

7. Have you found the sale of damaged wheat injured by price of corn?—Wheat damaged by the weather and unfit for flour purposes, would be greatly affected by the price of corn.

8. Would a duty on the United States corn be a benefit to the Canadian farmer?—I think that the duty on American corn would give the farmer something more than he is now getting on his coarse grains, because I think that corn comes into direct competition with the coarse grains and damaged wheat that the farmer has to dispose of.

9. What grain is the most profitable to grow in your section of country?—I think that barley would be the most profitable, if the prices of the past four or five years are taken into consideration.

10. Has the free importation of American flour and wheat an injurious effect on the Canadian farmer and miller?—I do not know anything about the effect of the importation of American wheat and flour into the Canadian market, from my own experience.

11. Have you found that the increase of the home consumption of any articles raised in your section of the country increases the price obtained by the farmer for such articles?—Yes. Flour is affected; also butter, cheese, fowls, beef, pork and

mutton are affected by the increase of population and increase of consumption, which necessarily increases the price.

12. How often, during the time you have been engaged in farming in Canada, have you known wheat to be damaged by frost or otherwise?—Within the past 12 years, once or twice in our section of the country, but then to no great extent.

13. Is there much of your dairy products exported from Canada?—Yes; cheese is exported largely, also butter.

14. What is done with the whey that is left from the manufacture of cheese?—Hogs are fed with it. The importation of live hogs into Canada affect the price of hogs fed with the refuse of cheese factories.

15. Do you consider the whey of much consequence in feeding pork—I do not consider it so, unless that chopped grains or something else is used with it?—I have seen large droves of hogs taken from the factory and exported.

16. Do farmers in your vicinity buy corn for feeding purposes? If so, to what extent?—Not to any extent.

17. Does the importation of Indian corn enable the farmer to dispose of more barley by substituting corn for feeding purposes?—I do not think that corn is ever bought for feeding purposes, to enable farmers to dispose of their barley, in our section of the country.

18. Are any of your eggs, fowl, and butter exported? If so, to what extent?—Yes; they are exported to a considerable extent.

19. What is the price of corn in Canada this year? And what is it generally used for?—I do not know the price of corn this year; it is generally used for feeding purposes, and for the manufacture of whisky.

20. Can the farmers in your neighborhood, as a rule, raise profitably, all the feed required for fattening purposes, viz:—for their cattle, sheep and hogs?—Yes. There are a good many beef cattle fatted in our section of the country.

21. Are they consumed in Canada or exported?—I believe they are principally consumed in Canada.

22. Are you acquainted with the flax industry, and if so is it, as far as legislation can affect it, in a satisfactory state in Canada?—It has been grown to a considerable extent in my county for the last few years; it gives employment to a large number of persons whose labor would otherwise be unprofitable. The attached communication of Mr. Fuller will more fully explain.

“ OFFICE, STRATFORD FLAX MILL,
STRATFORD, March 16th, 1876.

“ DEAR SIR,—Your favour of the 14th is duly to hand. I hasten to reply thereto, as I consider it important that both the Agricultural and Depression Committees should be fully informed on the subject to which you refer. I had the honor of addressing a letter on the subject to the present Chairman of Finance at the time of his taking office, and presented the same through Mr. Trow, showing the great injustice done to the flax manufacturers and farmers by the present Administration by taking off the duty of 15 cents per bushel on flax seed, which formerly existed under the Administration of Sir J. A. Macdonald, but to which communication I had no satisfactory reply. You had better see Mr. Trow on the subject.

“ I then pointed out that the flax industry was first started in this country by the then existing Government, giving every aid and encouragement by placing a duty on flax seed of 15 cents per bushel, and also by importing machinery from Ireland, and supplying the same to the manufacturers to encourage the production of flax. On this point Mr. Donaldson, Emigration Agent, can give you better information, as he was I think engaged by the Government in lecturing on the cultivation of flax. Mr. Perrine, of Doon, also can give you very full information, as he was one of the first who introduced the flax business into this country.

“ At present there are about 32 flax mills in Ontario, employing on the average

about 50 hands each, making about 1,600 hands in all. A great portion of the scutching of flax is done in the fall and winter at such time as it is almost impossible for most of those employed in the flax mills to find employment elsewhere, which is a great advantage to those localities where flax mills are situated. The capital invested in the business is about \$500,000. The quantity of flax raised by all the mills and by the farmers supplying the same, would be on the average about 25,000 tons; this represents a money value of about \$275,000 of flax in its raw state with the seed on. It is estimated that from 150,000 to 200,000 bushels of flax seed is raised in the Counties of Waterloo, Perth, Huron and Middlesex.

"The flax seed is at present nearly all bought and crushed in Canada and made into oil cake and linseed oil. As the American Government charge a duty of 20 cents per bushel. Very little is sent to the other side. The oil cake is mostly exported to England and Scotland, the oil is sold here.

"The dressed flax and the tow from the same is mostly all exported to the United States, notwithstanding a duty of \$20 per ton on dressed flax, and \$10 per ton on tow; it is estimated that this year about 1,300 tons of dressed flax will be exported at an average value of \$275 per ton; total \$357,500. On this has been paid in duties and freight, to deliver it to the manufacturers in the States, \$37,700. The amount of tow from the flax will be about the same weight, though of less value, say about \$50,000.

"The flax manufacturers of this section at one time petitioned the present Government, almost immediately after their taking office, asking them to give them a protective tariff of 25 per cent., and they would guarantee to start a large spinning mill to work the flax here, instead of exporting it to the United States, which would give employment to a large number of skilled artisans and others, but not receiving any encouragement, they dropped the enterprise.

"A large portion of the flax sent to the States comes back to this country in fine twine, &c., after paying a duty of \$20 per ton in the United States, and a duty of 17½ per cent. when entered here.

"The immediate effect of taking off the duty of 15c. per bushel on flax seed has been to lower the price that much in this country, and thus affect this industry, which is felt by both farmers and manufacturers as a great injustice. Had the Government at the time the flax millers petitioned, granted us the increased tariff, I am satisfied that you would have seen a large spinning mill erected in this county giving employment to both labor and capital, which is so much needed. As it is at present there is no encouragement to go into the business, as capitalists will not invest in a venture of that character without some encouragement.

"I hope the effect of the present enquiries will be to give to the country a tariff which will promote the welfare of both the manufacturing and the farming interests of the country, for the manufacturers and artisans cannot succeed without the farming community receiving the benefit, as the building up of villages, towns and cities has the effect of increasing the value of all farm products, and enhancing the value of farm lands for miles around them.

"Any other information required I shall be pleased to give, either by letter or personally.

"Yours truly,

"(Signed),

S. S. FULLER,

"Secretary, Canada Flax Association."

"To ANDREW MONTEITH, Esq., M.P.,
"Ottawa, Ont."

WEDNESDAY, 22nd March, 1876.

Mr. HILL, of Ridgeville, County of Welland, Township of Pelham, called and examined:

By Mr. Orton:—

I am engaged in farming; that is my occupation; and I am Master of the Dominion Grange Association.

1. In your capacity of Master of the Dominion Grange Association, have you found that any wide-spread dissatisfaction exists in reference to the position of the farmers of this country?—I have.

2. Is it generally thought that legislation can do anything to improve the position of the Agricultural interests?—It is.

3. Are our present tariff relations with the United States satisfactory to the body you represent; if not, in what particular?—They are not, with regard to protection. The heavy duties placed upon Canadian products have almost shut us out of the American market. A party being on the border, as I am, is in a position to know it. The importation of Corn retards the sale of, and lessens the price of our coarse grains; in selling our corn, we would be forced to do it in the early part of the season, previous to the opening of navigation, for offers had been made to the buyers of corn at a much less price by American sellers. That corn was used largely for feed in place of our coarse grains. Corn is sold in the latter part of winter, generally. I think a very large majority of farmers, particularly those with whom I have been associated, feel that they have not been sufficiently protected in the sale of their products, while other interests have received protection.

4. Does the free importation of American flour, without reciprocity, put you at a disadvantage as compared with American competitors, and do you think the admission of American horned cattle, horses and sheep into Canadian markets at a ten per cent. duty, while the United States impose a 20 per cent. duty on similar animals sent from Canada, acts injuriously on Canadian farmers; and would you recommend a similar duty to that imposed by the United States?—Yes.

5. Does the importation of corn affect the price of other coarse grains; if so, to what extent, and in what respect?—I think it does affect the price; but to what extent, I cannot state intelligently, by taking the place of coarse grains.

6. Is corn largely brought into Canada in your locality generally?—Yes, there are pretty heavy shipments brought in nearly every season.

7. You say corn is fed in place of coarse grain. Where do they import this corn from?—From the Western States.

8. What duty on corn would be necessary to put you on fair footing?—I would not like to answer that question.

9. Would a duty on American farm produce coming into Canada benefit the Canadian farmer, and why?—I think it would. It would, I think, be the means of assisting us in the home market.

10. Would it be to the advantage of the Canadian farmer to obtain a protection on the produce of his farm, provided a proportionate increased protection were given to the manufacturing industries in Canada?—I should think it would.

11. In speaking of Canadian farmers, are you giving your opinion on farmers of the Dominion or only of Ontario, or of your own vicinity?—I am giving the opinion of those in the circle of my acquaintance; they are principally in the Province of Ontario.

12. Do you not believe that the opinions you express and represent are applicable to the interests of farmers generally in Canada?—I have reason so to believe.

13. Will you state the reasons?—Because the majority of the farmers are producers.

14. What knowledge have you of the farmers of the Lower Provinces?—My knowledge is very slight indeed.

15. Do the reasons you have given apply to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island of your own knowledge?—Not from my personal knowledge.

16. Do you believe the statements you made respecting the benefits that farmers would receive from levying duties on imported grain would apply equally the same to the Maritime Provinces?—I think it would to the producer particularly.

17. If you were a farmer residing in British Columbia, New Brunswick or Nova Scotia would you not consider your views as expressed would apply with the same force that they do as expressed as a resident in Ontario?—The testimony I have given is unbiassed.

18. What do you mean by the expression "unbiassed"?—Giving my evidence without selfish motives.

19. Are the farmers now generally in a prosperous condition, and is farming at present very profitable?—Farmers are generally complaining of hard times. I cannot say that farming is very profitable at present.

20. Do you think it just to the Canadian farmers to allow American farm produce to come into Canada free of duty while the produce of the Canadian farmer is heavily taxed when entering the American market?—No; I do not consider it so.

21. From your knowledge of the state of farmers in Ontario, do you believe as a class that they are in as prosperous a state as any other class of the community?—I am not acquainted with the position of other classes.

22. Is a home market the best market for farm produce?—We consider it so.

23. Would it be for the advantages of farmers in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island to have a duty placed on wheat, wheat flour and corn?—I am not prepared to answer that.

24. Does the establishment of manufactures create a home market?—I think they do.

25. Do you think that the duty of ten per cent. on United States cattle, horses and swine sufficient, while twenty per cent. is charged on those of Canada seeking a market in the United States?—I think the duty not sufficient.

26. Do you know of many cattle or horses being imported into Canada, and do they interfere with the price of stock here?—I do not know of their being shipped into Canada in large quantities; I think it does interfere with the price, particularly in the price of fat cattle; I have known fat cattle to be shipped and affect the price.

27. Are there many cattle purchased in Canada for exportation to the United States?—There are some.

28. Do they equally affect the price?—It would improve the price of cattle if there was a large exportation; cattle cannot be exported to the States profitably at present.

29. Does, in your opinion, the swine and pork imported from the States interfere with the price of Canadian hogs and pork?—I think it does.

30. Does large importations of American swine and pork in your opinion interfere with the price of Canadian beef and mutton?—I think it would at some seasons of the year.

31. Can the farmers in your neighborhood as a rule raise profitably the feed required for fattening their cattle, sheep and hogs?—As far as my acquaintance goes they can.

32. Do you know of farmers selling barley, &c., and buying corn and coarse grain?—I cannot speak upon that point intelligently, because there is not much barley grown where I live.

33. Do farmers ever grow barley for feeding; is there not other feed they can grow cheaper?—It would be in my locality.

34. Is it profitable for farmers to keep stock while they have to buy feed?—I do not consider that it would be.

35. Would it be at times to the advantage of the farmer to sell a portion of his coarse grains and buy corn for feeding purposes?—I do not consider that it would be generally. At some times perhaps it might be.

36. Do you think the farmers of Canada would be benefitted were the Canadian Government to impose upon United States farm produce entering Canada for consumption, a duty corresponding to the duty levied by the United States Government upon Canadian farm produce exported into that country?—I think it would.

37. Do you believe the benefit would be on account of the prices in grain increasing, on account of the duty being reciprocal?—I think it would.

38. It is not a fact that not a few of our Canadian millers who import United States wheat and manufacture it for exportation, as well as for home consumption, so import that wheat which is an inferior article, grind it and brand it as Canadian flour and sell it at a reduced figure, to the detriment of the Canadian farmer who raises

wheat?— I cannot give any evidence of my own knowledge; I have heard complaints that such was the case.

39. When you say that a duty equal to the American duty on importation on farm products, do you mean Ontario, or the whole of the Dominion?—I mean the whole Dominion.

40. Does the importation of American wheat affect the price paid to our farmers; if so, how?—I think it does by importing an inferior grade, and by crowding our market.

41. Is it the home consumption or foreign market of bread stuffs that regulates the price paid to our farmers?—The foreign market to a great extent.

42. As a rule do not millers, who buy grain for home manufacture and home consumption, pay a higher price than buyers who purchase for speculation and foreign shipment?—I think they do.

43. Do you think that a defensive tariff on the part of Canada against the tariff of the United States would have a tendency to secure for Canada comparative free trade between Canada and the United States on many articles entering that country and now dutiable?—I believe it would be the means of bringing about reciprocal trade.

44. Has any action been taken by the Dominion Grange towards expressing the opinion of its members upon the existing tariff, and its relations to the interests of agriculturalists in Canada?—Action has been taken.

45. Have petitions been circulated by the Dominion Grange, or by any subordinate Granges, for presentation to Parliament, expressive of the views of the Granges as to their interests; and if so, can you inform us to what especial purport these petitions were drawn; how extensively signed; to whom they have been sent, and why they have not been presented to Parliament?—Petitions have been circulated by the Executive Committee of the Dominion Grange, and returned to the Secretary with the signatures of five thousand names; the purport of the petition is as follows:—

“That whereas agriculture is a prominent interest of this Dominion, and the prosperity of all classes largely depends upon the success of the farmer, it is desirable to enact such laws as shall insure that success.

“As practical farmers we cannot but view, with regret, our markets filled with American produce free of duty, while Canadian produce is heavily taxed when sent to the United States markets.

“Your petitioners respectfully pray for such protection as will secure the home market for the home producer; or, that the same rate of duty be levied on all agricultural products coming into the Dominion from foreign countries that is imposed by said foreign countries upon our produce.”

The petitions were returned to the Executive Committee, and they decided not to present them to Parliament.

46. Is not the Grange Association of Canada conducted irrespective of any political organization in the Dominion, and is not its membership composed of adherents of both the great political parties now existing in the Dominion?—It is so composed and conducted, and the following is a rule of the Grange Society:—

“We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organization law. No Grange, if true to its obligation, can discuss political or religious questions; or call political conventions; or nominate candidates or even discuss their merits in their meetings.”

47. Was the Executive Committee of the Grange Association controlled in its decision not to forward the petitions so signed and returned to it, to Parliament, by any motion other than one purely connected with the Grange Association?—None whatever.

THURSDAY, 23rd March, 1876.

Mr. J. H. Moxon, of Amherstburg, County of Essex, called and examined:

I am a practical farmer, and have been engaged in farming for the last fifteen years, and during that time I have been three times elected president of our County Agricultural Society.

By Mr. Orton:—

1. Do you think the duties imposed on foreign produce in April, 1870, and repealed in March, 1871, acted beneficially or otherwise?—The repeal of the law was injurious.

2. Is it in the interest of the Dominion that we should continue to admit American produce free, while Canadian produce exported over the border has so heavy a tax levied on it?—It is not in the interest of the farmers of the Dominion under the circumstances.

3. What duties, if any, would you impose on flour and various grains and other foreign farm products; or what guiding rule as to such imposition of duties would you advise?—As corn is principally used for purposes of distillation, I would put 20 cents per bushel on other farm products, the same as the American put on ours.

4. What effect has the free admission of Indian corn on price of coarse grains in your section of country?—It generally depresses the market value of all coarse grains and even of hay.

5. Do you advise legislation with a view to establishing and promoting in Canada the cultivation of sugar beet, and the manufacture of sugar therefrom; also cultivation of tobacco and flax? And what legislation would best conduce to the end in view?—Don't feel competent to give an opinion about sugar beet, but would recommend the encouragement of the culture of flax and tobacco. I would renew the present excise duty from leaf tobacco, it is a great drawback to the success of its culture and a cause of much irritation to the farmer.

6. What manufactures do you think co-operate most intimately with agriculture?—Linen, linseed oil and oil cake, milling, tobacco, leather, woollen, flax.

7. Where is the most of your flour or meal actually consumed, and what market is it most to your advantage to sell in, the home market of our Dominion, the British or the American market?—A miller can best answer the question.

8. Do many of the sons and daughters of farmers in your locality, whose taste or physical capacity lead them to desire other employment than farming, seek employment in the United States? If so, what remedy would you advise?—A great many of the sons and some of the daughters; it is difficult to suggest a remedy.

9. Does the free importation of American flour, without reciprocity, put you at a disadvantage as compared with American competitors? And if so, state reasons?—It does put me at a disadvantage.

10. Do you think the admission of American horned cattle, horses and sheep, into Canadian markets at a 10 per cent. duty, while the United States impose a 20 per cent. duty on similar animals sent from Canada, acts injuriously on Canadian farmers? And would you recommend a similar duty to that imposed by the United States?—I do think it injurious, and would recommend a similar duty on American meat and live stock.

11. Can the Canadian farmer raise profitably all the grain required to fatten his stock, or will it pay him better to buy Indian corn?—The working farmer can raise his grain cheaper. There are some stock traders whom it may pay to buy corn and oil cake. This would be governed by the state of the market.

12. What articles produced on the farm require a home market for their sale?—All that the farmer can raise.

13. Whether grain raising, stock breeding and feeding, or dairy farming, is most profitable to the farmer, both as regards money returns and keeping the farm in good order, so as to make it a permanently profitable investment?—A man would have to be governed by what his farm was fit for. Some farms are more adapted for one thing than another, and some men are more adapted for one branch of farming than another.

14. What changes, if any, are required in legislation to make agriculture a more desirable and profitable occupation for the people?—The legislation most immediately essential would be to put our rivals in the American in the same position in our market that we are in theirs.

15. What effect has been produced upon the growth of tobacco in Canada by the

enforcement of the existing regulations as to bonding, warehousing, and the imposition of excise duties?—It retarded it very much. Where we used to raise large crops, at present we grow very little.

16. Do you not think the removal of the Excise duty from native grown leaf tobacco and imposition of a higher rate of duty on imported tobacco and cigars than at present, would be acceptable to the farmer and at the same time increase the revenue to the country?—Most emphatically I do.

17. Do you not think that the land along the Lake Erie shores is not adapted to raise tobacco at present?—I never heard that it was not. I understood that all land in our section of the country is peculiarly well adapted.

18. Is the land and climate in your section of country well adapted for growth of Indian corn?—It is, and we grow large quantities of it.

19. Does the importation of United States corn lessen the profits derived by farmers for their corn?—Most materially it does.

20. Does not the cultivation of tobacco impoverish the soil?—It does. It would pay the culture of tobacco; it would pay very well to keep the land up by manuring it. In the States land has been kept up for 100 years growing tobacco. It would make a rotation crop without much detriment to the lands.

21. Do you think the cultivation of tobacco impoverishes the soil to a greater extent than the production of wheat?—I believe that it would require heavier manuring to keep up land for tobacco than for wheat.

22. Do you believe that it is a benefit to a country to be using tobacco extensively?—Doctors differ.

23. Do you believe that Canadian farmers import more cattle from the United States than they export to it?—I believe they do. We export more high bred cattle and import more common.

24. Do you follow any other business but farming, if so, what business?—No other business but farming.

25. Do you know, of your own knowledge, that any considerable quantity of live stock, cattle, etc., has been imported into Canada and placed in injurious competition with Canadian raised stock?—We have in our section of country several large distilleries. I have known them to import large quantities of poor Texas cattle, fatten them on slop made from free imported corn, materially interfering with the farmer in the sale of his farm stock.

26. When did you know of cattle being bought in the United States for our distillers?—I do not know that I can fix any date. A couple of years ago I saw several car loads of cattle coming from the States for one of our Windsor distilleries.

27. Could these distilleries exist were they deprived of getting American corn?—I think they could. All they have to do is to raise the price of whiskey. If there were no corn in the country better whiskey could be made from malt barley.

28. In the event of proper encouragement being afforded to the Canadian farmer in the growth of corn, do you think that enough of that article could be produced to supply the requirements of the Canadian demand?—I believe there could.

29. Is it not your belief that the importation of lean cattle from Texas and other States and exported back after being fattened is more profitable to Canada than to the United States?—It might be more profitable to the distillers, but in no way to the interest of the farmer.

30. Are you positive of any cattle being brought to Canada for feeding purposes since the abrogation of Reciprocity?—My convictions are that they have been.

31. Do you think a duty imposed by the Canadian Government on United States wheat would increase the price of flour to the injury of the Maritime Provinces?—I do not believe it would; it might raise the price of flour very little, but they would get a much better article and much better value for their money.

32. So far as you are aware how do the Canadian quotations for wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, timothy and clover seed along the borders compare with the United States quotations?—I have given the subject a great deal of study for years and years, and on comparing market prices in border towns on both sides of the frontier

I find the American market on an average of 20 per cent. dearer than ours, allowing for the difference in currency (gold price). This morning's paper shows a margin in favor of the average market above the Kingston market of about 40 cents on the bushel of wheat.

33. Does Canada produce more wheat than is consumed within the borders—if so, to what extent?—I believe she does, but to what extent I cannot say.

34. Do you know of any time when the importation of United States wheat obstructing or preventing our farmers selling their wheat in our own markets?—As an illustration: Last fall, while driving to Windsor, I met a farmer and son returning with two loads of wheat that they could not sell. Next day the Windsor paper announced the fact that a vessel was unloading 36,000 bushels of Minnesota wheat for a large miller there. When the farmer told me he could not sell, with bitterness in his voice and sorrow in his face, he blames our laws.

35. How is this accomplished when the price ranges higher on the other side of the line?—Inferior wheat, in many cases rejected wheat, is brought into the Dominion and made into flour.

36. If American markets are 20 per cent. higher than in Canada, how is it that Americans send their grain for sale into Canada?—I think my answer to the last question would be an answer to this one. Superior American wheat cannot come in competition with Canada wheat in our own markets, because superior American wheat is more valuable at home than in our markets.

37. Was the cargo of wheat you speak of the inferior quality you report in your last answer?—I did not see the wheat; the papers simply announced a cargo of Minnesota wheat.

38. Do not the American millers purchase our wheat very frequently?—They do.

39. Were the two waggon loads of wheat you speak of not damp, or not fit for milling purposes?—The farmers told me "I have good wheat, but no one to buy it." I did not examine it.

40. Have you not noticed an advertisement in the Essex papers saying they would sell a portion of this cargo to our farmers as seed wheat, and they recommended it highly?—I do not think I have. They have an announcement of seed wheat for sale, without any allusion to the cargo previously referred to.

41. What is the inducement which causes United States dealers to purchase Canadian superior fall wheat?—Except to make money.

42. Is there any fall wheat imported into Canada from the United States?—A great deal. I think that a great quantity of it is bought for reshipment.

43. Are hops grown largely in your section of country?—They are.

44. Are the tariff relations between Canada and United States favorable to the profitable growth of hops in Canada?—I have heard that our hops labor under the same disadvantage as the other products of our farms do in the American market.

45. Are hops considered a profitable crop for farmers to grow?—They are by those who understand them.

46. Does the importation of hogs alive, and pork, interfere with the price of swine and pork in Canada?—Certainly.

47. Does the importation of hogs and pork interfere with the prices of beef and mutton?—Certainly.

48. If a heavier duty were imposed upon American pork, could Canadian farmers raise more pork profitably?—They could.

49. Is the price of pork not higher in the United States than in Canada?—It is; with a duty now of a cent a pound, which is about equal to the exchange of currency. The market price, all winter, in Detroit was from a cent to a cent-and-a-half a pound higher than the Toronto market.

50. How is it that Canadians import hogs or pork when there is a duty on them and the price is higher in the United States?—Because we do not produce enough for the demand.

51. Is the United States pork bought and consumed in Canada at a higher price than the Canadian farmer can get for his pork?—That would be the inference.

52. Is the small production of pork in Canada attributable to the fact that farmers can use their feed more profitably than in growing pork at the present prices?—At the general price of pork in Canada it would not pay the farmer to raise hogs; at present the prices are very good.

53. From your knowledge of the financial position of farmers in your part of the country, do you believe that they are generally in a prosperous condition?—I am sorry to record the fact that there is a good deal of pecuniary distress among our farmers at present. At no time during the last fifteen years have I seen anything like the number of sheriffs' and bailiffs' sales advertised, as I have within the past few months.

54. Is there among farmers a general feeling in favour of reciprocal tariffs until reciprocal free trade is got with the United States?—I believe there is.

55. Does United States corn not come into market earlier than Canadian corn and so glut our market, to exclusion of Canadian-grown corn?—There is very little old Canadian corn remaining at the time the new crop comes in; there is always a large surplus remaining over in the American market, and finds a large market in Canada.

56. What is the regular market price in Canada now for corn and oats?—The highest price of oats, in one part of the country, for some months is 25 cents. Corn is sold from 30 to 40 cents.

57. Is this not an exceptional year in your county with the farmers, and is not the low price of corn the principal cause of the depression?—Unfortunately, whenever we have large crops we have lower prices. This equally affects the States and causes a great influx of surplus produce, to the injury of the markets.

58. Is it not your opinion that pork producers in your part of Canada make the most money?—I do not know any such class.

59. Has the imposition of duties on butter and cheese tended to the greater and more profitable production of those articles in Canada?—Most certainly, and it has promoted their manufacture.

60. Does pork-producing result profitably to the producer in your locality?—I think it does.

61. Is there any desire, in your section of the country, for the organization of the Society known as "The Grangers;" and, if so, what is the reason for such desire, and what benefits do they hope to attain from such organization?—I have heard the desire expressed with the view of placing the farmer in a similar position to the manufacturers, traders, doctors, dentists, coal oil monopolists and others who have boards or councils to look after interests. I am not a granger.

62. Is it not your belief that the high duties on coal oil has been the means of enabling the dealers in oil to become monopolizers in the trade?—It is.

63. Would not a similar duty on other wares have the same effect?—I believe that such an outrageous duty as that which protects coal oil might possibly get up a ring among saints.

All the answers that I have given affect the interests of the Dominion as a whole.

SATURDAY, 25th March, 1876.

Mr. PIERRE BASILE BENOIT, M. P., of St. Hubert, County of Chambly, being present, was called and examined:

I am a practical farmer; as an illustration, I won the first prize at the ploughing match four times in the County of Chambly. I am a member of the Council of Agriculture in the Province of Quebec.

1. Do you think the duties imposed on foreign produce in April, 1870, and repealed in March, 1871, acted beneficially or otherwise?—They had a good effect.

2. Is it in the interest of the Dominion that we should continue to admit

American produce free, while Canadian produce exported over the border has so heavy a tax levied on it?—In principle, no.

3. What duties, if any, would you impose on flour and various grains and other foreign farm products; or what guiding rule as to such imposition of duties would you advise?—No duty upon flour and wheat; upon the other grains and agricultural products coming from the United States, a duty equal to that which they impose on our products. I am opposed to a duty on flour, and above all on wheat, because we do not produce enough of it. In 1871 the yield of wheat was only 16,720,000 bushels. The population of Canada is 3,485,761 souls. Supposing that each individual consumes six bushels this calculation requires for the subsistence of our people (making allowance for the quantity necessary for sowing, losses, &c.,) an amount of 21,910,000 bushels of wheat, produce 16,720,000, being 5,190,000 bushels more than we grow.

In support of what I have advanced—that Canada does not produce sufficient wheat for her own consumption—permit me to refer you to the letter of J. C. Taché, Esq., which I wish to annex to my evidence.

OTTAWA, 17th January, 1876.

SIR,—I hope that yourself and the members of your influential body, will not find it out of place, on my part, considering my connection with the subject of this letter, to solicit the persual of the following remarks on the important question of the Statistics of the Country. I shall restrict myself to one point only, and shall be as brief as possible.

I cannot make any better exposition of the matter I purpose to approach than by citing *verbatim*, the statement I find printed in the newspapers, as having been made before the Toronto Board of Trade, at its last meeting; a statement, the substance of which has been again and again repeated and reprinted on various occasions, I quote:—

“The census of 1851 showed that the wheat produced had amounted to 15,756,493 bushels. The census of 1861 showed 27,540,215 bushels, and the census of 1871 only 16,300,000, or 11,000,000 bushels less than that produced in 1861, and only one million more than that produced in 1851. The English Statistics contained in the “Blue-Book of 1868 estimated the production in Canada at 36,365,000 bushels, or 20,000,000 more than was shown by our census of 1871. These facts proved that “there was not a proper system of taking statistics at the present time.”

What preceded the paragraph quoted above, and what followed, was to the effect that the Census returns of 1870-71 were in the wrong, it being taken for granted that the others were right; consequently the words “at the present time” made use of, apply to recent statistical operations, and to no other.

Only one reason seemingly appears to be implied for the expression of this condemnation, which reason is that the figures of the Census of 1871 are not as replete as they were bound to be. Such a conclusion, however, cannot be logically drawn from the premises unless it is maintained that the returns of a subsequent enumeration must of necessity, and in every detail, exceed, in quantities given, the returns of all previous investigations. I suppose I need not enter into any lengthy evidence of the erroneous character of such a rule, it being sufficient to bring it out prominently to show its utter groundlessness. If proofs were required to establish the fact that diminutions often take place in the production of articles, even in growing countries, it would not be necessary to travel out of our own territory to find many instances; one, however, I will cite, being of the exact kind now in question:—the wheat crops of Lower Canada, as returned in the census of 1831, had amounted to 3,407,756 *minots* (the *minot* it must be remembered, is about an eleventh more than a bushel), whilst *thirty years after* (when everything else had more than doubled) the Census of 1861 returned only 2,654,354 bushels.

Before entering into the critical examination of the wheat returns of the censuses of 1861 and 1871, I shall speak of the estimated wheat crops of Canada as found stated in the English Blue Book intitled “Agricultural Returns.” The volume in which the information is printed, was published in 1873, but the figures given are made

referable to the year 1868 and stand 36,365,000 bushels. It is that figure specially which has been, in Canada, set against the returns of the census of 1871, bringing a verdict against the latter. Unless indeed such a judgment is supposed to be based on the signatures, it is positively impossible to imagine any reasonable grounds for it.

In 1868 there was no farm to farm investigation made on the subject, therefore we cannot here have to deal with a presumed ascertained fact. In the absence of actual inquests, there are means of forming an approximation or estimate, the greater or lesser value, or the utter fallacy of which is absolutely dependent on the reasonableness or worthlessness of the method adopted. In the species of crops there are two ways of making a tolerable estimate; one, which involves the participation of a staff of statistes residing in the country operated upon; the other, which I shall, further on, apply to testing the returns of 1861 and 1871, is derived from the comparative study of the imports, exports and home consumption.

The compilers of the English Blue Book were under the material impossibility of resorting to the first method. As to the second, they have not had recourse to it, for it brings a result out of any range with the figure given by them. The method by which this amount of 36,365,000 is obtained, appears new, and I must say it somewhat startled me, when first seen through the grouping of figures made to find it out. It apparently consists in establishing the difference between the returns of the wheat crop of 1851 and the returns of the wheat crop of 1860 (for Ontario and Quebec alone) then dividing that difference by 9, the number of years elapsed between the two censuses, then multiplying the quotient by 7, the number of years elapsed between 1861 and 1868, and finally adding the product of this multiplication to the return of 1861, thus:—

$$\begin{array}{r}
 27,274,779 \\
 15,756,493 \\
 \hline
 9)11,518,286 \\
 \hline
 1,279,809 \\
 7 \\
 \hline
 8,958,663 \\
 27,274,779 \\
 \hline
 36,233,442
 \end{array}$$

The comparatively small discrepancy between 36,365,000 and 36,233,000 is probably owing to the little variations which creep in when borrowing the returns from different publications. If that method,—provided it starts from a large surplus—has the advantage of furnishing large figures, and of not being by any chance or possibility affected by frost, wet, drought, midge, grasshoppers, exhaustion of soil, alteration in system of cultivation, or anything else. It cannot certainly have much claim to credibility.

In testing the accuracy of the returns of 1861 and of 1871, I shall take the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as a unit, and reduce the quantities of wheat flour into bushels, at the rate of five bushels of the *raw grain from the field* to the barrel of flour. Not to give to the figures a semblance of preciseness which such operations can nowhere assume, I shall also, in the aggregate sums containing millions, quote the tens of thousands in round numbers. The criterion here applied will consist in ascertaining, by means of the Customs reports, the quantities imported and exported and, by means of ascertained and accepted *data*, the home consumption of *wheat*, to establish the balance to be compared with the returns.

The wheat crop of 1860 is said in the Census of 1861 to have amounted (in the four Provinces) to 27,866,635 bushels.

The same for 1870, is given in the Census of 1871, as having produced 16,723,873 bushels.

The imports of wheat (and flour equivalent) is stated, at the Customs, to have been 7,210,000 bushels in 1860-61.

The Exports of the same to have amounted to 13,420,000 bushels for the same year.

The Imports of wheat (and flour equivalent) of 1870-71 are stated at 13,370,000 bushels.

The exports of the same at 9,000,000 bushels.

The above quoted census figures show an apparent difference in the wheat crop of the year 1870 as compared with the year 1860, of 11,140,000 bushels against 1870 and 1871.

The Customs returns show for the year 1860-61 an excess of exportation of wheat, over importation amounting to 6,200,000 bushels, and for the year 1870-71 an excess of importation over exportation amounting to 4,350,000 bushels; the aggregate difference being (adding the surplus of 1861 to the deficit of 1871) 10,550,000 bushels against 1871.

That there was a shortness of wheat crops in 1870, as compared with the crops of 1860, is here made evident, and the Census returns of 1871 are, *so far*, sustained.

Speaking to men acquainted with the past and present conditions of our market, I need not go to the trouble of proving that, if instead of over exporting we have over imported wheat in 1870-71, it was simply because we were in need of it and had not enough of our own growth for our home supplies.

The grand total of census returns and imports, in 1860-61, amounted to 35,070,000 bushels.

The grand total of census returns and imports, in 1870-71, amounted to 30,090,000 bushels.

Deduction made of the exports, the stated balance of 1860-61 amounted to 21,650,000 bushels.

Deduction made of the exports, the stated balance of 1870-71 amounted to 21,090,000 bushels.

To test the relative accuracy of the census returns of both years, it remains to establish the amount of home consumption.

The ordinary quantity of wheat admitted to be sufficient for the home consumption of people, under dietary circumstances similar to ours, is put at 5 bushels per head of the population; this figure includes food, seed, waste and the keeping up of stock: however, to be on the safe side of my argumentation, I will add one bushel per head, and calculate the home absorption at the rate of 6 bushels per head of the population, which may be not absurdly high.

The population of the four Provinces counted 3,090,561 in 1861; the quantity of wheat absorbed must have amounted therefore to about 18,540,000 bushels.

The population of the four Provinces counted 3,485,761 in 1871; the quantity of wheat absorbed must therefore have amounted to about 20,910,000 bushels.

The balance left, according to Customs and Census returns of 1861, as established heretofore, was 21,650,000 bushels; consequently there are 3,110,000 bushels not accounted for, neither abroad nor at home, in 1861.

The balance left, according to Customs and Census returns of 1871, was 21,090,000 bushels; consequently there are only 180,000 bushels not accounted for in 1871.

The logical, the unavoidable conclusion to be drawn from this study of the question, by ordinary method of statistical criticism, is that—

The wheat crop census returns of 1861, are apparently exaggerated to an amount which may be estimated at about 3,000,000 bushels.

The wheat crop census returns of 1871 are apparently correct, the balance unaccounted for being absolutely insignificant.

I abridge, in tabular form, the operations heretofore detailed :

	1860-61.	1870-71.
Wheat crops, per Census	Bushels 27,860,000	16,720,000
Imports per Customs	" 7,210,000	13,370,000
Grand total Crops and Imports.....	" 35,070,000	30,090,000

	1860-61.	1870-71.
Exports per customs.....	<i>Bushels</i> 13,420,000	9,000,000
Balance of Grand Total—Exports deducted.....	" 21,650,000	21,090,000
Home absorption.....	" 18,540,000	20,910,000
Balance unaccounted for.....	" 3,110,000	180,000

The method here employed being a regular one and self-evidently applicable to the subject, the same terms of comparison being applied to both Censuses, no exception can be reasonably taken against this way of seriously and impartially testing our public records. Moreover, no alteration in the terms, could reverse the comparative result, which show that, of the two Censuses, the Census of 1871 is the most accurate; and that its statement of the wheat crops is sustained.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed), J. C. TACHÉ.

W. J. PATTERSON, Esq.,

Secretary of the Dominion Board of Trade,
Ottawa.

4. What effect has the free admission of Indian corn on price of coarse grains in your section of the country?—A lowering in the price of coarse grains, and the partial abandonment of the cultivation of these grains and agriculture in general.

5. Do you advise legislation with a view to establishing and promoting in Canada the cultivation of sugar beet, and the manufacture of sugar therefrom; also cultivation of tobacco and flax; and what legislation would best conduce to the end in view?—The Legislature of the Province of Quebec voted at its last session the sum of \$5,000 to assist in the establishing of a beet-root sugar factory.

In what the Federal Government might aid this essentially agricultural industry I am not prepared to say. I think that in gradually raising the duties upon imported sugars, which are consumed here to the amount of 102,000,000 pounds, to which one can add the produce of maple sugar 17,000,000 pounds, which gives in round numbers 120,000,000 pounds (or 30 lbs. of sugar per head); this would have the effect of promoting the industry of the manufacture of indigenous sugar, maple and beet-root sugar. There is room for the production.

Foreign manufactured tobacco pays on entry 25 cents and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents *ad valorem* per pound. American tobacco, which enters here to be manufactured, enters free of duty, but is subject to an excise duty of 20 cents per pound. Canadian tobacco, non-manufactured, pays an excise duty of 10 cents. If it is prepared, it pays a duty of 10 cents additional, which brings it up to 20 cents, *i.e.* the same price as for American tobacco. Our tobacco, which might become one of the most paying products of husbandry, is not in the least protected. The Government requires a revenue. As for myself, I prefer rather to tax tobacco than bread. I am willing to accept an excise duty of 20 cents, as at present, upon our tobacco, but on condition that foreign tobacco is taxed at 30 cents per pound, or 50 per cent. additional. Then our tobacco will be protected. Canada imports nearly 11,000,000 pounds of tobacco, and we only export 400,000 pounds of it. Our production in 1871 was only 1,600,000 lbs. As is seen, we consume 10,600,000 pounds of foreign tobacco, which might be replaced by the products of our own husbandry if it was suitably protected.

There are several good mills to prepare flax, in the district of Montreal. The soil is extremely favorable to its culture. The Quebec Government has had imported, for several years past, excellent flax seed from Riga. But this crop is generally neglected. In 1871 the farmers of Quebec manufactured one and one-half million of yards of cloth, the other provinces 200,000 yards only; and in the entire Dominion there were produced 2,600,000 pounds of flax ready for spinning. The balance for domestic purposes, for navigation and trade, was imported. England sends us a considerable quantity of flax.

There is room for a greater production. I am not prepared to state what would

be the best means of encouraging this crop, which would be very important to give employment to our families during the long winters.

6. From what sections of country in Canada or the United States do you obtain your supplies of grain, and what is your average quantity received annually from each country, and for what purposes used?—From the western parts of the United States we obtain wheat and Indian corn.

They are used for bread, and the nourishment of animals, especially for fattening them.

We import:—Indian corn, 3,679,000 bushels; value, \$2,457,000, or 67 cents the bushel.

We export:—Peas, 2,839,000 bushels; value, \$2,654,000, or 93½ cents the bushel. Oats, 2,989,000 bushels; value, \$1,446,000, or 48½ cents the bushel.

If the importation of Indian corn was checked, our peas, which have a greater nutritive value, would take its place on our market, and it would be to our interest to produce more to meet these new demands, and to continue to furnish the English market, which absorbed in 1875 nearly 3,000,000 bushels.

7. What manufactures do you think co-operate most intimately with agriculture?—Beet-root sugar; fruit orchards; starch factories; manufactories of tweed and cloth; manufacture of farm implements; rope walks; manufacture of varnish; the exportation of meats; the manufacture of artificial manure; breweries; oatmeal mills; straw paper mills, &c. (*system Génin*) The latter would consume a large quantity of straw, the proceeds of which would be converted into manure.

8. Where is the most of your flour or meal actually consumed, and what market is it most to your advantage to sell in, the home market of our Dominion, the British or the American market?—We do not sell any; we buy.

9. Do many of the sons and daughters of farmers in your locality, whose taste or physical capacity lead them to desire other employment than farming, seek employment in the United States? If so, what remedy would you advise?—A certain number abandon farming and go to the United States or the cities, but they could remain on the land if agriculture were more remunerative. In the Province of Quebec great efforts are being made by the Government and by enlightened individuals to change the present system of agriculture; the spirit of improvement and association is making rapid progress; I am certain that if the Government imposed a duty on Indian corn from the west, agriculture would become more remunerative, and we should be less tempted to emigrate; local industry would furnish employment to those who are not suited for agricultural labor.

10. Do you think the admission of American horned cattle, horses, and sheep into Canadian markets at a 10 per cent. duty, while the United States impose a 20 per cent. duty on similar animals sent from Canada, acts injuriously on Canadian farmers? And would you recommend a similar duty to that imposed by the United States?—Yes; it is simple justice.

11. Can the Canadian farmer raise profitably all the grain required to fatten his stock, or will it pay him better to buy Indian corn?—The farmer who, under ordinary circumstances, does not raise the grain required to rear and fatten his stock, is on the high road to ruin.

12. What articles produced on the farm require a home market for their sale?—The cereals: Barley, oats, buckwheat, hayseed, clover. Vegetables: Pease, potatoes, beans, cabbages, beets, onions, turnips, &c. Forage: Hay and straw. Textile plants: Flax. Plants of the genus solanum: Tobacco. Dairy products: Butter and cheese. Fruit: Apples, &c. Meat of every description.

13. Whether is grain raising, stock breeding and feeding, or dairy farming, most profitable to the farmer, both as regards money returns and keeping the farm in good order, so as to make it a permanently profitable investment?—Near the large cities and particularly Montreal, hay growing has paid best for some fifteen years past; Montreal contains 12,000 animals, consuming yearly 9,000,000 bundles of hay, weighing 15 pounds, or 67,500 tons, yielding to the hay-growers of the district of Montreal, on an average, \$330,000 per annum. I give these details to elucidate our peculiar position.

our system would be the best if we bought the manure requisite to compensate for what we do not make in consequence of selling our forage; this we do not do as a general thing. In principle the system which combines the raising of stock, cereals and dairy products is that best adapted for producing manure, the primary source of all fertility. The raising and fattening of stock are the chief ends of farming; by producing more meat, and with a duty on fat cattle from the west, we shall drive them out of the Canadian market, and increase our export of meat to Europe.

14. What changes, if any, are required in legislation to make agriculture a more desirable and profitable occupation for the people?—It is not a matter for legislation except as it may be affected by the tariff.

15. Do you think that the difference in the time and consequently of the risk which exists in getting returns for flour sold, as between the markets of the Dominion and the Liverpool market, would enable the manufacturers of flour for the Canadian market to pay the farmer more and afford the latter a steadier as well as a better market for his wheat?—We have no wheat to sell.

SUGGESTION.

The Question of Manure :—

A prohibitive duty ought to be at once laid upon the export of manure to the United States.

An American Company has established an office in Montreal for the purchase of manure in that city, to the great detriment of the farmers of the district of Montreal. This Company reduces it to a small volume by means of powerful presses, and ships it pressed to the United States.

This is not merely a considerable loss but a disgrace to the country. If this fact were known abroad it would bring a great discredit on the country.

16. Could not the Dominion produce all the wheat required for home consumption if its production was more profitable?—I think the production of coarse grains more profitable than crops of wheat in the Province of Quebec.

17. Is there any Indian corn imported into your province for feeding purposes, if so, about how much?—People buy Indian corn in Montreal for fattening hogs. I do not know to what extent.

18. Does the Liverpool breadstuffs market have an influence on the price of breadstuffs in Canada?—I cannot answer that question.

19. Do you think duty on cheese and butter stimulated the production of these articles in Canada?—I know that there is a tendency to establish cheese factories in the Province of Quebec. Since the specific duty imposed on cheese, probably a higher duty would tend to increase the number of these factories.

20. Does your province produce more peas than would be required for feeding purposes, provided no Indian corn was imported?—I believe so.

21. Does the importation of pork and live hogs from the States affect the price of Canadian pork and live hogs, beef and mutton; if so, would you increase duty on live hogs?—It certainly does, and I would increase the duty.

SATURDAY, 25th March, 1876.

Mr. IRA MORGAN, of Osgoode, County of Carleton, called and examined :

I am President of the Arts and Agriculture Association of Ontario.

My early life was given to mercantile pursuits; I have been connected with farming, more or less, for the last eighteen years, but not to any great extent. I am not a practical farmer.

1. Do you think the duties imposed on foreign produce in April, 1870, and repealed in March, 1871, acted beneficially or otherwise?—My impression is that repeal is beneficial.

2. Is it in the interest of the Dominion that we should continue to admit Ameri-

can produce free, while Canadian produce exported over the border has so heavy a tax levied on it?—I am not prepared to give an answer to that question; so far as the whole Dominion is concerned. In speaking of this section of Ontario, I do not think it of any advantage to impose duties.

3. What effect has the free admission of Indian corn on price of coarse grains in your section of country?—I do not think that it has any effect; there is very little imported.

4. Do you advise legislation with a view to establishing and promoting in Canada the cultivation of sugar beet, and the manufacture of sugar therefrom; also cultivation of tobacco and flax? And what legislation would best conduce to the end in view?—I would; but respecting legislation I am not prepared to give an opinion.

5. From what sections of country in Canada or the United States do you obtain your supplies of grain, and what is your average quantity received annually from each county and for what purposes used?—There is very little, except what obtained from the United States and that through our millers. I think that the importation of wheat would be an advantage rather than a disadvantage to our farmers, and more especially to our mechanics and laboring classes.

6. What manufactures do you think co-operate most intimately with agriculture?—Our lumbering interest.

7. Where is the most of your flour or meal actually consumed and what market is it most to your advantage to sell in, the home market of our Dominion, the British or the American market?—The home market.

8. Do many of the sons and daughters of farmers in your locality; whose taste or physical capacity lead them to desire other employment than farming, seek employment in the United States; If so, what remedy would you advise?—Not to any great extent. There are so very few who do seek employment in the United States from this section of the country that there is little use in proposing a remedy.

9. Does the free importation of American flour, without reciprocity, put you at a disadvantage as compared with American competitors, and, if so, state reasons?—I think it would be no disadvantage in this section of the Province on account of the large supplies required for our lumbering interest.

10. An *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent., imposed in the United States on flour, against the fixed specific duty of 20 per cent. per bushel on wheat, generally operates as a discriminatory tariff against the Canadian miller, would the establishment of discriminatory duties by the Parliament of Canada, in your opinion, be advisable?—I am not clear in giving an answer on that.

11. Do you think the admission of American horned cattle, horses, and sheep in Canadian markets at a 10 per cent. duty, while the United States impose a 20 per cent. duty on similar animals sent from Canada, acts injuriously on Canadian farmers? And would you recommend a similar duty to that imposed by the United States?—Not in this section of the Province, as there are very few imported, but if we were importing largely, I would be prepared to give an answer.

12. Can the Canadian farmer raise profitably all the grain required to fatten his stock, or will it pay him better to buy Indian corn?—To a certain extent he can; but if we had the advantage of purchasing Indian corn at low prices it would be an advantage, as the farmer here has a home market where he can dispose of his coarse grain to a better advantage than to use it for fattening cattle, on account of the large lumbering interest carried on here, except barley, for which they find a better market in the United States than at home—this section of the province not being adapted for corn growing.

13. What articles produced on the farm require a home market for their sale?—Wheat, coarse grains, butter, cheese, and everything generally raised on our farms.

14. Whether grain raising, stock breeding and feeding, or dairy farming, is most profitable to the farmer, both as regards money returns and keeping the farm in good order, so as to make it a permanently profitable investment?—Grain raising and dairying is most profitable. There is very little stock raising, as the farmer does not find it profitable to do so on account of the long seasons for feeding purposes.

15. What changes, if any, are required in legislation to make agriculture a more desirable and profitable occupation for the people?—I am not prepared to answer that question.

16. Do you think that the difference in the time and consequently of the risk which exists in getting returns for flour sold, as between the markets of the Dominion and the Liverpool market, would enable the manufacturers of flour to pay the farmer more and afford the latter a steadier as well as a better market for his wheat?—I feel satisfied that we have as good a market in this section of the country as we would have in the Liverpool market.

17. Why do you think the repeal of the duties in 1870 was beneficial; was it beneficial to the farmer?—I think it was an advantage to the farmer.

18. Why was the repeal of the duties in 1870 no disadvantage to the farmer?—The farmer in this section of the country having a home market and wheat imported, I do not think was any injury to them.

19. Did the duties on American wheat prevent the farmer having a home market?—No; if we had not the advantage of importing wheat it would be to the disadvantage of many of our farmers, and especially to our mechanics and laborers, and detrimental to our lumbering interests.

20. Why would it be detrimental to lumber interests not to admit wheat and flour free?—Because in this section of the province our farmers are not able to produce sufficient quantity for the lumber interests and other classes.

21. Is it advantageous to a farmer to buy wheat instead of raising it?—In some respects it is, because in our section it is more profitable to raise coarse grains, as many of them do instead of wheat.

22. Could not the lumbermen draw their supplies from other sections of the Dominion instead of importing it?—If they found it more profitable they could do so.

23. Why do you think the admission of American farm produce free of duty is beneficial to this section of the country, and that it would not be advantageous to impose duties?—I am not aware of any being imported except wheat; we export more barley than we import of other coarse grains, finding a better market in the United States than in Canada for that article.

24. If American corn was largely imported, what effect would it have upon the coarse grains grown in Canada?—If it was largely imported, it might be an injury to the Dominion as a whole, but to this section of the country it will be a benefit, because this is not a corn growing section of the country.

25. Would a large importation of American corn into this section of the country displace coarse grains, and as a consequence reduce their price?—No doubt it would have that effect if it was a large importation.

26. Do you think it is just to the Canadian farmer to admit American produce free of duty while Canadian farm produce has to pay a heavy duty on entering the American market?—I don't think it is just, as I would like to see reciprocity.

27. Do you think it is advantageous for a farmer to buy rather than to raise food for his stock?—I believe it is better for the farmer to raise food.

28. Do you think it is profitable for a farmer to keep stock for which he has to buy food?—No; I do not.

29. Cannot a farmer raise roots, hay and peas for feeding stock cheaper than he can buy Indian corn?—In this section, if our farmers have the advantage of purchasing corn from the Western States at the low price it is generally held for, it would be more profitable for them to sell their hay, as they always have a good market for that article in Ottawa.

30. What prevents your farmers having the advantage of buying Western corn?—There is nothing to prevent them, if they desire to do so, but generally they are not large stock raisers in this section.

31. If a home market is the best, would it not be wise to keep the home market for the Canadian farmer?—If it is the best, I say so, by all means.

32. Don't you believe the Liverpool market greatly regulates the Canadian market, especially in wheat?—I am not prepared to answer that question.

33. Does the Liverpool market have any influence on the price of wheat or flour in Canada?—I am not prepared to answer that question.

34. Do you think reciprocity in trade with the United States would be for the interest of the Canadian farmer?—I think so.

35. Do the farmers in the Ottawa district raise pork to any considerable extent?—Not to any great extent. Not even enough for home consumption.

36. Does the importation into Canada of United States pork interfere injuriously with the price of pork here?—I do not think it does to any extent.

37. Are hops or flax grown to any extent in this section of country?—No not to any great extent.

38. From what sections do the people of the Ottawa district draw their chief supply of pork?—I understand that a large quantity comes from Chicago, especially for the lumber interest.

39. Are you aware that there is a duty of \$2.00 per barrel on American pork coming into Canada?—Yes.

40. Is the pork imported from the United States of a superior quality to that produced by the Canadian farmers?—I prefer our Canadian pork for home use, but cannot express an opinion for the lumbermen.

41. Are there any cheese factories in this locality?—Very few in the Ottawa section.

42. Has the duty on cheese had any effect in stimulating its production?—I do not think so, as I believe we have a better market in the English market than in the United States.

43. Does the duty on American cheese coming into Canada shut Canadians out of either American or British markets?—I do not think it does with the British markets; it may affect them with American markets.

44. If duty was taken off cheese, would United States cheese be used in Canada?—I do not think so, as we consider our Canadian cheese not inferior to the American cheese.

TUESDAY, 28th March, 1876.

Hon. Mr. COCHRANE, of Compton, Province of Quebec, Senator, called and examined:

1. Do you think the duties imposed on foreign produce in April, 1870, and repealed in March, 1871, acted beneficially or otherwise?—We prefer grain to come in free so far as the farmer in my immediate vicinity is concerned.

2. Is it in the interest of the Dominion that we should continue to admit American produce free, while Canadian produce exported over the border has so heavy a tax levied upon it?—In localities where cereals are the main products of the farm, it certainly would be an advantage to have a duty.

3. What duties, if any, would you impose on flour and various grains, and other foreign farm products, or what guiding rule as to such imposition of duties would you advise?—I have no answer to that question.

4. What affect has the free admission of Indian corn on price of coarse grains in your section of country?—In my section of the country no coarse grains are exported, as our country is better adapted for grazing. Consequently the free admission of corn is a benefit to us. As we have no coarse grain to sell, the free admission of corn does not affect us injuriously but beneficially.

5. From what sections of country in Canada or the United States do you obtain your supplies of grain; and what is your average quantity received annually from each country, and for what purposes?—I cannot give the quantity of coarse grains. I use personally about 2,000 bushels of corn annually, and about 3,000 of other coarse grains. There is a large amount of corn used for feeding cattle and other purposes in my section of the country. It principally comes from the United States.

6. What manufactures do you think co-operate most intimately with agriculture?—Any, and all which employ the most labour.

7. Where is the most of your flour and meal actually consumed, and what market is it most to your advantage to sell in—the home market of our Dominion, the British or the American market?—We have none to sell. We import the principal part of our flour from Ontario.

8. Do many of the sons and daughters of farmers in your locality, whose taste or physical capacity lead them to desire other employment than farming, seek employment in the United States; if so what remedy would you advise?—They do not in my vicinity at the present time.

9. Do you think the admission of American horned cattle, horses and sheep into Canadian markets at a 10 per cent duty, while the United States impose a 20 per cent duty on similar animals sent from Canada, acts injuriously on Canadian farmers? And would you recommend a similar duty to that imposed by the United States?—I would not; I think 10 per cent is quite enough to keep cattle from coming into Canada. From my own interest in a large packing establishment in my immediate vicinity where we are killing about 70 head of cattle per day, that we cannot import to so good an advantage as we can buy in our own country; our supplies, from 3 to 4 months of the year, are principally obtained from Ontario; we never import any cattle for packing.

10. Can the Canadian farmer raise profitably all the grain required to fatten his stock, or will it pay him better to buy Indian corn?—It would pay us better to buy Indian corn and other coarse grains in my own vicinity; in other parts of the Dominion it might be the reverse.

11. What articles produced on the farm require a home market for their sale?—All the smaller articles, vegetables, lambs, poultry, eggs, butter, milk, cheese and all articles produced on the farm not suitable for export.

13. Whether grain raising, stock breeding and feeding, or dairy farming, is most profitable to the farmer, both as regards money returns, and keeping the farm in good order, so as to make it a permanently profitable investment?—Grain raising is not profitable to any farmer for selling purposes; stock breeding and feeding and dairy farming are all profitable, but vary in different localities.

14. What changes, if any, are required in legislation to make agriculture a more desirable and profitable occupation for the people?—A reasonable protection to home manufacturers. I consider the home market the best market a farmer can have; I am speaking of my own province. If it were to the interest of the Dominion as a whole, I should not object to see a duty put on flour and grain.

15. Do you think it would be to the interest of the grain-growing sections of Canada to have a duty on coarse grains, wheat and flour?—It certainly would if a farmer raised grain to sell; it would increase the price of them were a duty put on; it would, no doubt, stimulate the production of coarse grains in our own locality.

16. Does the importation of fat or store cattle affect your market, and where do they come from?—So far as I know there are not any imported; in swine and pork there is a great deal imported.

17. Does the importation of live hogs affect the price of Canadian live hogs, beef and mutton required for consumption in Canada?—I have no doubt it does affect it.

18. Is it your opinion that free trade with the United States would place farmers in Canada in a better position?—Yes; it is my opinion.

19. Does it pay you better at current prices to buy corn than it would oats for feeding purposes?—It does.

20. Is it more profitable for a farmer to buy corn than raise hay, peas and oats for feeding purposes?—It is not; I think it much more profitable to raise oats and other grains that are used for the proper rotation of crops.

21. Do you consider the present 17½ per cent a reasonable protection to home manufacturers?—I would much prefer to see it 20 per cent.

22. Is it just to the Canadian farmer to allow American produce to come into Canada free of duty, while Canadian produce entering the American market is charged heavy duty?—It is not.

23. Can the farmers in your part of the Dominion carry on farming profitably by raising and selling grain alone?—They cannot.

24. Is there much dairying done in your part of the country?—There is considerable.

25. Can pigs be fed profitably on whey?—I think there is enough nutriment in whey to utilize it in some way.

26. Has the duty on cheese been beneficial to Canadian cheese producers by shutting United States cheese from the Canadian market?—My own impression is that it has been beneficial. I may give you some idea of the meat-curing establishment that I am connected with at Sherbrooke. There is a limit to price we can give for meats, 7cts. is the highest limit for beef hides and tallow; we use veal, mutton, poultry, game, &c., we do a business annually of about $\frac{1}{2}$ of million of dollars worth; a great deal of benefit is derived by farmers in our locality. The establishment employs between three and four hundred operatives; the tins and everything connected with the business are made on the premises; we have to compete with Australia, New Zealand and South America. If price of meat keeps up in Europe, it will be profitable to send meat fresh and even alive; at present it is not very successful, but it will, in my opinion, be one of the most important interests in the country.

TUESDAY, 28th March, 1876.

MR. WILLIAM KIRK, M.P., of Guysborough County, Province of Nova Scotia, called and examined :

I am a practical farmer.

1. Do you think the duties imposed on foreign produce in April, 1870, and repealed in March, 1871, acted beneficially or otherwise?—I think it acted injuriously to the interests in Nova Scotia.

2. Is it in the interest of the Dominion that we should continue to admit American produce free, while Canadian produce exported over the border has so heavy a tax levied on it?—I cannot answer for the whole Dominion, I will answer for my own province. It has not been injurious to the Province of Nova Scotia.

3. What duties, if any, would you impose on flour and various grains and other foreign farm products, or what guiding rule as to such imposition of duties would you advise?—I would not impose any.

4. What affect has the free admission of Indian corn or coarse grains in your section of the country?—It has no injurious affect.

5. Do you advise legislation with a view to establishing and promoting in Canada the cultivation of sugar beet, and the manufacture of sugar therefrom; also cultivation of tobacco and flax, and what legislation would best conduce to the end in view?—I do not advise legislation for the promotion of any of those.

6. From what sections of the country in Canada or the United States do you obtain your supplies of grain, and what is your average quantity received annually from each country, and for what purpose used?—We import very little from the States, except corn for feeding purposes; oats we import from Prince Edward Island in considerable quantities.

7. What manufactures do you think co-operate most intimately with agriculture?—Shipbuilding in Nova Scotia.

8. Where is the most of your flour or meal actually consumed, and what market is it most to your advantage to sell in, the home market of our Dominion, the British or the American market?—The flour and meal we raise are consumed at home; we do not export.

9. Do many of the sons and daughters of farmers in your locality, whose taste or physical capacity lead them to desire other employment than farming, seek employment in the United States; if so, what remedy would you advise?—A good many do; I could not advise a remedy.

10. Do you think the admission of American horned cattle, horses and sheep into Canadian markets at a 10 per cent. duty, while the United States impose a 20 per cent. duty on similar animals sent from Canada; acts injuriously on Canadian farmers; and would you recommend a similar duty to that imposed by the United States?—It certainly does not in Nova Scotia; I would not recommend a similar duty to that imposed by the United States.

11. Can the Canadian farmer raise profitably all the grain required to fatten his stock, or will it pay him better to buy Indian corn?—The farmers in Nova Scotia raise what grain they require for their stock; those who import corn for feeding purposes are not farmers.

12. What articles produced on the farm require a home market?—All articles require a home market, could it be obtained.

13. Whether grain raising, stock breeding and feeding, or dairy farming, is most profitable to the farmer, both as regard money returns and keeping the farm in good order, so as to make it a permanently profitable investment?—It is necessary to combine the whole of these to make farming profitable, whether you view it in the light of keeping your farm in good order, or in making farming a profitable investment.

14. What changes, if any, are required in legislation to make agriculture a more desirable and profitable occupation for the people?—If changes are required at all, tariffs ought to be decreased on all manufactured goods.

15. When you spoke of a home market, had you reference to the locality in which the grain or other produce was produced—anywhere in the Dominion of Canada?—If you consider the whole Dominion of Canada a home market, I mean as near the locality as possible where the crops are produced.

16. Is there any quantity of Indian corn imported into your section of the country?—Yes; there is some, but not a very large quantity.

17. Have your farmers any coarse grains, to sell for home consumption?—Many of them have.

18. If corn was not imported, would not coarse grain be in better demand and bring a greater price?—It certainly would.

19. Cannot a farmer raise feed for his stock cheaper than he can buy Indian corn?—I think he can.

20. Is it profitable for a farmer to keep stock for which he has to buy feed?—I would not consider it profitable.

21. Do you believe that all duties that may be levied on flour or grain from the United States will be injurious to the inhabitants of Nova Scotia as a whole?—I do.

22. Do you grow many vegetables for sale in your section?—For home market we do. I do not think a duty on vegetables would increase the price. There are no green vegetables imported from the States that I am aware of.

23. Do you think the British market regulates the price of wheat and flour?—Yes; I think so.

24. If the British market regulates the price of flour, could a duty on American flour increase the price of flour in Nova Scotia?—Yes; from the fact that our fishermen deal with the United States, and they would bring the flour then in preference to returning in ballast.

25. Is it just in principle to allow American produce to come into Canada free of duty, while Canadian produce is charged a heavy duty while entering the American market?—I do not think our policy ought to be guided by that of the United States.

WEDNESDAY, March 29th, 1876.

Mr. JAMES YEO, M.P., of Prince County, Prince Edward Island, called and examined.

I am a practical farmer.

1. Do you think the duties imposed on foreign produce in April, 1870, and

repealed in March, 1871, acted beneficially or otherwise?—The repeal of the duties acted beneficially.

2. Is it in the interest of the Dominion that we should continue to admit American produce free, while Canadian produce exported over the border has so heavy a tax levied on it?—I can only speak for our part of the country; of course, there we find it of great benefit.

3. What duties, if any, would you impose on flour and other grains, and other foreign farm products; or what guiding rule as to such imposition of duties would you advise?—I would not like to see duty on flour; the freer the grains and Indian corn the better for our part of the country.

4. What effect has the free admission of Indian corn on the price of coarse grains in your section of the country?—It has no effect; we raise a large quantity of oats and ship them to Britain; the cheaper coarse grains come into the country the better for feeding purposes.

5. Do you advise legislation with a view to establishing and promoting in Canada the cultivation of the sugar beet, and the manufacture of sugar therefrom; also, cultivation of tobacco and flax; and what legislation would best conduce to the end in view?—I would like to see tobacco cultivated; any legislation that would make it cheaper would be a benefit.

6. From what sections of country in Canada or the United States do you obtain your supplies of grain, and what is your average quantity received annually from each country and for what purposes used?—We get our flour and wheat chiefly from Montreal; we also get corn and corn meal from Montreal, and some from the States; we use some corn for feeding cattle and horses.

7. What manufactures do you think co-operate most intimately with agriculture?—I cannot give an answer.

8. Where is the most of your flour or meal actually consumed, and what market is it most to your advantage to sell in; the home market of our Dominion, the British or the American market?—We do not export flour or meal; we export pork and oats.

9. Do many of the sons and daughters of farmers in your locality, whose taste or physical capacity lead them to desire other employment than farming, seek employment in the United States; if so, what remedy would you advise?—There are some who do so; manufactures would induce them to stay at home; the young men are taking more to farming than formerly; a great many who went away have returned and are doing very well, and the greater part of those who leave the Island now go to Canada and settle.

10. Do you think the admission of American horned cattle, horses and sheep, into Canadian markets at a 10 per cent. duty, while the United States impose a 20 per cent. duty on similar animals sent from Canada, acts injuriously on Canadian farmers—And would you recommend a similar duty to that imposed by the United States?—Not for our part of the country; we sell a great many horses to the Americans; they realize large prices, and we have made considerable money that way.

11. Can the Canadian farmer raise profitably all the grain required to fatten his stock, or will it pay him better to buy Indian corn?—If we could get our corn cheap, it would pay us better to buy our corn for feeding purposes; have been doing that myself.

12. What articles produced on the farm require a home market for their sale?—We export a great deal of hay to the States, also to the Lower Provinces.

13. Whether grain, stock-breeding and feeding, or dairy farming is most profitable to the farmer, both as regards money returns and keeping the farm in good order, so as to make it a permanently profitable investment?—Stock-breeding and feeding and dairying is what will build up our country; we are very well situated for stock raising in our part of the Island, and I think it will pay as well as anything we can go into; we export butter very largely, also eggs, to the United States, and Britain as well.

14. What changes, if any, are required in legislation to make agriculture a more

desirable and profitable occupation for the people?—I do not see that any legislation could be a benefit to the farmer at present.

15. Do you not consider that the manufacturing of ships or ship-building in the Maritime Provinces co-operates beneficially to the interest of the farmer?—No doubt of it.

16. Was Prince Edward Island a part of the Dominion before 1872?—It was not.

17. Did the duties imposed on grain entering the Dominion affect Prince Edward Island injuriously before 1872?—If there were a duty now, and it was repealed, it would act beneficially to the farmers of Prince Edward Island.

18. What does it cost to raise a bushel of oats; and what is the usual selling price?—The price of oats vary from 40 to 50 cents per bushel. I bought 50,000 bushels of oats last fall and shipped them to Britain. I paid 50 cents for them; this fall I shipped some and paid 40 cents.

19. How much does corn cost a bushel in Prince Edward Island?—The last corn I bought I gave from 45 to 50 cents for it.

20. Can farmers in Prince Edward Island raise hay, roots, oats and pease for feeding purposes cheaper than they can buy corn?—Yes; we can sell our oats and hay and import corn at a profit.

21. Was it sound or damaged corn you bought at 45 cents; and when did you buy it?—It was sound corn; I bought it in Montreal in 1874.

22. Do you often sell oats and buy corn, and is it of your opinion that the free admission of American products is a benefit to your province?—Yes, I do. I have not bought any for the past 12 months; it has been high, and I did not buy. I do not consider that free admission of American products, but it would be a great benefit.

23. Are the farmers of your province generally prosperous, and making money as a class?—They are. The farmers are becoming rich; they have put more money in the savings bank within the past few years than any other class.

24. Did you not have a duty placed on agricultural products in your province before your province entered the Union?—No; there was a duty on flour, and in 1872 it was repealed.

25. Is it profitable for a farmer to keep stock for which he has to buy feed?—Any man who keeps stock on the Island generally grows feed for them.

26. Do American cattle coming into your province affect the price of the cattle of your province?—I think it does not, as their cattle are much higher in price than ours.

27. What home market have you for your produce?—The greatest bulk of our home markets arise from our shipbuilding and from our fishermen.

28. What articles produced on the farm can you get a home market for?—The ship-builder and fisherman consume flour, oats, hay, and all roots that are grown; also the butter and meat that farmers produce.

29. Do you think a reciprocity of tariff with the United States would be in the interests of the Canadian farmers?—I think not.

30. Does not the free importation of coarse grains, corn, flour, wheat, &c., not interfere with the price obtained by farmers for what is used for home consumption? and if so, why?—Not in the slightest, because we can sell our oats and hay and buy coarse grains and flour to an advantage to the farmer.

31. Do you follow any business besides farming; if so, state what?—I do; I am shipbuilding, ship-running, and business in general, and farming extensively.

32. Is it just to the Canadian farmer to admit American farm produce free into Canada, while Canadian farm produce has a heavy duty to pay when entering the American market?—I know that in our Province that it would not affect the farmer, and judging from other Canadian farmers, I do not think it would affect them.

33. Do you think it profitable farming in the long run to export hay and oats?—A farmer that goes into stock raising, of course he would consume all hay, &c., that

he grows on the farm; but all farmers who do not go into stock raising have always a surplus of hay, oats, &c, that it pays them well to get sale for in exportation.

34. Do you import any other coarse grains than corn?—No.

35. Do you ship any potatoes to the United States market; if so, to what extent?—We have shipped some to Britain, and we have sold a great many to Americans on our coast.

36. Do you export hay to the West Indies and Britain?—We export a great deal to the West Indies.

WEDNESDAY, 29th March, 1876.

Mr. NATHANIEL PETTES, M.P., County of Brome, Province of Quebec, called and examined :

1. Do you think the duties imposed on foreign produce in April, 1870, and repealed in March, 1871, acted beneficially or otherwise?—I should say that no evil resulted from the repeal of the duties in the Province of Quebec and Eastern Townships; but I cannot answer for the Dominion generally.

2. Is it in the interest of the Dominion that we should continue to admit American produce free, while Canadian produce exported over the border has so heavy a tax levied on it?—In my opinion it is in our part of the country; but as for the whole Dominion, I cannot say.

3. What duties, if any, would you impose on flour and various grains and other foreign farm products; or what guiding rule as to such imposition of duties would you advise?—None; speaking for the Province of Quebec.

4. What effect has the free admission of Indian corn on the price of coarse grains in your section of the country?—I do not think it has any as regards the Eastern Townships.

5. Do you advise legislation with a view to establishing and promoting in Canada the cultivation of sugar beet, and the manufacture of sugar therefrom; also, the cultivation of tobacco and flax, and what legislation would best conduce to the end in view?—There is no doubt that it would be a benefit to such portions of the Province of Quebec that are adapted to their production; I could not advise what kind of legislation.

6. From what sections of country in Canada or the United States do you obtain your supplies of grain; and what is your average quantity received annually from each country, and for what purposes used?—The flour and grain is either purchased in Chicago or Ontario, sometimes in Montreal; there are no coarse grains imported, except for feeding purposes, and that corn.

7. What manufactures do you think co-operate most intimately with agriculture?—Woollen, cotton, furniture of different kinds; also a meat-curing establishment.

8. Where is the most of your flour actually consumed, and what market is it most to your advantage to sell in, the home market of our Dominion, the British or the American market?—What grains we produce are consumed at home.

9. Do many of the sons and daughters of farmers in your locality, whose taste or physical capacity lead them to desire other employment than farming, seek employment in the United States; if so, what remedy would you advise?—I cannot say that they have to any extent.

10. Do you think that the admission of American horned cattle, horses and sheep into Canadian markets at a 10 per cent. duty, while the United States impose a duty of 20 per cent. on similar animals sent from Canada, acts injuriously on Canadian farmers; and would you recommend a similar duty to that imposed by the United States?—I cannot say that it does.

11. Can the Canadian farmer raise profitably all the grain required to fatten his stock, or will it pay him better to buy Indian corn?—In our section they can;

they do not as a rule import corn, but endeavor to raise roots and coarse grains and hay for feeding of stock ; is only done in years of a short crop.

12. What articles produced on the farm require a home market for their sale?—Such bulky, low priced, perishable articles produced would require a home market for their sale.

13. Whether grain-raising, stock-breeding and feeding, or dairy farming is most profitable to the farmer, both as regards money returns and keeping farm in good order, so as to make it a permanently profitable investment?—In our section stock-raising and dairying are most profitable.

14. What changes, if any, are required in legislation to make agriculture a more desirable and profitable occupation for the people?—None in our section of the country, unless you lower the taxation.

15. Are the farmers in your province prosperous as a class?—They are as a rule ; there are exceptions.

16. Does the importation of American cattle affect the sale of cattle raised in your province?—No.

17. What effect would a duty on corn or coarse grains have on your province?—I think it would have no effect except on corn ; in some sections it would affect it injuriously, and in some others it might have a tendency to raise the price of oats to the producer.

18. Do you think a duty imposed on United States farm produce coming into Canada equal to that imposed going into the United States would be in the interests of the Canadian farmer?—I am not convinced that it would.

19. Is it just to the Canadian farmer to admit American produce free of duty when Canada produce entering the American market is charged a heavy duty?—If we require their produce we should have the opportunity of importing it, but it would not be just if it operated injuriously to the great majority of agricultural producers of Canada ; it does not, however, operate so in my section.

THURSDAY, 30th March, 1876.

Honorable Mr. SUTHERLAND, Senator, of Manitoba, called and examined :

I am engaged in farming on a small scale ; of late I have been engaged in building.

1. Is it in the interest of the Dominion that we should continue to admit American produce free, while Canadian produce exported over the border has so heavy a tax levied on it?—It is in the interest of our province at present, as we export little—but import largely. We hope shortly that the sale will be changed, that it will be the reverse in a short time, and instead of importing as at present, we will export largely. It is my opinion that when we are prepared to export largely that it would not be in the interest of the province that foreign produce should come in free.

2. What duties, if any, would you impose on flour and various grain and other foreign farm products ; or what guiding rule as to such imposition of duties would you advise?—Merely impose duty on products requiring to be fostered, and such as there could be no doubt would by so doing be a benefit to this Dominion.

3. What effect has the free admission of Indian corn on price of coarse grains in your section of the country?—A beneficial effect at present, as we import largely of late.

4. Do you advise legislation with a view to establishing and promoting in Canada the cultivation of sugar beet, and the manufacture of sugar therefrom ; also, cultivation of tobacco and flax ; and what legislation would best conduce to the end in view?—Have not had sufficient experience in those industries to be able to answer this question.

5. From what sections of country in Canada or the United States do you obtain your supplies of grain ; and what is your average quantity received annually from

each country, and for what purposes used?—From the United States chiefly; little or none from Canada.

6. Where is the most of your flour or meal actually consumed, and what market is it most to your advantage to sell in, the home market of our Dominion, the British or the American market?—Consumed at home; the home market most advantageous; cost of carriage is so great.

7. Do many of the sons and daughters of farmers in your locality, whose taste or physical capacity lead them to desire other employment than farming, seek employment in the United States; if so, what remedy would you advise?—Our province being new, it is scarcely possible for me to say; believe that the tendency is in the direction to seek other employments.

8. Does the free importation of American flour, without reciprocity, put you at a disadvantage as compared with the American competitors; and if so, state reasons?—Does not, as we don't export.

9. Do you think the admission of American horned cattle, horses and sheep into Canadian markets, at a 10 per cent. duty, while the United States impose a 20 per cent. duty on similar animals sent from Canada, act injuriously on Canadian farmers; and would you recommend a similar duty to that imposed by the United States?—Think it would in our Province, but as we have no surplus at present it does not affect us.

10. Can the Canadian farmer raise profitably all the grain required to fatten his stock, or will it pay him better to buy Indian corn?—No experience in this matter.

11. What articles produced on the farm require a home market for their sale?—As the answer to this question would depend on the distance from the foreign market, I think it is very difficult to give a definite answer.

12. Whether grain-raising, stock-breeding and feeding, or dairy farming is most profitable to the farmer, both as regards money returns and keeping the farm in good order, so as to make it a permanently profitable investment?—Grain-raising at present is the most profitable in our Province.

13. What changes, if any, are required in legislation to make agriculture a more desirable and profitable occupation for the people?—Don't know that legislation would be of any very material benefit, except protecting weak industries that would eventually be successful.

14. Is your country suited for culture of sugar beet?—The country is adapted for raising beet-root. I have seen beet of a larger size, much larger than I have seen elsewhere.

15. Do you think grain-raising will be followed in Manitoba more than stock raising and fattening?—I think it will.

16. Do you import many cattle from the United States?—We do at present import largely for beef, because the country prior to Confederation was small and new, half of the people did not give attention to raising grain and cattle; with a flow of emigrants into the country, who did not bring in cattle or grain, it can be easily seen how the small stock in the country was not equal to the demand.

17. Do you think a reciprocity of tariff on farm produce with the United States would be in the interests of the Canadian farmer?—I have no doubt it would in many cases.

18. What is the average price of wheat, barley, pease, potatoes, oats, and of beans for the last ten years?—Wheat, \$1; barley, 60 cents; pease, 75 cents; oats, 50 cents; potatoes, 20 cents.

19. What is the general average of your wheat crop per acre, and is it liable to injury from frost, rust, or insects?—The average would be about 30 bushels; crops are liable to be injured by grasshoppers; have been injured for the past eight years. Do not expect that it will continue. I have not seen a grasshopper there for forty years, until within eight years ago. Frost injures the crops occasionally, but does not do so materially; it only retards the growth in spring. I have only seen it twice injured in forty years in harvest, when it had grown up and was nearly ripe.

20. If there was a duty on grain from the United States, would that not affect

your Province, and especially lessen the amount of grain bought by appropriation of the Canadian Government this year?—I have no doubt it would.

THURSDAY, 30th March, 1876.

Mr. JOSEPH RYMAL, M.P., of Wentworth County, Ontario, called and examined :

I am a practical farmer.

1. Do you think the duties imposed on foreign produce in April, 1870, and repealed in March, 1871, acted beneficially or otherwise?—I could not see that when they were imposed or repealed that it affected the markets to any extent.

2. Is it in the interest of the Dominion that we should continue to admit American produce free, while Canadian produce exported over the border has so heavy a tax levied on it?—It would not conduce to the interest of the Dominion to tax farm produce.

3. What duties, if any, would you impose on flour and various grains and other foreign farm products; or what guiding rule as to such imposition of duties would you advise?—I would not impose any.

4. What effect has the free admission of Indian corn on price of coarse grains in your section of country?—I never could see that it had any effect.

5. Do you advise legislation with a view to establishing and promoting in Canada the cultivation of sugar beet, and the manufacture of sugar therefrom; also cultivation of tobacco and flax, and what legislation would best conduce to the end in view?—No; I would not advise legislation. I would leave it to private enterprise.

6. From what sections of the country in Canada or the United States do you obtain your supplies of grain, and what is your average quantity received annually from each country, and for what purpose used?—The only foreign coarse grain that is used in our section is Indian corn, and that is drawn from the Western States, and is used with us for feeding purposes.

7. What manufactures do you think co-operate most intimately with agriculture?—Those whose raw material is furnished by agriculturalists, and those whose productions agriculturalists must use.

8. Where is the most of your flour or meal actually consumed, and what market is most to your advantage to sell in, the home market of our Dominion, the British or the American market?—The bulk of our flour and meal is consumed in Canada, but in making sales of farm products, those who exported would give me as much as the miller.

9. Do many of the sons and daughters of farmers in your locality, whose taste or physical capacity lead them to desire other employment than farming, seek employment in the United States; if so, what remedy would you advise?—Very few of the sons go to the United States except for the purpose of being farmers.

10. Does the free importation of American flour, without reciprocity, put you at a disadvantage as compared with American competitors; and, if so, state reasons?—I have never seen any American flour in our market. I speak of our local market.

11. An *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. imposed in the United States on flour, against the fixed specific duty of 20 per cent. per bushel on wheat, generally operates as a discriminatory tariff against the Canadian miller; would the establishment of discriminatory duties by the Parliament of Canada, in your opinion, be advisable?—I would not put on any duties whatever.

12. Do you think the admission of American horned cattle, horses and sheep into Canadian markets at 10 per cent duty, while the United States impose a 20 per cent. duty on similar animals sent from Canada, acts injuriously on Canadian farmers; and would you recommend a similar duty to that imposed by the United States?—There are so few American cattle and horses brought into our market, that I would not recommend a change.

13. Can the Canadian farmer raise profitably all the grain required to fatten his

stock, or will it pay him better to buy Indian corn?—I think we can raise it profitably for that purpose, and also that it would sometimes pay better to buy corn.

14. What articles produced on the farm require a home market for their sale?—Roots, hay and other articles that are difficult to export, or are perishable in their nature.

15. Whether grain-raising or stock-breeding and feeding or dairy farming is most profitable to the farmer, both as regards money returns and keeping the farm in good order, so as to make it a permanently profitable investment?—A mixed system, which would bring about the proper rotation of crops, I think best.

16. What changes, if any, are required in legislation to make agriculture a more desirable and profitable occupation for the people?—I would say allow the farmer to buy and sell without any obstruction in the markets where he can to the best advantage.

17. Does the importation of American cattle affect the price of cattle raised in your province?—I do not think it does.

18. Does your part of the province buy a large quantity of corn for feeding purposes? Is it considered profitable for farmers to sell their coarse grains and buy corn?—I don't think we consume large quantities of foreign corn; the local demand for corn would depend upon the crop and price of our coarse grains; at times it is profitable for farmers to sell their coarse grains and buy corn.

19. Do you grow Indian corn in your section; and can the farmer there profitably grow all he requires for his own consumption?—To a limited extent. In certain localities they might grow all they require; in others, or on a heavy clay soil, it would be better to buy it.

20. Does not imported Indian corn take the place of your home-grown corn, oats, peas and hay, and therefore lessen the consumption of the latter articles in your immediate home market?—I have no doubt that, if no Indian corn was imported, oats and peas, now passing out of our market, would be consumed in it.

21. Why does our oats and peas pass out of our market and corn come instead thereof?—Because it is to the advantage of the farmer to sell oats and peas and buy corn.

22. If the farmer had the Canadian consumption of his oats and peas, hay and home-grown corn in the Dominion decreased by importation of Indian corn, would he not lose more than he could gain year by year, by allowing United States corn to come in free?—I do not think our home market of any of these mentioned articles has been affected by the importation of Indian corn.

23. Have you ever found, in certain seasons, your millers, in order to fill orders for home consumption, have given more than the Liverpool market would warrant?—I have known millers on some occasions, for a few days, to pay a little more for wheat than was offered by those exporting it; and I have known those exporting, at other times, to give more than the miller would give for grain.

24. Would not a duty on American flour and wheat increase the frequency of those occasions when millers would give a larger price, by causing a greater demand for Canadian flour?—I do not think it would with us.

25. Would not a duty on perishable or bulky farm products, for which you may require a home market for their sale, improve that home market by preventing United States competition at times?—I have never known American hay sold in our market, nor any description of roots grown in the United States, with the exception of potatoes.

26. Are there any cheese factories in your neighbourhood?—No extensive ones.

27. Do you think the duty on American cheese has had any influence upon cheese production in Canada?—I do not think it has.

28. What effect do you think the importation of hogs alive and pork has upon the prices of swine and pork in Canada?—I have never noticed any perceptible effect in our locality.

29. Do you think the importation of American pork affects the price Canadian beef and mutton?—I have never discovered it.

30. Are there any pork-packing establishments near your locality ; if so, how are they prospering ?—There are none at the present time.

31. Is it just to the Canadian farmer to make him compete with the world, on all he has to sell, when duties are imposed on almost every article he uses either on his farm, or in his family ?—I think the Canadian farmer able to compete with the world, and that it is unjust to impose duties on many of the articles that he is obliged to use on the farm or in his family.

32. Is it just to the Canadian farmer to admit American farm produce into Canada free of duty, when Canadian produce entering the American market has to pay a heavy duty ?—I do not think it is ; but refusing to admit American produce will not benefit the Canadian farmer.

34. Do you think a reciprocity of tariff with the United States would be in the interest of the Canadian farmer ; if not, why ; If so, why ?—I do not think it would ; I think reciprocal free trade is what is wanted.

34. Would you advise the removal of duty on cattle, horses, hogs, butter, cheese and pork, as you think it would not be beneficial to have duties on other farm produce ?—I would allow the matter to remain as it is, for this reason, that cattle, horses, hogs and cheese are not imported by us to any extent.

35. Does the duties on these articles affect the amount of that importation ?—I do not think it does.

36. From your knowledge of the condition of farmers in Canada, is it your opinion that they are prospering as well as any other class of people in Canada ?—I believe they are the most prosperous class of people in my locality.

FRIDAY, 31st March, 1876.

Mr. JOHN WALLACE, M.P., of Albert County, New Brunswick, called and examined :

I am a practical farmer ; was brought up on a farm. I follow no other occupation. My answers to questions will be from a New Brunswick stand-point.

1. Do you think the duties imposed on foreign produce in April, 1870, and repealed in March, 1871, acted beneficially or otherwise ?—In New Brunswick the repeal was generally approved of as being in the interests of that Province generally.

2. Is it in the interests of the Dominion generally that we should continue to admit American produce free, while Canadian produce exported over the border has so heavy a tax levied on it ?—I think it more to the interest than to the disadvantage of the Dominion to have the necessities of life as cheap as possible.

3. What duties, if any, would you impose on flour and various grains, and other foreign farm products ; or what guiding rule as to such imposition of duties would you advise ?—I would not advise the imposition of any duty on flour or other products of the farm.

4. What effect has the free admission of Indian corn on the price of coarse grains in your section of the country ?—It does not materially affect the price of coarse grains.

5. Do you advise legislation with a view of establishing and promoting in Canada the cultivation of sugar beet, and the manufacture of sugar therefrom, also cultivation of tobacco and flax ? And what legislation would best conduce to the end in view ? I am not sufficiently acquainted with the cultivation of sugar beet to advise any legislation, but think that its cultivation in New Brunswick for the purpose of manufacturing sugar would be a failure. I would not advise the cultivation of tobacco, I would recommend the cultivation of flax ; there is considerable grown in New Brunswick.

6. From what sections of country in Canada or the United States do you obtain your supplies of grain ; and what is your average quantity received annually from

each country, and for what purpose used?—Corn is the only grain imported into New Brunswick. It is imported from the United States and used chiefly for feeding.

7. What manufactures do you think co-operate most intimately with agriculture?—Shipbuilding and lumbering.

8. Where is the most of your flour or meal actually consumed; and what market is it most to your advantage to sell in, the home market of our Dominion, the British or the American market?—There has been but little flour produced in New Brunswick for the last 20 years on account of the ravages of the weevil, consequently our farmers do not require any home or foreign market.

9. Do many of the sons and daughters of farmers in your locality whose taste or physical capacity lead them to desire other employment than farming, seek employment in the United States; if so, what remedy would you advise?—A few of our sons and daughters do seek employment other than farming; chiefly go to the United States. This is owing principally to a disposition to obtain a living without hard labor; would suggest as a remedy—make our Dominion a cheap country to live in.

10. Does the free importation of American flour, without reciprocity, put you at a disadvantage as compared with American competitors; and if so, state reasons?—No; it does not. We want our flour as cheap as possible.

11. An ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. imposed in the United States on flour against the fixed specific duty of 20 per cent. per bushel on wheat generally operates as a discriminatory tariff against the Canadian millers; would the establishment of discriminatory duties by the Parliament of Canada, in your opinion, be advisable?—I would not advise any discriminatory duty that would have a tendency to advance the price of flour.

12. Do you think the admission of American horned cattle, horses and sheep into Canadian markets at a 10 per cent. duty, while the United States impose a 20 per cent. duty on similar animals sent from Canada, acts injuriously on Canadian farmers; and would you recommend a similar duty to that imposed by the United States?—Do not import cattle from the United States; no legislation required.

13. Can the Canadian farmer raise profitably all the grain required to fatten his stock, or will it pay him better to buy Indian corn?—In New Brunswick farmers raise large quantities of buckwheat, which answers well for feeding hogs; oats and barley are fed to cattle.

14. What articles produced on the farm require a home market for their sale?—Bulky, and perishable articles, such as hay, &c.

15. Whether grain raising, stock-breeding and feeding, or dairy farming is most profitable to the farmer, both as regards money returns and keeping the farm in good order, so as to make it a permanently profitable investment?—Stock breeding and feeding and dairy farming is the most profitable.

16. What changes, if any, are required in legislation to make agriculture a more desirable and profitable occupation for the people?—I cannot see that legislation has much to do with farming; the great source of prosperity and success is industry and good husbandry.

17. Would it be injurious to farmers in New Brunswick to have duties on American grain; if so, how?—I think it would; our farmers have to import their flour principally; traders bring back flour instead of coming back in ballast from Boston and New York, consequently we have no need of protection, if we had an interprovincial water communication such as the Baie Verte Canal, we could open up an advantageous trade with Ontario; in that case it would be more reasonable to impose duties; we have some of the best coal in the world; also plaster and freestone; and have a large manufacture for plaster, which is chiefly exported to the United States.

FRIDAY, 31st March, 1876.

Mr. ADAM GORDON, M.P., County of Ontario, called and examined:

I was engaged in farming until the fall of 1856, and since have been engaged in general mercantile, grain and milling business.

By the Chairman :—

1. Do you think the duties imposed on foreign produce in April, 1870, and repealed in March, 1871, acted beneficially or otherwise?—I am not aware of any benefits accruing to the farming community from the duties imposed.

2. Is it in the interest of the Dominion that we should continue to admit American produce free, while Canadian produce exported over the border has so heavy a tax levied on it?—I am not aware of any benefit that would accrue to the Canadian farmer from the imposition of duties on American produce.

3. What duties, if any, would you impose on flour and various grains, and other foreign farm products; or what guiding rule as to such imposition of duties would you advise?—I do not think that there is any benefit derived by imposing duties.

4. What effect has the free admission of Indian corn on price of coarse grains in your section of the country?—It has no effect because there is a little used, there being a considerable quantity of Indian corn consumed in Canada in excess of the products, a duty placed on that article would undoubtedly raise the price correspondingly to the consumer.

5. From what sections of country in Canada or the United States do you obtain your supplies of grain, and what is your average quantity received annually from each country and for what purpose used?—In speaking for the county, the only grain imported, and at exceptional times, is wheat and a small quantity of corn.

6. Where is the most of your flour or meal actually consumed and what market is it most to your advantage to sell in, the home market of our Dominion, the British or the American market?—Flour finds a large home market along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway and in the Maritime Provinces, which is more profitable than foreign markets.

7. Do many of the sons and daughters of farmers in your locality where taste or physical capacity lead them to desire other employment than farming, seek employment in the United States; if so, what remedy would you advise?—I am not aware of any.

8. Does the free importation of American flour without reciprocity, put you at a disadvantage as compared with American competitors; and if so, state reasons?—I am not aware that it does.

9. Have you found grinding in bond convenient and practicable and fair to all parties concerned, and would you recommend it in case of the imposition of a duty on foreign wheat?—I think it is; I certainly would.

10. An ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. imposed in the United States on flour, against the fixed specific duty of 20 cents per bushel on wheat generally operates as a discriminatory tariff against the Canadian miller; would the establishment of discriminatory duties by the Parliament of Canada, in your opinion, be advisable?—It would not, because the production of these articles in Canada are in excess of the consumption, and the imposition of duties would not raise the price here.

11. Can the Canadian farmer raise profitably all the grain required to fatten his stocks, or will it pay him better to buy Indian corn?—That would depend upon the relative prices.

12. What articles produced on the farm require a home market for their sale?—Vegetables and perishable articles.

13. Whether grain-raising, stock-breeding and feeding, or dairy farming is most profitable to the farmer, both as regards money returns and keeping the farm in good order, so as to make it a permanently profitable investment?—The profit of farming would depend on the quality of the soil.

14. What changes, if any, are required in legislation to make agriculture a more desirable and profitable occupation for the people?—I am not aware of any.

15. Do you think that the difference in the time, and consequently of the risk which exists in getting returns for flour sold, as between the markets of the Dominion and the Liverpool market, would enable the manufacturer of flour to pay the farmer more, and afford the latter a steadier as well as a better market for his wheat?—The

home market is the best when obtainable; the interests of the manufacturer and farmer are bound up together.

16. Does not the importation of American corn by displacing coarse grains for feeding purposes, lessen the demand for the latter, and thereby tend to decrease the price?—There is no doubt that the importation of American corn supplants the importation of Canadian coarse grains. The price would depend upon the comparative supply and demand.

17. If the price of grain is invariably regulated by foreign markets, how can the home market be the best one?—The further away the market, the risks are proportionally increased, while the reverse is the case with the home market.

18. As you say, the home market is the best for farmers, would not a duty on the produce of the United States increase that home market and benefit the farmer?—I am not aware of articles entering Canada for consumption, which the Canadian farmer cannot produce cheaper.

19. Would the miller be likely to give the farmer a higher price for his wheat, provided a duty of 50 cents per barrel was imposed on flour, while Canada produces a large surplus for exportation?—Though the imposition of a duty of 50 cents per barrel upon flour would proportionally benefit the Canadian miller by giving him the command of the home market to an increased extent, yet the result would not be correspondingly beneficial to the farmer.

20. Can the Canadian farmers supply corn cheaper than it can be got from the States?—They cannot.

21. Is not United States wheat and flour largely consumed in Canada?—They are to a certain extent.

22. Would not imposition of a duty lessen that consumption, and therefore increase the home market, which you say is best for the farmer?—The imposition of a duty would probably lessen the consumption, but it would not have the effect of increasing the home market while we have a home supply in excess of the demand.

23. Are the farmers generally in a prosperous condition?—They are as a class.

24. Is it just to the Canadian farmer to place him in competition with the world on all he sells, while the cost of nearly every article he uses, either in his family or upon his farm, is increased by the duties collected upon them?—I do not consider that the Canadian farmer is placed to an exceptional disadvantage to any other class.

25. Is it just to the Canadian farmer to admit American produce into Canada free of duty, while Canadian produce entering the American market has a heavy duty to pay?—It is quite just to the Canadian farmer to admit American produce free of duty, because there is nothing that the American producer can send into Canada, because all articles of grain (except Indian corn), oats and peas are produced in Canada largely in excess of the consumption, this answer applies particularly to wheat, barley, oats, peas and dairy products.

26. Do you think duties should not be placed on any farm products?—I do not think that any Canadian farm products would be benefitted by the imposition of duty except Indian corn.

27. Would you recommend that the duties now collected upon butter, cheese, pork, cattle and meats should be taken off?—I would recommend the duty imposed on butter and cheese, should be taken off, because the great bulk of these articles concerned in the Dominion are in the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia where the ordinary Canadian farmers cannot compete, and where the imposition of duties only serve to enhance the price to the settlers in these Provinces. With regard to cattle, meat and pork, not being acquainted with the relative quantities exported and imported, I am not able to give an intelligent answer.

28. Is it profitable for a farmer to keep stock for which he has to buy feed?—The profit to a farmer from keeping stock on purchased feed must depend entirely upon the relative price obtainable for the stock and paid for the feed.

29. Are there any cheese factories in your neighbourhood?—There are a few.

30. Did the duties upon cheese coming into the country have any effect in stimulating its production?—No; I think not.

31. Does the imposition of pork and live hogs have any effect upon the prices of pork and hogs in Canada?—I am not aware of any.

32. Does the importation of pork and hogs affect the price of beef and mutton?—I am not aware that it does.

33. Are you aware what amount of these articles are imported?—I am not.

34. Do you think a reciprocity of tariffs with the United States at their present rates of duties be in the interest of the Canadian farmer?—I would not think so.

35. Would an increased duty on United States agricultural produce coming into Canada, be in the interest of the Canadian farmer provided a proportionate increased duty was imposed upon all manufactured articles coming in from the United States and elsewhere?—I am not aware of any.

36. What manufactures do you think co-operate most intimately with agriculture?—The manufacture of agricultural implements and other articles required by the farmer.

SATURDAY, 1st April, 1876.

The Hon. Mr. REESOR, Senator, called and examined:

I am engaged in farming to a moderate extent.

1. Have you been engaged in cheese manufacture?—I am not engaged in it at present, I was so engaged for six or seven years.

2. Has the duty on cheese had anything to do with stimulating the production?—I think not, the price here is ruled by the foreign demand; I think the risks are greater, selling in the Liverpool market, the profits are more satisfactory to sell in our own markets to shippers. The amount of consumption of cheese in Canada would affect the industry the same as the consumption in any other place to which we ship cheese, with the difference that the consumption in Canada is a home market to that extent. The only disadvantage the removal of duty would have, it would give Americans an opportunity to compete with us in a few fancy brands for home consumption, but with regard to staple cheese it would not affect our prices. The refuse from manufacture can be used profitably some years, when the price of pork is high, but it has so often failed to pay that a majority of manufacturers do not use it, and allow the farmer to take any that he chooses, full grown pigs will get fat upon it alone. With regard to importing corn for dairy purposes in some sections of the country where hay is scarce farmers find it advantageous to buy cheap western corn; we have had three or four seasons within the last eight years that the hay crops have been a failure; in dairy districts during such seasons it has proved to be a great advantage to import western corn, free of duty, in order to feed dairy stock during winter. The cost is much greater in feeding hay at \$14.00 per ton than in feeding on corn at \$20.00 per ton. One pound of corn is considered to be worth five pounds of average hay; corn is usually purchased at about \$20 per ton, or one cent per pound. I do not know of any legislative change in the tariff that could be made that would stimulate the production of cheese or other dairy produce; in all of the dairy districts with which I am familiar a considerable quantity of western corn is sown broadcast to be cut green for soiling the stock, and when a surplus remains it is cut and cured for winter feeding; the western corn is most profitable for that purpose on account of producing a larger quantity to the acre; it might be grown along the North shore of Lake Erie. I am not sure that it is grown largely in any part of Canada except to be cut green; it may be grown in a small portion of Canada to increase its seed, but not so profitably as other grain.

3. Is there any likelihood of dairy farming being overdone in this country?—I do not apprehend any danger at present; a pretty large proportion of farmers are engaged in dairying.

4. Cannot roots and green feed be produced for feeding purposes as profitably as

buying corn?—As a general rule I do not think they can; they may in some districts, in localities where the freight, to bring the corn near to the farmer, is not too high; he may sell his surplus peas and oats and buy corn for stock feeding purposes profitably. In more remote places where peas and oats would not realize so high a price, and where it costs more to deliver the corn, the farmer may as well feed his peas and oats instead of buying corn.

5. Do you think the large importation of corn has any effect on the price of hay, oats, peas, barley and rye?—I think it does to some extent on hay and oats, it has not much effect on barley, peas or rye, particularly the two former, as the price is mainly ruled by the foreign demand.

6. Is corn good feed for milch cows; is it not better for fattening cattle?—It is good winter feed and the cheapest I know of. When peas can be purchased at one cent per pound it may properly take the place of Indian corn. I have found by experiments that cows fed on boiled peas will give as much milk during December, January and February, as they gave upon the ordinary pastures of August, September and October; five pounds of peas per day, with what straw the animal chooses to eat, will be sufficient for any ordinary cow, and unless she proves a great milker, she would be fatter in the spring than when put up in the fall. I think that oats and barley at a cent per pound would be nearly as valuable. I think oats and peas mixed the most wholesome.

7. Do you believe that the Canadian farmers, under the present tariff, are in as prosperous a condition as other classes of the community?—I think they are.

8. What is the average cost of producing a bushel of peas?—I should think that it would cost less than a cent a pound, otherwise they could not sell them at that price to pay.

9. Would a reciprocity in tariff with the United States at their present rate of duty be in the interest of the Canadian farmer?—I think not; it would not be to our advantage.

10. Would an increased duty on United States agricultural produce coming into Canada be in the interest of the Canadian farmer, provided a proportionate increased duty was imposed on all manufactured articles coming from the United States and elsewhere?—I think not.

11. Is it just to the Canadian farmer that in everything he sells he has to compete with the world, while the cost of all he consumes either in his family or on his farm is increased by duties?—If the duties are equitably levied, there is no injustice, because the farmer according to the quantity of articles he consumes must expect to pay as much duties as others; we cannot control the competition with the outside world.

12. Is it just to the Canadian farmer to admit American farm produce free of duty, while Canadian produce entering the American market is charged a heavy duty?—It is just to the extent that we find it to be an advantage to admit these products duty free. The Americans must regulate their own tariff.

13. Is a one-sided trade a fair trade?—It depends upon which way you apply it, I should certainly be in favor of our farm products going into the United States market free of duty. With regard to American farm products coming into our market free of duty, I would admit them not for their accommodation, but to the extent that it proved to our advantage.

14. Is the large consumption of United States wheat and flour in Canada which come in free in the interest of the farmers of Canada?—I do not think it would be to the special interest of wheat-producing farmers, but to those who do not produce wheat, it might be to their advantage to buy in a free market. But as the Liverpool market mainly rules the price of our wheat, a duty upon American wheat can make but little difference to the price in Canada. While such a duty would obstruct the operations of our millers, merchants and carriers of western produce—all industries that add population and wealth to our country.

MONDAY, 3rd April, 1876.

Hon. Mr. CHRISTIE, President of the Senate, called and examined :—

I am a practical farmer, and have been for over forty years connected with farming in Ontario.

1. Do you think the duties imposed on foreign produce in April, 1870, and repealed in March, 1871, acted beneficially or otherwise?—I think the effect was good.

2. Is it in the interest of the Dominion that we should continue to admit American produce free, while Canadian produce exported over the border has so heavy a tax levied on it?—Taking the question as a whole, I think it is. I think the Americans are injuring their own people by the imposition of duties, and I think it would injure our people also, were we to follow a similar course; because we export very largely agricultural produce, and because the people of the Maritime Provinces, and those engaged in the lumber trade, find it convenient to import certain articles from the United States.

3. What duties, if any, would you impose on flour and various grains, and other foreign farm produce; or what guiding rule as to such imposition of duties would you advise?—I do not think it would make any difference as far as the Western Provinces are concerned, because the price of wheat and flour is regulated by the price in Liverpool, to which market we and the Americans export largely; but the imposition of duty on wheat and flour might operate injuriously against the interests of the Maritime Provinces.

4. What effect has the free admission of Indian corn on price of coarse grains in your section of the country?—I do not think it operates injuriously in the way of lowering the price of coarse grains. There are very few counties in Western Ontario where Indian corn can be raised with profit; in my own part of the country it is a very precarious crop; in the counties of Essex, Kent, Norfolk, and a portion of Lincoln, fair crops of Indian corn can often be raised; we can raise coarse grains of other descriptions to much greater advantage, chief among these are barley and peas. Fall wheat crops in my part of the country, for the last fifteen years, have been very precarious; I myself have lost a great deal from the midge and winter killing. I sold my barley, several thousand bushels, in Chicago this year. The greater portion of it was raised on ground where wheat had perished; it averaged \$1.24 per bushel (American currency) in Chicago, or equal to 83c. (gold) in Paris. I was offered at that time Indian corn at 50c. per bushel (gold) delivered in Paris.

5. Do you advise legislation with a view to establishing and promoting in Canada the cultivation of sugar beet and the manufacture of sugar therefrom; also, cultivation of tobacco and flax; and what legislation would best conduce to the end in view? I do not think that legislation would do any good.

6. From what sections of country in Canada or the United States do you obtain your supplies of grain, and what is your average quantity received annually from each country, and for what purposes used?—There are considerable importations of Indian corn for feeding purposes, from the United States.

7. What manufactures do you think co-operate most intimately with agriculture?—Those making agricultural implements.

8. Where is the most of your flour or meal actually consumed, and what market is it most to your advantage to sell in, the home market of our Dominion, the British or the American market?—In the English market. Farmers chiefly sell in the local market.

9. Do many of the sons and daughters of farmers in your locality whose taste or physical capacity lead them to desire other employment than farming, seek employment in the United States; if so, what remedy would you advise?—No.

10. An *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. imposed in the United States on flour, against the fixed specific duty of 20 per cent. per bushel on wheat, generally operates as a discriminatory tariff against the Canadian miller; would the establishment of discriminatory duties by the Parliament of Canada, in your opinion, be desirable?—

The American duty does not materially affect prices in Canada, as the foreign demand regulates prices. I think it would be against their interests to place duty on wheat imported into Canada.

11. Do you think the admission of American horned cattle, horses and sheep into Canadian markets at a 10 per cent. duty, while the United States impose a 20 per cent. duty on similar animals sent from Canada, acts injuriously on Canadian farmers; and would you recommend a similar duty to that imposed by the United States?—Not at all. I advocate the abrogation of the duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* imposed by Canadian legislation, because it would enable us to feed large numbers of cattle for exportation to the United States. That business would be largely profitable if the American duty of 20 per cent. were abrogated.

12. Can the Canadian farmer raise profitably all the grain required to fatten his stock, or will it pay him better to buy Indian corn?—It would pay better to buy Indian corn, and to sell other coarse grain such as peas and barley.

13. What articles produced on the farm require a home market for their sale?—The most perishable articles are butter and cheese; but we export so largely of these articles that the repeal of the present duty or the imposition of a higher duty would not alter the price.

14. Whether grain-raising, stock-breeding and feeding, or dairy farming, is most profitable to the farmer, both as regards money returns and keeping the farm in good order, so as to make it a permanently profitable investment?—They must go hand in hand.

15. What changes, if any, are required in legislation to make agriculture a more desirable and profitable occupation for the people?—So far as Canadian legislation is concerned, I do not know of anything that would assist us, except to take off the duty of 10 per cent. on animals.

16. If the United States can raise cattle cheaper than Canada can, and if they can produce corn cheaper in the United States, is there not a danger of the United States absorbing our fat cattle market, and place our farmers at a very great disadvantage, especially as we are shut out from taking our cattle to their market?—No, I think not. We can raise roots successfully in Canada, which, fed with corn meal, makes better beef than that fed on corn alone. The United States is our principal market for fat cattle.

17. Do farmers grow barley for feeding purposes?—No barley is used for feeding purposes except stained barley.

18. What is the average cost of raising a bushel of peas?—We can raise peas from 20c. to 30c. per bushel.

19. Is it cheaper to feed peas grown at 30c. a bushel than corn for which 50c. is paid?—No; because the usual price of peas is from 70c. to 80c. per bushel.

20. Cannot hay, roots, oats and peas be grown more profitably for feeding purposes than barley, or than corn can be imported?—Hay and roots can be raised profitably for feeding purposes; but, as I have already stated, it is more profitable to import Indian corn for feeding purposes than to feed peas and barley.

21. If cattle raising paid better, could not our farmers raise more?—It does not pay to raise cattle for beef when land is so high in price as it is in Canada. Hence the repeal of the Canadian duty of 10 per cent. would enable Canadian farmers to purchase in the Chicago market, for feeding purposes, cattle raised on the cheap lands in the West.

22. Would you recommend the repeal of the duties at present levied upon cattle, meat, butter and cheese entering Canada?—I would recommend a repeal of those duties.

23. Can Canadian farmers export cattle profitably to the United States at present tariff?—Not so profitably as in the absence of it. If we could induce the Government to take off the 10 per cent. they could do so more profitably than at present.

24. Is it wise for a producing country to import for home consumption articles which can be profitably produced in the country?—In certain circumstances it would. We ought to be allowed to buy and sell in the best markets.

25. Would you recommend the duties at present levied on hogs and pork to be repealed?—Yes; because it would facilitate the packing of meats in Canada, for which we have a specially good climate, and it would operate beneficially on the supplies for the lumber trade, which is the trade second in importance in the Dominion of Canada. Pork is not fed with profit in Canada.

26. Do you feed any quantity of pork on your farm for sale?—None for sale; my pigs, cattle and sheep are thorough-bred stock, which pays better than raising stock for feeding purposes.

27. Are the present trade relations between the United States and Canada equitable to Canadians, or are not all the advantages on the American side?—They are not equitable, but Canadians are not dependent on the United States market; for the leading articles of agricultural produce they are dependent on the European markets.

28. Is it just to the Canadian farmer to force him to compete with the world in all he sells, while the cost of almost every article he uses, either in his family or on his farm, is increased by duties?—Since we must have a tariff for revenue purposes, it is fair that the agricultural interest—the leading interest in the country—should bear its proportion of the revenue of the country.

29. Is it just to the Canadian farmer to admit American farm produce into Canada free of duty, while Canadian produce entering the American market has a heavy duty to pay?—I have already stated that the trade relations between Canada and the United States are not equitable; still, as we cannot control American legislation, and as the prices of the chief articles of agricultural produce are regulated by prices in the foreign market, we are not placed at a very great disadvantage.

30. Is it advisable to increase the home market for farm products by decreasing the amount of foreign farm products imported, or would you rather a policy was pursued which would make the Canadian farmer more dependent on foreign markets?—I do not think that the effect would be to increase the home market, as the prices of leading articles of agricultural produce mainly depend upon those in the foreign markets.

31. As you do not fatten cattle for sale but mainly raise stock for breeding purposes, do you speak in reference to fattening cattle from personal experience, and are not interests of breeders and cattle raisers for feeding purposes different?—I speak partly from my own experience; and were the duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* repealed, I would fatten cattle very largely; the interest of cattle raiser and cattle feeder do not conflict.

32. Would an additional duty imposed on United States agricultural produce coming into Canada be in the interest of the Canadian farmer, provided a proportionate increased duty was imposed on all manufactured articles coming from the United States and elsewhere; and if not, why?—No; it would be detrimental to our interests, because it would not be to the interest of the farmers to advance the duties on manufactures. It would be unfair to tax the consumers, who number $\frac{1}{2}$ of the community, for the benefit of a small class.

33. Do you think the importation of American pork interferes with the price of Canadian pork?—I do not think it does materially, if at all.

34. From your knowledge of farming operations in Canada, do you believe that many farmers on account of not being so successful in raising wheat of late will likely change their mode of farming more to grazing, dairy and stall feeding purposes hereafter?—I have no question of it, and it would be much to their advantage to do so.

MONDAY, 3rd April, 1876.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE, Senator, of Queen's County, Prince Edward Island, called and examined:

I am engaged in agriculture, and have been for many years. That is my chief occupation.

1. Do you think the duty imposed on foreign produce in April, 1870, and repealed in March, 1871, acted beneficially or otherwise?—I was not identified with Canada at the time to which the question refers, and I have no personal knowledge.

2. Is it in the interest of the Dominion that we should continue to admit American produce free, while Canadian produce exported over the border has so heavy a tax levied upon it?—I think it is at present.

3. What duties, if any, would you impose on flour and various grains, and other foreign farm products; or what guiding rule as to such imposition of duties would you advise?—I would impose no duty at present except for revenue purposes, and so as to impose the least burden on the people.

4. What effect has the free admission of Indian corn on price of coarse grains in your section of the country?—There is very little Indian corn imported into Prince Edward Island really for consumption. What little is imported is chiefly for domestic use.

5. Do you advise legislation with a view to establishing and promoting in Canada the cultivation of sugar beet, and the manufacture of sugar therefrom; also cultivation of tobacco and flax, and what legislation would best conduce to the end in view?—No; I do not advise legislation. I think it best to leave industry and capital to direct themselves and find profitable employment.

6. From what section of country in Canada or the United States do you obtain your supplies of grain, and what is your average quantity received annually from each country, and for what purposes used?—I think very little grain is imported into Prince Edward Island, although a good deal of flour. Some millers have imported wheat, but they find that purchasers prefer imported flour to native manufacture.

7. What manufactures do you think co-operate most intimately with agriculture?—Home-grown wool, the ordinary kinds of less complicated agricultural implements, tanneries, brick and tile manufactories, quarrying, saw and grist mills, wood manufactures, dairy produce, artificial manures, meat preserving, bone crushing and hay pressing.

8. Where is the most of your flour or meal actually consumed, and what market is it most to your advantage to sell in—the home market of our Dominion, the British or the American market?—I think I stated in reply to this question we export our oatmeal to Saint John, N.B.; that Prince Edward Island imported flour and exported oats principally to Britain; that considerable amount of oatmeal of excellent quality was manufactured for home use, and a surplus exported chiefly to St. John, N.B.

9. Do many of the sons and daughters of farmers in your locality, whose tastes or physical capacity lead them to desire other employment than farming, seek employment in the United States; if so, what remedy would you advise?—In times past a considerable number have. The reason is in the nature of our land tenures. A great many of them return later in life. I think the remedy has been found. The tenure of the land has been leasehold, held under absent as well as resident proprietors.

10. An *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. imposed in the United States on flour against the fixed specific duty of 20 per cent. per bushel on wheat, generally operates as a discriminatory tariff against the Canadian millers, would the establishment of discriminatory duties by the Parliament of Canada, in your opinion, be advisable?—I do not think they would.

11. Do you think the admission of American horned cattle, horses and sheep into Canadian markets at a 10 per cent. duty, while the United States impose a 20 per cent. duty on similar animals sent from Canada, acts injuriously on Canadian farmers, and would you recommend a similar duty to that imposed by the United States?—It depends upon the description of the cattle. As far as the Canadian farmer is concerned it would not be advisable to impose a discriminatory duty upon cattle since it might have the effect of retarding reciprocity.

12. What articles produced on the farm require a home market for their sale?—Very few, if any, even milk is now preserved by canning.

13. Whether grain-raising, stock-breeding and feeding, or dairy farming is most profitable to the farmer, both as regards money returns, and keeping the farm in good order, so as to make it a permanently profitable investment?—That must depend upon the soil, climate and the vicinity of cities; mixed husbandry is most likely to promote good farming.

14. You think that putting on a similar duty to what the United States impose might have the effect of retarding reciprocity? What would you say in case the United States are not disposed to give us reciprocity; would you not think it would be wisdom for us to impose the same duty?—I think to impose the same duty would be rather retaliation than statesmanship.

15. Can farmers of Prince Edward Island raise profitably all the grain, including wheat they require for their own consumption?—They do not grow all the wheat they require, the crops for many years past have been uncertain, the crops generally are injured by the midge.

16. Would you advise the removal of the present duty on cattle, horses and live hogs, sheep, pork, butter and cheese?—I am not disposed to meddle with the tariff at present.

17. Do you think that there are any near prospects of getting reciprocity; and why do you think so?—I think that there is a disposition to fall back on reciprocity.

18. Will increasing the home market to the Canadian farmer be a benefit to him?—I should think so.

19. Would not a duty on United States farm products which, our farmers compete with the United States in the production of, increase the home markets for these products to the Canadian farmer?—I think, under certain circumstances, it might.

20. Is not the nearest market, as a rule, the best market?—That would depend upon prices.

21. If, as a rule, the nearest market is the best one, would it not be wise so to levy duties for revenue purposes, as to create a home market?—I think not.

22. Is it advantageous in a producing country to become importers for home consumption of articles they produce?—I think it may under certain circumstances.

23. Are the present trade relations between the United States and Canada equitable to Canadians, or have not the Americans all the advantage?—I consider they are in an abnormal condition.

24. Is it just to the Canadian farmer to admit American farm produce free of duty, while Canadian farm produce entering the American market has a heavy duty to pay?—It may be so under certain circumstances.

25. Is it just to the Canadian farmer to make him compete with the world on all he sells, while the cost of almost everything he uses in his family or upon his farm is increased by duties?—If the duties are imposed for revenue purposes, I think it is just.

26. Is it profitable for a farmer to keep stock for which he has to buy feed?—It may be so.

27. Does cattle raising pay the farmer in Prince Edward Island?—It may be profitable in some cases where large marshes exist or the work upon the farm is done by the farmer's family.

28. Are the farmers as a class in a prosperous condition in your Province?—There are a very large number of farmers in very prosperous circumstances, as indicated by their dwellings, barns, cultivation and condition of their fields, live stock and surroundings.

29. Do you believe the evidence given before this Committee will apply generally for the interests of the Dominion as a whole?—As far as general principles are concerned, I do.

REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

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REPORT

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

The Select Standing Committee on Immigration and Colonization respectfully submit their first and final report.

They have carefully inquired into the operations of the Department of Agriculture to promote immigration to Canada during the year 1875, and with this view they have examined Mr. Lowe, the Secretary of that Department, from whom they have obtained very clear and satisfactory statements, both with regard to results and expenditure.

It appears that there was a decline in the immigration during the year 1875 as compared with the previous years; but it is evident that it arose in the first place from the commercial and industrial depression which has prevailed in Canada, coupled with an abated disposition to move among the emigrating classes on the other side of the Atlantic; and also from the very active competition in the emigration market by the Colonies of Australia and New Zealand; those colonies having offered very great inducements to intending emigrants; together with, in the majority of cases, a free passage.

It appears that the immigrants who have come to Canada have, on the whole, been of a good class, and that all the agricultural labourers have found ready employment.

The total number of settlers during the year was 27,382; and the total cost of immigration on both sides of the ocean, \$296,692.91, making the gross *per capita* cost of immigrants to the Dominion Government \$10.83; of which expenditure about one-half is attributable to the cost of the immigration propagandism employed by the Government; the remainder to the necessary permanent establishments.

The Committee have noticed that the ascertained value of money and goods brought into the Dominion by immigrants during the year, was \$1,344,573; the unascertained amount, in addition to this, was no doubt very large.

The *per capita* value to the country of the immigrants who become settlers, apart from the property and money they bring, appears to be variously estimated and difficult to define. But it is undisputable, nevertheless, that immigrants who become settlers do add very materially to the wealth of the country as well in their capacity of producers as consumers and contributors to the revenue. The lowest actual estimate of the value of immigrants is that of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, viz., \$800 each. It may be added that Dr. Farr has officially reported to Her Majesty's Government, that the value to the country of a Norfolk agricultural labourer at the age of 25, is £246 stg., or about \$1,300. If this calculation is accurate the value of the immigrants who have settled in this country is out of all measure greater than the cost which has been incurred to introduce them.

The Committee notice that the Government has made a reorganization of the London office, which very materially reduces the expenditure; the total annual Agency expenses being limited to \$25,000, of which sum the Provincial Governments will pay \$9,000. The cost of the London office and its contingencies is thus reduced to \$16,000, including the special expenses of a library and reading-room estimated to cost \$2,500.

The Committee understand that this library contains a careful classification of all the public documents, Statutes, Journals and maps of both the Dominion and Provincial Governments. They believe it to be especially valuable to investors in England, to parties endeavouring to place loans, and all other parties seeking authentic information pertaining to Canada, which cannot be found elsewhere in the United Kingdom.

The expenditure for immigration through the London office appears to be reduced by the reorganization to as small an amount as is compatible with efficiency; and the Committee are of opinion that the Dominion Government should continue a vigorous policy of Immigration, especially with reference to the class of tenant farmers or agriculturists with some means, as well by cheapening transport to the utmost possible extent, both on the ocean and—inland opening the territory of the North-West for settlement—as also by taking means by publications and otherwise to make the advantages offered by Canada, as a field for settlement, known abroad; and by seeing to the proper care and placing of immigrants after their arrival.

The Committee have learned with satisfaction that the reports of an inspection ordered by the Dominion Government of the children brought to this country by Miss Rye and Miss Macpherson, have corroborated the evidence laid before the Select Committee of Immigration and Colonization during the last Session of Parliament, and established that those children have been carefully placed, and are, with very trifling exceptions, doing well.

The Committee had much pleasure in listening to the evidence given by Colonel Laurie, of Nova Scotia, on the subject of settlement of children brought out to that Province, by Mrs. Birt. These children are of a similar class to those brought by Rye and Miss Macpherson, with the exception that they do not include children from workhouses. They appear to have been carefully and satisfactorily placed in comfortable situations by Colonel Laurie, who is, by Provincial enactment, constituted their guardian. He has placed out 325 children, and states that as many as 500 might be annually provided for in his Province.

The children hitherto brought to Canada by Miss Rye having been to a considerable extent taken from the workhouses, the Committee notice with regret that the discussions arising out of the publication of Mr. Doyle's report, had the effect of stopping her operations last year; but Miss Macpherson, Mrs. Birt, Mr. Middlemore and others have continued to introduce children, who, having no friends and being homeless, had been gathered into training homes, and subsequently brought to this country. There appears to be no reasonable doubt, it having been demonstrated by sufficient experience, that immigrant children of this class, if suitably selected and properly placed, will very soon become a permanent and valuable part of the productive population of the country. The encouragement of this class of immigration is worthy of the serious consideration of the Government.

Among the specialties of the immigration of last year may be noticed an addition of 3,258 Monnonites, who joined their brethren in the Province of Manitoba. They appear to be well satisfied with the country and their future prospects despite the grasshopper invasion of last year.

The Committee also notice the establishment of an Icelandic settlement on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, north of the Province of Manitoba. The site chosen appears to be favourable for Icelandic settlement, and the Committee are of opinion that colonization of this nature should be encouraged, especially in view of the immense tracts of valuable land in the North-West, which the Dominion Government has at its disposal for settlement.

An Icelandic colony appears also to have been successfully settled in the Province of Nova Scotia, and that there is reasonable prospect of addition to its numbers, as well as to those on the shore of Lake Winnipeg.

The Committee have carefully examined Professor John Macoun, of Albert University, Belleville, who accompanied Mr. Fleming, Chief Engineer of the Pacific Railway Survey, across the Continent to the Pacific Coast, in the capacity of Botanist, with reference to the agricultural capabilities of the North-West Territory, particularly including the Peace River District and the Province of British Columbia. He showed very clearly that vast areas in those hitherto but little known regions contain agricultural resources of unbounded fertility, coupled with climatic conditions favourable to their development. He also showed the presence of very large deposits

of coal and other valuable minerals. For particulars the Committee refer to the evidence of Professor Macoun herewith submitted.

The Committee also examined Mr. Henry McLeod, an Engineer of the Pacific Railway Survey, who crossed the Continent to the middle of the Rocky Mountains. He corroborates the evidence of Professor Macoun in reference to the great fertility of the soil and adaptability of the country for extensive settlement.

The Committee obtained an order of the House to ask the permission of the Senate to allow the Hon. Mr. Sutherland, a Senator from the Province of Manitoba, to appear before them, in order to furnish evidence respecting the agricultural capabilities of that Province, Mr. Sutherland being himself a practical farmer, and having lived in the North-West all his life. It appears from his evidence that the cereals come to very great perfection and yield abundantly in Manitoba, as do also potatoes and other root crops, as well as all the ordinary kinds of garden vegetables. He stated that the smaller varieties of corn ripened very well in Manitoba, but doubted if the tall American corn would succeed. The latter, it may be remarked, requires the temperature of a latitude further south than the older settled portions of Canada for successful cultivation; but the fact of the smaller varieties ripening is a climatic test of great importance to agriculturists.

With respect to the grasshopper scourge which proved so destructive in the Province of Manitoba last year, Mr. Sutherland stated that the grasshoppers have only made periodical visits with long intervals between. He had personally known an interval of immunity from them of forty years; and, further, that his examination into the circumstances of their presence last year, led him to believe, with confidence, that the Province would not be troubled with them this year; and in all probability not for many years to come.

The winters in the North-West, except on the Pacific coast, appear to be rigorous, but the climate is reported to be singularly healthy, and the seasons for agricultural operations do not appear to be widely different in the Province of Manitoba from what they are in Ontario, but in fact very similar. The summer frosts reported in the North-West Territory, appear to be precisely similar in character to those which prevail over a very large extent of the northern part of this continent, including the old settled portions of Canada and all the Northern United States.

The Committee in view of the importance of obtaining full information respecting the North-West Territory, further examined Captain Walker of the Mounted Police, now in this city, and also Mr. Malcolm McLeod, of Aylmer. The evidence given by both of these gentlemen was strongly corroborative of that of the previous witnesses.

Mr. Blain, M.P., submitted a letter containing suggestions in reference to the immigration of tenant farmers from Scotland; and Mr. Cockburn, M. P. also submitted a letter from Mr. Best, Crown Land Agent for the Muskoka District, relating to Swiss settlement in that locality, and correspondence with Madam Von Koerber, both of which letters are referred to the attention of the Department of Agriculture.

These letters, together with all the evidence taken, are hereunto appended, and submitted by the Committee as part of their report.

Your Committee cannot close their report without acknowledging the valuable information and assistance received from Mr. Lowe, the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture.

The whole respectfully submitted by

JAMES TROW,
Chairman.

Committee Room,
House of Commons,
April 10, 1876.

MR. LOWE'S EVIDENCE.

GENERAL STATEMENT RESPECTING IMMIGRATION.

Monday 28th February, 1876.

Mr. JOHN LOWE, the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, appeared before the Committee.

The Chairman requested him to make a general statement respecting the Immigration of the past year.

Mr. Lowe—I did not come prepared to make a statement to the Committee; but to answer in as far as possible any questions that might be put to me. As I anticipated, however, that questions referring to the subject-matter indicated by the Chairman, would be put, I have brought some papers with me. I may state generally that there was a considerable decline in the number of immigrants to the whole of this continent during the past year. The total number of all immigrant arrivals in Canada in 1875 was 43,458 against 80,022 the previous year. In this total number are included settlers in Canada and passengers who passed through Canada for the United States. Of the former, 12,043 entered by the St. Lawrence, 5,145 by the Suspension Bridge, 959 by the Maritime Provinces, and 1,096 at West Lynn. There were also 8,139 settlers reported by the Custom Houses as having made entries of settlers goods, making a total of 27,382 settlers in Canada, as against 39,373 the previous year.

The decline in the number of passengers passing through Canada to the United States during the last year, is, however, much more striking when compared with previous years. In 1872 the number of these passengers was 52,608; in 1873, 49,059; in 1874, 40,649; and in 1875 it was only 9,214. It may fairly be contended that the decline in the settlers in Canada would have been as great as in these passengers for the Western States, had it not been for the exertions made by the Government and the Passenger Warrant System.

Among the arrivals by the St. Lawrence were 3,258 Mennonites, who came to join their brethren settled in the Province of Manitoba the previous year. Still more of this class are expected during the coming season, the reports from those who have gone there having been favourable, notwithstanding the grasshopper scourge which visited that province during the year.

Another specialty in the operations of last season was the settlement of an Icelandic Colony in the North-West Territory, on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, extending about thirty miles from the northern province line of Manitoba. The settlers went there late in the fall, with a prospect of encountering some hardships during the winter, but the accounts from them are on the whole satisfactory, and they are likely to do well. A considerable Icelandic immigration is expected.

A Member—Can you state the cost of immigration to the country during the last year?

Answer—Yes. I have in my hand a statement. At the Quebec Agency the expenditure was \$48,743.59; at the Montreal Agency, \$13,412.99; at Sherbrooke, \$1,141.41; at Ottawa, \$3,971.27; at Kingston, \$1,837.92; at Toronto, \$2,923.42; at Hamilton, \$1,721.59; at London, \$1,700.47; at Halifax, \$1,738.72; at St. John, N.B., \$1,114.46; at the North-West Agencies, \$3,568.04; Mennonite transport, \$46,234.37, less a refund of \$8,430.72, afterwards paid, making the net Mennonite expenditure of \$37,803.65; the total expenditure at and through the London Office for immigration service was \$177,015.38, making a gross total of immigration expenditure of \$296,692.91 during the year.

A Member—Does this include the Mennonite loan of \$100,000 voted by Parliament last Session? Has that loan been taken up?

Answer—It does not include the Mennonite loan of which \$58,900 has, to the present time, been taken up. That loan being money advanced to the Mennonite Community of Ontario, on the security of bonds to be repaid by them, and being expended by them for the assistance of their brethren settling in Manitoba, it was not treated as a Departmental expenditure.

A Member—Have you included the expenses for quarantine?

Answer—Not in the statements that I have given, but these may be considered in connection with immigration, although this service is separate from immigration, and would require to be maintained if we had no immigration establishments. The total expenditure for quarantine last year was \$25,530.09.

Question—Can you state the amounts paid by the Provinces for the service of immigration?

Answer—The figures of Provincial expenditures for immigration have been obtained by the Department, and are as follow:—

Ontario.....	\$94,060 53
Quebec.....	39,420 00
New Brunswick.....	13,035 54
Nova Scotia.....	9,981 00
Total.....	\$156,497 07

Question—Does this include the refund paid by the Provinces for transport?

Answer—I believe it does; but I have not the details of the Provincial accounts.

Question—Has the Government any arrangement with the Province of British Columbia for immigration?

Answer—There has been no special arrangement for promoting immigration to British Columbia, but some British Columbia pamphlets have been distributed and that Province has had its share of space in the Dominion pamphlets.

Question—Was there not an arrangement to appoint an Agent?

Answer—There was a proposal agreed to in the Immigration Conference Memorandum of 1871, to appoint an Immigrant Agent on the Pacific Coast, but no action has yet been taken.

Question—What aid has been given to the Icelanders?

Answer—A sum of \$2,500 was given to them as an aid towards the expenses of their passage to their colony; and a further advance of \$2,500 was made to them as a loan to be repaid. A further sum of \$5,000 was to be advanced to them as a loan on the guarantee of the Hudson Bay Company, but that arrangement has not yet been completed, and the money has not yet been advanced. The Hudson Bay Company have, however, advanced to the colony provisions and money to this amount. The Department subsequently advanced \$5,000 as a loan to be repaid, making the total loan of the Department to the Icelanders \$7,500, in addition to the yet unsettled credit of the Hudson Bay Company.

Question—Are not many of the immigrants who came to Canada last year without employment?

Answer—I believe that very few of the immigrants who came last year have been without employment. The great bulk of all who came were agricultural labourers, and the Kingston, Toronto and London agents report that the supply of these labourers, during the season, was never equal to the demand. The distress which prevailed, owing to the commercial depression, was chiefly confined to the residents of the country living in towns and particularly to the class of artisans.

Question—Did the Government subsidize the *London Canadian News*?

Answer—The Agent-General did advertize in it, but this has ceased.

Question by Hon. Mr. Pope—Can you state the nature of the Passenger Warrant agreement?

Answer—It was precisely the same as that which was effected when Mr. Pope was the Minister of Agriculture, with the exception that it now applies to all the lines sending steamers to Canada.

Hon. Mr. Pope—Then I will not ask for the details of the arrangement for I know that they cannot be given, and it is not in the public interest to do so.

Question—What are the instructions respecting the issue of Passenger Warrants?

Answer—All Passenger Warrants are issued from the London office upon application to the London Agent. For the class of £4. 15s. 0d warrants, all agents, including those of the steamship companies, may send applications. But for the special £2. 5s. 0d. warrants, the applications are confined to the agents of the Department.

Question—What is the nature of the certificate required before granting the Warrants?

Answer—Every application for a Passenger Warrant must have attached to it the certificate of a clergyman or magistrate, or in special cases the duly accredited officers of Labourers Unions, of the intention of the applicant to settle in Canada, and it is the duty of the London Agent to examine these applications and issue Warrants on all such as he approves.

A number of questions were then handed to Mr. Lowe to be answered at a subsequent meeting of the Committee.

COLONEL LAURIE'S EVIDENCE.

PLACING DESTITUTE CHILDREN IN NOVA SCOTIA.

FRIDAY, 3rd March, 1876.

Col. *Laurie*, of Oakville, Nova Scotia, (Colonel in the British Army and Adjutant-General of the Province of Nova Scotia) appeared before the Committee.

Q. Have you had charge of the distribution and subsequent care in Nova Scotia of children brought out by Mrs. Birt?

A. I have had the entire charge of all the children brought to Nova Scotia by Mrs. Birt from Liverpool, G.B., and make all the arrangements for their distribution and subsequent care.

Q. How long have you had such care?

A. Since the arrival of the first party, which was brought to Nova Scotia by special invitation from me in August, 1873.

Q. How many children have been brought out by Mrs. Birt and placed in Nova Scotia—and what is the average number brought per annum?

A. I have not my books or records with me, as I had no expectation of being called before this Committee, and am therefore only speaking from memory. The number of children brought out to Nova Scotia by Mrs. Birt is about 320 or 325. She has brought out five parties since 1873, the first four of about 70 each, the last of about 50; the last party was smaller, as both the public who find the funds and the relatives of the children were prejudiced against the work by Mr. Doyle's report. I may mention that, hearing that Mr. Doyle was on a visit to Canada for the purpose of enquiring into the condition of the immigrant children, I telegraphed him an invitation to come to our Province, and I would give him the fullest details of the system I pursued. He did not even reply, and without making any investigation reported unfavourably.

Q. What is the general condition of the children placed out by you?

A. None of these children came out from the Unions at the expense of the public funds. They may be described as homeless and destitute children, in many cases children of people who have seen better days, and have come down to the lowest depths of poverty, through misfortune or dissipation.

Q. What formalities are observed on placing them out ?

A. Intimation is publicly given that a party is shortly expected, and applications are invited ; applicants are supplied with a printed form (copy submitted), which they are required to fill up and return to me ; this must bear the written recommendation of the clergyman whose ministrations the applicant attends. Having a very extensive acquaintance throughout the Province, I am in a position to ascertain the fitness of the various applicants to be entrusted with such a charge. On the arrival of the children, the allotment is at once made, care being taken to select for the children according to constitution, temperament, &c., the places for which they are best fitted. Applicants to whom children are allotted are notified when and where to attend to receive them ; the child selected is then brought before them, and it is open to each applicant either to accept or decline the particular child, but no other choice is allowed. I find that my knowledge of the applicant's circumstances, and Mrs. Birt's knowledge of the children, enable us to make a far more suitable choice for each than could be done if the applicants themselves were allowed to pick and choose. The consent of the child is also required, and both applicant and child sign a schedule in presence of a Justice of the Peace, pledging themselves to observe the agreement entered into.

Q. Are any means employed to ascertain the well-being of the children after being placed ?

A. The minister who recommends each applicant undertakes to maintain a supervision over the child when allotted, and to report quarterly on the Form (a copy of which I submit) ; the name of the clergyman is also given to the child, and it is instructed to look on him as its friend ; the child is also from its first admission into the Home at Liverpool taught that, if from any cause it cannot get on satisfactorily in the family where placed, it should at once write or take some means of getting word to me. In such a case I at once open correspondence with the clergyman or some influential resident, and try first whether the difficulty is trifling, and whether a little plain speaking will put matters straight ; if, however, I find that there is no prospect of employer and child getting on well together, I decide on removing the child.

Q. What is done with those children who for any cause do not stay in the situations in which they are placed ? What care is subsequently taken of them ? And at whose expense ?

A. By local enactment I am the legal guardian of all these children, and I delegate my powers temporarily to the persons with whom I place them, consequently the children have no power to leave their situation, and should they be coaxed away by any ill-judged person, the original employer is required to claim them at once. As already mentioned, if on account of their bad behaviour or of improper treatment by employers, I see it is necessary to remove them, I bring them back to Oakfield, and place them under the care of Mr. Arnold, the Church of England Missionary stationed there, who was formerly employed as teacher at Mrs. Birt's Home, at Liverpool. Mr. Arnold, from his former experience with this class of children, is well qualified for this work, and has been very successful with the children that have come back to me and passed through his hands. After first allotment, all expense of management, supervision, travelling and re-training are borne by me.

Q. What is the percentage of these children returned from the situations in which they are placed ?

A. Speaking from memory, 47 in all have been returned to me ; 24 ordered back by me, as they were not being properly treated (there was no case of real cruelty, but rather mismanagement, and utter want of tact and sometimes want of heart in treating the child) ; 18 were brought back by me after reported misbehaviour, and five through death or change of circumstances of employers with whom placed. Only two have come back for training a second time, thus showing that the method of training adopted, and the careful selection of places suitable to the temperament of the children have worked well ; the two just referred to are also now doing well.

Q. Is the public sentiment of Nova Scotia favorable to such immigration of children, and what number do you think could be annually placed out?

A. Public sentiment in Nova Scotia was not at first favorable to the immigration of these children; it was something new and not understood; the success, however, which has so far attended the work has interested the people in it, and it is now very generally approved of. I may mention that the local press give a cordial and unanimous support to the work and have rendered me great assistance. I have had, at least, three times as many applications as there have been children to allot, and, I believe, I could readily place out for 400 to 500 children yearly. I think, however, it would not be well to undertake more than 300 per annum, and even at that rate, judging by the amount of correspondence, &c., the present number have brought upon me, the work would very soon get beyond my power, as I am already occupied with it from three to four hours per day and cannot well spare more time.

Q. Is it your opinion that the Province of Nova Scotia would make provision for the care of such of these children as might be returned from the situations in which they were placed, provided they were taken to the Province and distributed without cost to it?

A. The Province (I acting for it, although in a purely private capacity) has already accepted this responsibility, and I am for the present prepared to continue this to any reasonable extent. If from any cause I should be unable to continue the present system, judging by the support already accorded, I feel no hesitation in saying that the Government would assume the responsibility.

Hon. *E. P. Flynn*, a member of the Committee, and lately a member of the Local Government of Nova Scotia, here stated that from the past he considered that Colonel Laurie would be fully justified in answering this question in the affirmative.

Q. State generally your own impression of the results of this immigration.

A. Speaking merely of the material good done, I consider this work of great value to England as relieving her of a class who could not fail to become a burden to her. I hold that it gives those, who, often from no fault of their own, are without any prospects other than crime or degradation, a good chance to rise in the world, certainly to competence, possibly to affluence; and to Canada it brings a valuable addition to the population; children who will soon forget that they ever belonged to any other country and will grow up amongst us accustomed to our ways and contented to remain; their highest ambition is to become farmers, and this Mrs. Birt and I, throughout their training, steadily hold before them as the most desirable avocation. I believe that more good can be done in this way than in any other by a given outlay of time and means. Born in England and having adopted Canada as my home, I desire to do what I can to benefit both countries, and it is because I believe it to be of very great advantage to both that I have devoted so much time and means to this work.

In reply to enquiry,

Colonel Laurie stated that a number of Icelanders had come to Nova Scotia desiring to farm and fish; that the Local Government had established a settlement in East Halifax, and that the Icelanders appear much pleased with the country and climate and with their prospects. They are a quiet peacable people, and have already earned a good name for themselves for sobriety and industry. Under peculiar circumstances he had taken a couple of men with families to work for him last summer; he found them faithful steady workers and was much pleased with them. The children were intelligent and picked up English rapidly, and judging by the way the children grew, he thought the race would improve physically in Nova Scotia.

MR. LOWE'S EVIDENCE—CONTINUED.

FURTHER STATEMENTS RESPECTING IMMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION EXPENDITURE.

WEDNESDAY, 15th March, 1876.

Mr. Lowe again appeared before the Committee:—

Mr. White (Hastings):—

Q. How many immigrants were assisted with passenger warrants during the last and the previous year?

A. The number of immigrants for Canada who sailed from Ports of the United Kingdom with passenger warrants was in 1874, 11,042; and in 1875, 12,086.

Q. What amount has been paid for such passenger warrants in each year?

A. The amount paid for passenger warrants in the two years was, in 1874, £7061 2s. 0d. stg., or \$34,363.97; and in 1875, £5,727 4s. 0d. stg., or \$278,721.53. I should explain that this statement is made up from the accounts paid, and it is possible that some of those in 1874 might come in 1875.

Hon. Mr. Pope:—

Q. Can you state the number of immigrants arrived in Canada in the years 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, distinguishing settlers in Canada from passengers for the United States; also the ports of arrival, specially indicating the number of Mennonites, and the arrivals by the St. Lawrence of intending settlers?

A. The total numbers of immigrant arrivals, including settlers in Canada and passengers for the United States in the years named, were

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Via the St. Lawrence.....	34,743	36,901	23,894	16,038
Via Suspension Bridge and Inland Ports.....	49,130	50,578	39,904	18,322
Via Maritime Province Ports.....	5,313	2,659	2,114	959
Entered at Custom Houses with settlers goods	.....	8,971	14,110	8,139
Totals.....	89,186	99,109	80,022	43,458

The settlers in Canada, making the distinctions requested in the question, may be stated in the following tabular form:—

Years.	Mennonites.	Settlers via St. Lawrence, not Mennonites.	Settlers via Suspension Bridge, Maritime Provinces, Portland and other Ports.	Settlers via West Lynn, Manitoba.	Via Custom Houses with entries of settlers' goods.	Total Settlers.	Passengers from the Western States.
1872.....	.....	19,456	11,483	.....	5,639	36,578	52,608
1873.....	.....	25,820	15,259	.....	8,971	50,050	49,059
1874.....	1,532	17,206	6,202	323	14,110	39,373	40,649
1875.....	3,258	8,785	6,104	1,096	8,139	27,382	10,499

Hon. Mr. Pope :—

Q. What were the expenses of the London office, the agencies, passenger warrants, commissions, publications, and all contingencies in each of those years?

A. The answer to this question may be most conveniently tabulated as follows:

Years.	Contingencies, Including Passenger Warrants, Commis- sions and Publications.	European Agencies and Travelling Agents.	Total Expenditure.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
1872	17,941 47	49,867 60	67,809 07
1873	53,286 27	84,733 24	138,019 51
1874	66,943 38	82,135 11	149,078 49
1875	67,026 43	109,988 95	177,015 38

By Hon. Mr. Pope :—

Q. What was the cost of the London office in each of those years, stating the salaries paid, and the number of clerks, giving the details of the expenditure?

A. The answer to this question may be most conveniently tabulated in following comparative statement of expenditure at the London Agency, during the years 1872, 1873, 1874 and 1875 :—

—	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Postages	688 32	824 75	605 45	1,262 69
Contingencies*	461 87	706 68	2,178 28	3,813 43
Newspapers	76 56	57 79	14 08	1,433 18
Freight	1,356 82	715 58	903 92	1,190 92
Furniture	68 13	10 09	217 05	4,089 14
Rent	428 26	428 26	4,140 00	5,839 99
Salaries	4,236 77	4,679 41	5,055 54	16,002 48
Travelling	130 67	52 31	1,409 91	469 07
Printing and Stationery....	661 46	5,401 37	5,552 69	6,092 93
Advertising	1,330 50	1,370 12	1,605 22	8,344 51
Total	9,439 36	14,246 36	21,682 14	48,538 34

In 1872, 2 clerks and 1 messenger.

1873, do do and an extra clerk occasionally.

1874, 4 do and 3 extras, 2 messengers.

1875, 5 do 6 do 2 do

*These contain telegrams, taxes, and general expenditure of petty disbursements.

There is apparent difference between these figures as given for the calendar years, and those in the Public Accounts for fiscal years; but the figures are the same with the difference of different apportionment between the calendar and fiscal years.

Hon. Mr. Pope:—

Q. What is the estimated annual expenditure of the London Office and Agencies as now constituted?

A. The expenditure of the London Office, including library and all contingencies for the next fiscal year, is limited by Order in Council, to \$25,000, less \$9,000 to be paid by the Provinces. The cost of the outside European Agencies, including all contingencies for salaries and expenses for the next fiscal year, is also limited to \$25,000. The former item, includes \$2,500 for the maintenance of a library and reading room. The reduction on the two items is \$44,871.

The Chairman:—

Q. Can you state the particulars in which increase is observable in the items of Immigration expenditure, stating the reason of the increase, and when, and how, authorized?

A. In the ordinary Immigration establishments in Canada there has been very little increase of expenditure for some years past, except that in 1873 an agency was established at Sherbrooke, at a cost of \$1,591.00 for the year, and one at London, Ont., averaging about the same. There has been an increase in the North-West agencies, arising from the circumstances of immigration to Manitoba. The first marked increase in the figures of expenditure of the Department in Canada arose in 1872 in the item of transport of immigrants. In answer to the question, how authorized, I may state that it was under an agreement made by Mr. Carling, the then Ontario Immigration Minister, with the late Minister of Agriculture, to pay to a much larger extent than previously for the transport of immigrants from Point Lévis to points in the west, upon the condition that the Province of Ontario would refund two-thirds of the amount. Before this agreement was made, the Department was acting under the General Order in Council of 1868, which limited assistance in transport to the absolutely indigent, with a view to prevent them from accumulating at Point Lévis. The Province of Quebec immediately after the arrangement of the Department with Ontario made a similar agreement. The result was, the figures rose as follow:—

In 1871.....	\$21,112 31
1872.....	33,873 55
1873.....	60,620 31
1874.....	61,269 02
1875.....	61,735 87

The effect of the refund of two-thirds by the Provinces is to make the proportion of expenditure by the Department about the same as under the Order in Council of 1868.

The next marked item of increase in the accounts is in the expenses of the special Mennonite Immigration. In answer to the question—when and how authorized, I may state the increase arose from a contract made by the late Minister of Agriculture, with a Mennonite Deputation which visited this country in 1873, this agreement being ratified by the present Minister and Government. The expenses under it were, in 1874, \$22,485.86, and \$46,234.37 in 1875; less refunded, \$5,158.70 in the first of those years, and in the second \$8,430.72. The increase for this service during the last year, making a marked net addition to the expenditure of \$35,803.65. In the Quarantine establishments the increase has been very slight; but in the item for Public Health there was an expenditure of \$4,823.83 in 1874, and \$6,302.83 in 1875, arising from measures taken in consequence of alarm of small pox epidemic in Nova Scotia and British Columbia. The next considerable increase of expenditure arose from immigration propagandism. In answer to the question, when and how authorised, I may state that it was commenced by the late Minister of Agriculture in

1872. The total expenditure through the London office of that year (stating the figures in thousands and omitting fractions) was \$67,000 against \$23,000 in 1871. The figures of total expenditure through the London office rose to \$138,000 in 1873; and continued to rise to \$149,000 and \$177,000 in the two following years. The London office and contingencies rose from \$10,000 in 1873-74 to \$44,000 in 1874-75. The cost of Immigration Agents decreased from \$62,000 in 1873-74 to \$55,000 in 1874-75. This decrease arose from a reduction in numbers of special agents, but the passenger warrants and commissions increased from nearly \$18,000 in 1873-74, to nearly \$60,000 in 1874-75. In answer to the question how this increase arose, I may state that there was an unprecedented number of passenger warrants given to agricultural labourers connected with the Labourer's Union in the latter part of 1874 and continued in 1875. A very considerable portion of the immigration of both those years consisted of agricultural labourers assisted in that way. In answer to the question how this increased issue of special passenger warrants was authorized, I may state that it was based on an agreement made by the late Minister of Agriculture with Mr. Joseph Arch, the President of an Agricultural Labourer's Union, when he visited this country in 1873. I may explain that in addition to this assistance of the Dominion Government, the Ontario Government, in a large number of cases, paid six dollars in further reduction of the passage, and the Unions paid the balance, the immigrant, therefore, coming to the country free. The Australian Colonies and New Zealand were at that time actively engaged in the emigration market, paying in full the passages of agricultural labourers, amounting to about \$100 of our money per adult, and also paying very large *per capita* agency commissions, with other considerable expenses for propaganda. This made our competition more difficult. At the time the agreement was made with Mr. Arch, there was a very active demand which could not be satisfied, for agricultural labourers in this country, and that demand continued in 1874 and in 1875. Had not the aid which I have indicated been afforded, we should not have had those agricultural labourers in 1874 or in 1875, because they could not have emigrated without it; and our general immigration would not have shown very good results. This was more particularly the case because of the check given to general immigration, especially of the artizan classes, to this continent, by the bad accounts conveyed to the other side of the prospects of immigrants in America, arising first from the depression in the United States, commencing in 1873, and second, from the depression in Canada last year. It was found, subsequently, that the agreement made with Mr. Arch could not be confined to his Union, but had to be extended to other Unions and other agricultural labourers, to prevent the cry of favouritism. The rupture of the steamship conference in 1874, rendered the supply of £2 5s. passenger warrants easy; the arrangement might otherwise have been more difficult to carry out. The next increase came in the expenses of the London office and its contingencies, including considerable items for furniture, printing, &c. In answer to the question how and when this increase was authorized, I may say that it commenced in 1874 with the new offices at Westminster, in charge of the late Agent-General. The amount of this increase in the year 1874-5 was about \$34,000; but from this sum \$9,000 should be deducted as being refunded by the Provinces for their share of the services and accommodation afforded; and \$2,500 should be further deducted in a comparison with previous years for the maintenance of the library and reading room. These deductions leave \$22,500 as an excess in comparison with the previous year. As the office is reorganized, by Order in Council of December last, the cost will not exceed that 1873-74.

Q. Have you included the \$70,000 in aid of immigration to the Provinces in the statement you have made?

A. No; I have simply stated the departmental expenditure, and that grant has not been treated as such, but as a vote of Parliament, expended by the Provinces. It was, however, strictly speaking, immigration expenditure, by the terms of the vote. It was paid in the year 1873, but not afterwards. The re-arrangement of the immigration system, as between the Provinces and the Department, was made at the Immigration Conference held in November, 1872; and by the terms of the memo-

randum of agreement adopted thereat, the Dominion Government took upon itself the charge of promoting immigration from abroad. This includes the object for which the grant was made.

Q. If the \$70,000 were treated as Departmental expenditure, what would be the effect on your statement of figures, comparing the last year of office of the late Ministry with 1875?

A. Assuming, as was the intention, after the Conference of 1874, that the Dominion itself did the work it gave the Provinces the \$70,000 to do, there would of course be this much saving in 1875 as compared with 1873. If we compare the total figures of expenditure of 1873 with those of 1875, adding in the \$70,000 as Departmental expenditure, in the former year, the expenditure in 1873 was \$9,292 more than in 1875.

Q. Can you state the *per capita* cost of immigrants?

A. The *per capita* cost of immigrants to the Dominion Government is, of course, the total number of settlers divided in the total expenditure, and for the Provinces and the Dominion combined the number of settlers divided in the aggregate expenditure. But I may observe that this test is very much limited by circumstances which are not subject to control. For instance, if a certain establishment is maintained for promoting immigration, in favourable circumstances, the *per capita* cost will appear light; but if the same exertions are made under unfavourable circumstances, such as actually prevailed last year, the result will not be the same, and the *per capita* cost will appear higher. Depression on this continent depresses immigration; while, on the other hand, activity of manufacturing and agricultural interests on the other side of the water keeps back emigration. If, on the other hand, there were no immigration propagandism, coupled with very few immigrant settlers in Canada, the permanent establishments which it would, in any case, be necessary to maintain on this side, would make the *per capita* cost very high. The total Dominion expenditure, last year, for immigration, not including quarantine, was \$296,692.91, and the number of immigrant settlers, 27,382, making therefore a gross *per capita* cost for the Dominion of \$10.83. The Provinces expended an aggregate of \$156,497.07, making the *per capita* cost for the Provinces \$5.71; but I think the Provincial expenditure I have given contains considerable items for transport which are included in the Dominion figures—I cannot say positively, as I have not the Provincial details. But it should be borne in mind that the figures given include all the permanent establishments, both Dominion and Provincial, in Canada and out of it. The actual expenses of immigration propagandism and passenger warrants would, I think, be about half. These figures are out of all measure less than the *per capita* cost of immigrants to the Australian colonies and New Zealand. Some of those colonies competed with Canada in the emigration market last year by paying \$100 per head passage money, besides very high commissions, while they maintained a much more expensive system of propagandism than ours.

Q. Do you consider the library and newsroom to which you refer of special utility; and are they much visited?

A. I do not think that the number of those who visit them can be taken as the test of their utility. It is, however, a fact that Canadians who go to England do, to a great extent, visit them. The library contains the Statutes, the journals, all public documents, and maps of both the Dominion and the Provinces since Confederation; the whole being carefully arranged and classified. Investors and those seeking to place loans, and all other persons desirous of obtaining authentic information respecting Canada can find it there; while it cannot be found elsewhere in the United Kingdom; and before this collection was commenced could not be found at all. I think its value therefore is very great.

A Member :—

Q. Do you call the very large increase in the transport account an economy? Is not the absolute increase you have stated expenditure of the peoples' money, whether by the Department of Agriculture or by the Provinces?

A. I cannot, as an officer of the Department, with propriety express an opinion as to the question of policy; but I may state the fact that it has been uniformly very strongly desired by the Ontario authorities to facilitate to the utmost extent possible the transport of immigrants from Levis to points in the West; and hence the proposal on behalf of Ontario to pay a portion of the cost of such transport. I may state the further fact that this free transport from Point Levis has been an important means of immigration propagandism, having been to a large extent held out as an inducement to immigrants to move to the Western parts of the Dominion. And it is specially important for the class of agricultural labourers, either with or without families, for the reason that as a general rule they have not been able to make savings from their earnings before coming to Canada. The Province of Quebec, as I have already stated, found it expedient immediately to make the same arrangement as Ontario had done.

The Chairman:—

Q. Is the Ontario bonus continued this year?

A. The Department has received information that the Ontario bonus will not be paid this year as a general rule; but the Ontario Government may order it to be paid in exceptional and individual cases.

Q. Will the stoppage of this bonus as a deduction from the passage rate be likely to affect the immigration of the coming season?

A. I think it cannot fail to have a considerable influence, from the fact that the agricultural labourers, as a rule, cannot emigrate unless all expenses are paid for them; and the \$6 bonus made an important deduction in the passage money. This bonus in further deduction of the £2 5s. warrants left only about £1 stg. to pay, and this was paid in a very large number of cases by the Labourers' Unions; but it is doubtful in how far their means will enable them to pay £1 4s. 8d. stg., (*i. e.* the sterling equivalent of the refund bonus) in addition; or in other words, the full amount of the warrants.

Q. Will passenger warrants be issued by the Department during the coming season?

A. An arrangement has been made for such issue; but I may inform the Committee that a cable message has been received, notifying the Department that the Steamship Conference or Combination has raised the rate of passage for all emigrants from ports in the United Kingdom to ports in the Dominion and in the Northern United States, from £5 5s. to £6 6s. sterling. In consequence of this measure of the Steamship Conference, the ordinary passenger warrants issued by the Department are increased in price from £4 5s. to £4 15s. sterling.

Q. Will the £2 5s. warrants of which you spoke continue to be issued?

A. There will be a very limited number of these warrants issued, and they will be confined exclusively to the families of indigent agricultural laborers and female domestic servants. They will not in any case, whatever, be issued to able bodied single men, whether agricultural labourers or others. The object of their issue being to aid the families of a class particularly needed by the country to come, who without such aid could not do so.

Q. Can warrants of this class be obtained on this side?

A. To the limited extent I have stated, persons on this side might send for immigrants of the class described, upon application to the Department of Agriculture. Such application might be made through any of the Immigration Agents of the Dominion, but it must in all cases be accompanied with the money.

Q. Has the Government any official returns respecting Col. Shaw's settlement on the North-West, showing the number of settlers arrived in the colony, the extent of limits given to Col. Shaw for colonization, &c.?

A. The Department of Agriculture has received no report respecting the Company proposed to be organized by Colonel Shaw.

Q. Have the Government in compliance with the recommendation of the Committee on Immigration and Colonization of last year appointed an inspector to examine into and report upon the truth or falsity of Mr. Doyle's report, and the management of

the Childrens' Homes at Belleville, Galt and Knowlton, and is the Department furnished with an annual report from these respective Homes?

A. An inspection of the children brought to this country by Miss Rye and Miss Macpherson was ordered by the Minister of Agriculture, acting under authority of an Order in Council, in compliance with the request of the Immigration Committee of last Session. This inspection was undertaken at the close of the immigration season, by four of the oldest of the Immigration Agents in the Dominion, who were chosen for that purpose because their official experience would best enable them to judge of the condition, position and prospects of the children in their situations. The inspection is not yet quite completed, but I can inform the Committee that the returns so far received give a very favourable report, which is corroborative of the favourable testimony laid before the Committee of the House last Session, and which establishes that the impression conveyed by Mr. Doyle's report was erroneous.

In reply to the latter part of the question, I may state that the Department is not furnished with any annual report from the "Homes" of these ladies.

Q. Were the operations of Miss Rye and Miss Macpherson, or others of similar nature, continued last year?

A. The operations of Miss Rye having been to a large extent dependent on the workhouses, they were not continued owing to the unsettled state of the controversy arising out of Mr. Doyle's report. But those of Miss Macpherson were continued. Mr. John T. Middlemore, and some others who did not directly report to the Department, also brought out a number of children last year. Those brought by Miss Macpherson and Mr. Middlemore, I have reason to believe were very carefully placed. The Committee has heard the statement of Col. Laurie as respects the Maritime Provinces.

Q. Do the immigrants who come here stop?

A. I think the agricultural labourers do, and especially those with families. Agricultural labourers with families may be said to be anchored, as a rule, where they settle, and it is upon this class, for the last few years, that the efforts of the Agents have been mainly exerted. The mechanic class is very different in its character, and as a rule moves where wages are highest, its earnings and organizations affording its members sufficient means to do so. This class not only moves backwards and forwards from the United States to Canada, and *vice versa*, but, even to a considerable extent now, between Europe and America as wages offer.

Q. Can you state how much money the immigrants bring to the country, and what is their estimated *per capita* value to Canada?

A. The amount of money brought by immigrants during last year, as ascertained by the agents, is \$909,519, and the value of settlers' effects entered at Custom-houses, is \$435,054, making a total of \$1,344,573. There are of course other amounts not reported. \$380,000 of the above amount was brought by the Monnonites in cash. As regards the actual average value of immigrants to the country, I think that cannot be calculated and stated with even approximate accuracy, at least so as to form a general rule. A family earning a certain amount of wages, in productive industry, may be estimated to have a certain value to the country, both in the capacity of producer and consumer. And I may say to the Committee that attempts have been made to establish the average value of immigrants to America. Mr. Edward Young, the chief officer of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington has made such attempt, and reported officially that the average value of all immigrants entering the United States is \$800. He quotes from Mr. Kapp, one of the New York Immigration Commissioners, and Dr. Engel, a German statist, as having calculated the average value of all immigrants to be much higher, putting it at \$1,125 and that of male immigrants at \$1,500. I have recently been shown some calculations of Dr. Farr, in his report to the Registrar General of England. He has found the value of a Norfolk agricultural labourer to be £246 at the age of twenty-five. The child is by this method worth only £5 at birth, £56 at the age of five, £117 at the age of ten, the youth £192 at the age of fifteen, the young man £234 at the age of twenty, the man £246 at the age of twenty-five, and £241 at the age of thirty, when the value goes on declining

to £138 at the age of fifty-five, and only £1 at the age of seventy. As far as regards the age at which immigrants come to Canada, I may say that the bulk of those who come are in the prime of life. Without, however, dwelling upon, or venturing to express here any opinion on calculations of this nature, further than the general one I have already stated, I may point out in answer to the question put to me that, while in some circumstances immigrants might even be a burden, both morally and materially, it is beyond doubt that those who fairly settle in the country are very valuable. Taking the figures of last year an immigrant labourer's or artizan's family costs the Dominion Government \$10.83 *per capita*. The family averages five persons. The wages of the labourer may average \$300 a year; those of the artisan \$600. If these families consume, on the average, from \$200 to \$300 dutiable goods, paying an average duty of 20 per cent. and pay for these goods in productive industry, they would contribute from \$8 to \$12 a year *per capita*, or from \$40 to \$60 a year per family to the revenue, and the Government might be said to have made a good immediate bargain in their case, apart from the prospect of increased production of the children when they grow up, and apart from their value to farmers and manufacturers both as assistants and consumers of their products; and particularly in view of the fact that the *per capita* cost given covers all the charges for all the permanent establishments on both sides of the ocean, incurred by the Dominion Government. In another view it may be said that immigrants bring with them strength to labour, skill in the trades, arts and agriculture; and that the whole wealth of this continent has been created by not very remote European immigrants and their descendants.

Q. What publications were issued by the Department during the past year, and where circulated?

A. I have brought a statement of the number of publications circulated, and I may state that the circulation has been in the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe, parts of the United States, and Canada. The circulation in the two latter countries had principally reference to Manitoba and the North-West.

66,100	copies	Manitoba and the North-West.
25	"	Graphic Description of Canada.
70,000	"	Information for Intending Immigrants.
151,680	"	Information and Advice for Immigrants.
50,000	"	Le Canada et l'Emigration Européenne.
2,000	"	Year Books.
9,925	"	Governor General's Speeches.
150	"	Hurlbert's Climate of Canada.
1,000	"	Elliott's Winnipeg.
5,000	"	German in Canada.
10,000	"	Letters on Manitoba (Finney).
8,300	"	Trow's Trip to Manitoba.

I may add that in addition to these publications by the Department, the late Agent-General caused a large number of publications containing special information to be circulated, namely,

40,000	Emigrant's Almanac.
10,000	Welsh Pamphlets.
100,000	Sheets on Canadian Stock.
20,000	Icelandic Pamphlets.
52,000	Reprints of Articles, &c.

There was also a large publication arising from letters and reports of lectures of Agents of the Department appearing in the newspapers. And further, there was the very large number of publications of the steamship companies, particularly the Allan's, to promote the emigration branch of their business. The Department has not official returns of these issues, but I am aware they have been

very large; and that the Allan's alone have from a thousand to fifteen hundred agents who all circulate publications, moved by the fact of the interest of their business in a great measure depending on it. Some of the agents publish pamphlets of their own. Mr. J. W. Down, one of the Allan Agents, has published 20,000 copies of a report on Canada. I believe that the Dominion Line has also been actively engaged in establishing a numerous agency and circulating publications. The Anchor and Temperley's Lines have also agencies, which serve to promote immigration propagandism, by the circulation of publications. Letters from immigrants who have succeeded, to their friends at home, are frequently published; and these are very influential in stimulating immigration.

Q. Have the Dominion Government set apart, during the past year, any township for colonization to any company or private persons, in Manitoba?

A. This question refers to the action of the Department of the Interior; but being connected with immigration, I have obtained the following information from the Surveyor General:—

Townships set apart in Manitoba and the North-West Territories for immigration purposes, that is to say:

1. *First Reserve for Mennonite Settlers (Eight Townships.)*

Townships 7 in Ranges 4, 5, 6 East.

"	6	"	5, 6	"
"	5	"	5, 6	"
"	4	"	6	"

Less the south-east part of Township 7 in the 6th Range east above mentioned, reserved for a certain Canadian settlement.

2. *Second Reserve for Mennonites (Seventeen Townships.)*

Townships 1 in Range 1 East.

"	1, 2, 3	"	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	West.
"	1	"	6	"

3. *For Danish Settlers (Four Townships.)*

(Mr. R. J. Rowan.)

Townships 16 and 17 in Ranges 8, 9 West.

4. *For French Canadians (Five Townships.)*

(Under the Manitoba Colonization Society.)

Townships 2, 4, in Ranges 4, 5 East.
" 5 " 7 West.

5. *For English and Welsh Settlers (Four Townships.)*

(A. S. Jones, Agent.)

Townships 15 in Range 9 West.

" 15, 16, 17	" 10	"
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6. *For British Canadian Land and Settlement Company (Eight Townships, and two more yet to be settled, making ten in all.)*

(Lt.-Col. D. Shaw, Agent.)

Township *14 in Range 19 West.

" *13	" 19, 20	"
" 12	" 20, 21	"
" 18	" 21	"
" 11	" 20, 21	"

*NOTE.—These three Townships comprise three of the four applied for by Mr. John Ralston in July, 1874.

PROFESSOR MACOUN'S EVIDENCE.

OBSERVATIONS IN THE NORTH-WEST AND PEACE RIVER DISTRICT.

Friday, March 24th, 1876.

Professor *John Macoun*, of Albert University, Belleville, appeared before the Committee:—

By Chairman:—

Q. What led you to explore the North-West, and what points did you visit on your trips?

A. About the middle of July, 1872, I met Mr. Fleming at Collingwood, who was then on his way to the Pacific, learning that I was a botanist, and being desirous of obtaining all the information possible about the interior, he invited me to accompany him. I consented, and formed one of his party as far as Edmonton, on the Saskatchewan, 890 miles by cartroad from Winnipeg. By his orders, I left his party at this point, and in company with Mr. Charles Horetzky, proceeded to Peace River, by Fort Assinaboine, on the Athabasca to Little Slave Lake, and thence to Peace River. I passed the Rocky Mountains by the "Peace River Pass" during the last days of October, and reached Victoria about the middle of December.

Last year the Government commissioned Mr. Selwyn, Director of the Geological Survey, to explore the Peace River country, and I accompanied him as botanist. I left Victoria, Vancouver Island, about the middle of May, and reached Hudson's Hope, on Peace River, east of the Rocky Mountains, July 21st. I passed down the river to Lake Athabasca, examining the country as I went, and reached there on the 24th August. Distance from the Mountains, by river, 760 miles. On the 3rd September I left Lake Athabasca and sailed up the Athabasca River for 180 miles. I then went up the Clearwater to Methy Portage, and from thence to Isle La Crosse and Lake, reaching Carleton on the Saskatchewan, October 6th. I then took the cartroad to Winnipeg and reached there November 1st, having travelled over 2,000 miles since the 21st July.

Q. What were your instructions?

A. To carefully note the vegetable productions throughout the various regions traversed, to examine the soil, and record everything which I thought might be of use to the country.

Q. Did you make a collection of the plants of the parts of the country you visited?

A. Yes. I have very large collections of the whole flora from Lake Superior to the Pacific. These will be distributed under the direction of the Government to various institutions of learning, next summer; and a detailed account will be given in my general report.

Q. Judging from the specimens you collected, what is your opinion of the capabilities of the North-West for agricultural settlement?

A. That the greater part of it is just as well suited for settlement as Ontario; as regards the products of the soil and raising of stock, there can be no doubt. Its flora show that its summer heat is nearly equal that of Ontario and greater than that of Quebec.

Q. State your opinion as to Sections as indicated by your collections?

A. A continuous farming country extends from Point Du Chien to the Assinaboine at Fort Ellice, a distance of 230 miles without a break. Beyond this there are 25 miles of dry gravelly ground of little account for anything except pasture. Then follows a very extensive tract of country stretching westward to the South Saskatchewan, and extending indefinitely north and south. This wide region con-

tains many fine sections of rich fertile country, interspersed with poplar groves, rolling, treeless prairie, salt lakes, saline and other marshes, and brackish or fresh water ponds. What is not suited for raising cereals is excellent pasture land. Only a few of the salt lakes would be injurious to cattle or horses; and fresh water can be obtained without doubt a little below the surface.

The soil of this whole region is a warm gravelly or sandy loam. The surface soil, to a depth of from one to three feet, is a brown or black loam. The subsoil being generally either sand or gravel, consisting principally of limestone pebbles, many boulders are found in some sections. The land between the two Saskatchewan is nearly all good. Prince Albert Mission settlement is situated in this section. At Carlton I crossed the North Saskatchewan, and therefore know nothing personally of the immense region extending west and south thence to the Boundary. All accounts, however, agree in saying it is the garden of the country. Good land generally speaking extends northward to Greenlake, a distance of 170 miles from Carlton. How much further eastward this good land extends I am unable to state; but Sir John Richardson says that wheat is raised without difficulty at Cumberland House. The good arable land is about 25 miles wide at Edmonton, but possibly not so wide at Fort Pitt, more to the east but further north. This region is bounded on the south by the North Saskatchewan, and on the north by the watershed between it and the Beaver and Athabasca River. Within this area there are five settlements where wheat is raised regularly without difficulty, viz: the Star Mission (Church of England), 60 miles north of Carlton on the Green Lake Road; Lac La Biche Mission (R. C.), 100 miles from Fort Edmonton; Victoria Mission (Wesleyan Mission), 80 miles east of Edmonton; and St. Albert Mission (R. C.), 9 miles north of Edmonton, and at Edmonton itself. Edmonton seems to be the coldest point in the district in question and suffers most from summer frosts.

Next is a very extensive district forming the watersheds between the Saskatchewan and Peace Rivers, and through which the Athabasca River flows for its whole course, and from which it receives its waters. This region is all forest and consists of muskeg (swamp), spruce and poplar forests. Very little is known of this region, but the soil where I crossed it is generally good where not swampy. West of Edmonton, where the railway crosses this section, there is said to be much swamp, but between Fort Pitt and the the Forks of the Athabasca there is scarcely any swamp, although it is nearly all forest.

Next comes the Peace River section extending along the Rocky Mountains from a little north of Jasper's House to Fort Liard, Lat. 61 north; and from the former point to the west end of Little Slave Lake; thence to the Forks of the Athabasca, and down that River to Athabasca Lake, and from thence to Fort Liard. The upper part of this immense area is principally prairie, extending on both sides of the Peace River. As we proceed to the north and east the prairie gradually changes into a continuous poplar forest with here and there a few spruces, indicating a wetter soil. The general character of this section is like that of Manitoba west from Portage La Prairie to Pine Creek.

Wheat was raised last year at the Forks of the Athabasca, at the French Mission (Lake Athabasca), at Fort Liard, and at Fort Vermillion in this section.

Q. Did you obtain any particular climatic observations other than you inferred from the flora, and if so, of what nature were they?

A. The following observations and extracts will speak for themselves. I was on Peace River during the whole month of October, 1872; part of my work was to note the temperature, which I did with care. The average reading of the thermometer at eight o'clock p.m., for the ten days between the 10th and 19th October, was $42\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in Lat. 56° , while at Belleville, Ontario, in Lat. 44° , it was only $46\frac{1}{2}$ at 1 p.m., being only 4° higher with a difference of 12° in Latitude. (For details see Pacific Railway Survey Report for 1874, page 96).

Captain Butler passed through the same region in the following April, and states that the whole hillside was covered with the blue anemone (*Anemone patens*) on the 22nd of April. See Wild North Land.

Daniel Williams (Nigger Dan) furnished the following extracts from his note book.

"1872.

" Ice began to run in river November 8th.

" River closed November 28th.

" First snow October 28th.

"1873.

" April 23rd, Ice moved out of river.

" Planted potatoes April 25th.

" First permanent snow November 2nd.

" River closed November 30th.

"1874.

" River broke up 19th April.

" First geese came 21st April.

" Sowed barley and oats April 22nd.

" River clear of upper ice May 3rd."— N.B. Upper ice from above the Rocky Mountain Canon.

" Planted potatoes May 5th.

" Potatoes not injured by frost until 22nd September. Then snow fell, which covered them, but soon went off. Dug over 100 bushels from one planting." This is possibly too large.—J. M.

" Ice commenced to run in river October 30th.

" River closed November 23rd.

" Snowed all night November 4th.

"1875.

" Ice broke up in river April 15th.

" Warm rains from north-west; Blue flies and rain February 18th.

" Ice cleared out in front of Fort, April 16th.

" Potatoes planted 8th, 9th and 10th May.

" Barley and oats sown May 7th.

" Snow all gone before the middle of April. This applies to both the river valley and the level country above." Difference in level 746 feet.

The potatoes were dug out in quantities, and were both large and dry. On the 2nd August, seventeen men got a week's supply at this time. These men were traders from down the river who depended on their guns for food. The barley and oats were both ripe about the 12th August. (Both on Exhibition at Philadelphia).

Extract from the Hudson Bay Company's Journal, Fort St. John, Peace River, for a series of ten years. Lat. 56° 12' North, Long. 120° west. Altitude above the sea, nearly 1,600 feet.

Opening of River.		First ice drifting in River.	
1866—	April 19.....	November	7
1867—	do 21.....	do	3 or 8
1868—	do 20.....	do	7
1869—	do 23.....	do	8
1870—	do 26.....	do	No record.
1871—	do 18.....	do	10
1872—	do 19.....	do	8
1873—	do 23.....	do	4
1874—	do 19.....	October	31
1875—	do 16.....		

In a pamphlet published by Malcolm McLeod, Esq., in the year 1872, he shows that the summer temperature at Dunvegan, 120 miles farther down the river, is about half a degree less than that of Toronto, the one averaging $54^{\circ} 14'$ and the other $54^{\circ} 44'$.

At Battle River, over 100 miles farther down, Indian corn has ripened three years in succession, and my observations tend to show that the summer temperature at this point is greater than it is higher up.

At Vermillion, Lat. $58^{\circ} 24'$ I had a long conversation with old Mr. Shaw, who has had charge of this Fort for sixteen years; he says that frosts never injure anything on this part of the river and every kind of garden stuff can be grown. Barley sown on the 8th May, cut 6th August, and the finest I ever saw. Many ears as long as my hand and the whole crop thick and stout. In my opinion this is the finest tract of country on the river. The general level of the country is less than 100 feet above it.

At Little Red River I found everything in a very forward state. Cucumbers started in the open air were fully ripe; Windsor, pole beans and peas were likewise ripe, August 15th. Fort Chipewyan, at the entrance to Lake Athabasca, has very poor soil in its vicinity, being largely composed of sand; still, here I obtained fine samples of wheat and barley—the former weighing 68 lbs. to the bushel, and the latter 58 lbs. The land here is very low and swampy, being but little elevated above the lake. At the French Mission, two miles above the Fort, oats, wheat and barley were all cut by the 26th August. Crop rather light on the ground.

Mr. Hardisty, Chief Factor in charge of Fort Simpson, in Lat. 61°N. , informed me that barley always ripened there and that wheat was sure four times out of five. Melons if started under glass ripen well. Frost seldom does them much damage.

Chief Trader Macdougall, says, that Fort Liard, in Lat. 61°N. , has the warmest summer temperature in the whole region, and all kinds of grain and garden stuff always come to maturity. He has been on the Yucon for twelve years and says that most years barley ripens under the Arctic Circle in Long. 143°W.

The localities mentioned were not chosen for their good soil, but for the facilities which they afford for carrying on the fur trade, or for mission purposes. Five-sixths of all the land in the Peace River section is just as good as the points cited, and will produce as good crops in the future. The reason so little is cultivated is owing to the fact that the inhabitants, whites and Indians, are flesh eaters. Mr. Macfarlane, Chief Factor in charge of the Athabasca District, told me that just as much meat is eaten by the Indians when they receive flour and potatoes as without them.

At the Forks of the Athabasca, Mr. Moberly, the gentleman in charge, has a first-class garden, and wheat and barley of excellent quality. He has cut an immense quantity of hay, as the Hudson Bay Co. winter all the oxen and horses used on Methy Portage at this point. He told me that in a year or two the Company purposed supplying the whole interior from this locality with food, as the deer were getting scarce and supplies rather precarious. This is the identical spot where Mr. Pond had a garden filled with European vegetables when Sir Alexander Mackenzie visited it in 1787.

The following extracts are from Sir Alexander Mackenzie's travels. He passed the winters of 1792 and 1793 near Smoky River, and writes as follows:—"November 7th. The river began to run with ice yesterday, which we call the last of navigation. On the 22nd the river was frozen across, and remained so until the last of April." Between the 16th November and the 2nd December, when he broke his thermometer, the range at 8.30 a.m. was from 27° above to 16° below zero; at noon the range was from 29° above to 4° below; and at 6 p.m. it was from 28° above to 7° below. "On the 5th January, in the morning, the weather was calm, clear and cold, the wind blew from the south-west, and in the afternoon it was thawing. I had already observed at the Athabasca that this wind never failed to bring us clear, mild weather, whereas when it blew from the opposite quarter it produced snow. Here it is much more perceptible, for if it blows hard from the south-west for four hours a thaw is the consequence. To this cause may be attributed the scarcity of snow in this part of the world. At the end of January very little snow was on the ground,

but about this time the cold became very severe and remained so to the 16th March, when the weather became mild, and by the 5th April all the snow was gone. On the 20th the gnats and mosquitoes came, and Mr. Mackay brought me a bunch of flowers of a pink colour and a yellow button (*Anemone patens*), encircled with six leaves of a light purple. On the other side of the river, which was still covered with ice, the plains were delightful—the trees were budding, and many plants in blossom. The change in the appearance of the face of Nature was as sudden as it was pleasing, for a few days only were passed away since the ground was covered with snow. On the 25th the river was cleared of the ice."

Q. State your impression as to what parts of the country are suitable for cereals, distinguishing wheat from the coarser grains?

A. I consider nearly all the Peace River section to be well suited for raising cereals of all kinds, and at least two-thirds of it fit for wheat. The soil of this section is as good as any part of Manitoba, and the climate if anything is milder.

The Thickwood country, drained by the Athabasca, has generally good soil, but it is wet and cold. At least one-half is good for raising barley and wheat, while much of the remainder would make first-class pasture and meadow lands.

I am not so well acquainted with the Saskatchewan section, but from what I know of it it has generally good soil and a climate not unsuitable for wheat raising. Between Fort Pitt and Edmonton, there is a tract which I consider subject to summer frosts, but it would produce immense crops of hay. This district is the only dangerous one in the Saskatchewan country.

Of the high country between the South Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and south to the boundary, I know but little. If it could be shown that summer frosts did no injury in the region in question, I could say that from its soil and vegetation the greater part would produce wheat. At all events barley and peas will be a sure crop. I cannot speak decidedly of this large area as from its exposed position and height above the sea, there is a danger of injury to the crops from frost. The future will decide this point.

Q. Referring to the cultivable parts of the central or prairie regions between the Province of Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains, can you state whether there are early or summer frosts, and which would be likely to prove detrimental to the cultivation of wheat?

A. In answering the last question, I stated that I could not be certain from my own observations, but I incline to the opinion that many large areas will be found altogether free from frosts, while others will be injured by them. While crossing the Plains with Mr. Fleming in August, 1872, the thermometer fell to 30° on the morning of the 14th, and ice was formed in some of the vessels, but I saw no injury done to vegetation. This was about ninety miles east of the South Saskatchewan. Captain Palliser records the thermometer falling below freezing point on the 14th August, 1857, in the neighbourhood of Fort Ellice, but vegetation did not seem to suffer. It seems that the first frost to do any injury comes about the 20th of this month, and that it is just as likely to affect Manitoba as the country further west.

Q. Have you noticed the very large claims as to the yield of wheat in the valley of the Red River, and can you state what is the maximum yield per acre, giving any information as to the special qualities or weight of the grain?

A. I have noticed the large claims advanced, but doubt their accuracy. From what I could learn, I should think thirty-five bushels per acre as pretty near the average. Cultivation like that of Ontario would give a much greater yield, as there are more grains to the ear than in Ontario. The grain is heavier, but whether it produces more flour to the bushel, I am unable to say. Peas will always be a heavy crop in the North-West, as the soil is suitable, and a little frost does them no harm.

Q. State your impressions from your observation of the capabilities of the Peace River country for successful settlement?

A. All my observations tended to show that the whole Peace River country was just as capable of successful settlement as Manitoba. The soil seemed to be richer—the country contains more wood—there are no saline marshes or lakes—the

water is *all* good—there are no summer frosts—spring is just as early and the winter sets in no sooner. The winter may be more severe; but there is no certainty of this.

I would not advise any attempt to settle this region until after the settlement has extended at least to Edmonton as there is at least 150 miles of broken country between the two.

Q. What time does the season open so that spring ploughing and seeding can be carried on?

A. From my former answers it will be seen that about the 20th of April ploughing can commence on Peace River and from data in my possession the same may be said of the Saskatchewan regions generally.

It is a curious fact that spring seems to advance from north-west to south-east, at a rate of about 250 miles per day, and that in the Fall winter begins in Manitoba first and goes westward at the same rate.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the temperature and how the thermometer ranges during the year?

A. The following data selected from various sources will throw considerable light on this question. It is worthy of note that Halifax on the sea coast is nearly as cold in spring and summer as points more than twelve degrees further north.

Spring, summer and autumn temperature at various points, to which is added the mean temperature of July and August, *the two ripening months*.

	Latitude north.	Summer.	Spring.	Autumn.	July and August.
Cumberland House	53°37'	62°62'	33°04'	32°70'	64°25'
Fort Simpson	61°51'	59°48'	26°66'	27°34'	62°31'
Fort Chipewyan	58°42'	58°70'	22°76'	31°89'	60°60'
Fort William	48°24'	59°94'	39°67'	37°80'	60°52'
Montreal	45°31'	67°26'	39°03'	45°18'	68°47'
Toronto	43°40'	64°43'	42°34'	46°81'	66°51'
Temiscamingue	47°19'	65°23'	37°58'	40°07'	66°43'
Halifax	44°39'	61°00'	31°67'	46°67'	66°55'
Belleville	44°10'	temperature nearly that of Toronto.			
Dunvegan, Peace River	56°08'	average summer six months.			54°44'
Edmonton	53°31'	.....	39°70'	.....	.....
Carleton	52°52'	.....	35°70'	.....	.....
Winnipeg	49°52'	64°76'	30°13'	35°29'	65°32'

Any unprejudiced person making a careful examination of the above figures will be struck with the high temperatures obtained in the interior. Edmonton has a higher spring temperature than Montreal, and is eight degrees farther north and over 2,000 feet above the sea. The temperatures of Carleton and Edmonton are taken from Captain Palliser's explorations in the Saskatchewan country, during the years 1857 and 1858. It will be seen that the temperatures of the months when grain ripens is about nearly equal throughout the whole Dominion from Montreal to Fort Simpson north of Great Slave Lake.

Q. Do you consider the country adapted for stock raising, and how many months in the year is it necessary to keep stock under shelter?

A. The country, in my opinion, is well suited for stock-raising throughout its whole extent. The winters are certainly cold but the climate is dry, and the winter snows are light, both as to depth and weight. All kinds of animals have thicker coats in cold climates than in warm ones, so that the thicker coat counter-balances the greater cold. Dry snow never injures cattle in Ontario—no other kind ever falls in Manitoba or the North-West, so that there can be no trouble from this cause. Cattle winter just as well on the Athabasca and Peace Rivers as they do in Manitoba; and Mr. Grant, who has been living on Rat Creek, Manitoba, for a number of years, says that cattle give less trouble there than they do in Nova Scotia. Horses winter

out without feed other than what they pick up, from Peace River to Manitoba. Sheep, cattle, and horses will require less attention and not require to be fed as long as we now feed them in Ontario. Owing to the light rain fall the uncut grass is almost as good as hay when the winter sets in, which it does without the heavy rains of the east. This grass remains good all winter as the dry snow does not rot it. In the spring the snow leaves it almost as good as ever, so that cattle can eat it until the young grass appears. From five to six months is about the time cattle will require to be fed, and shelter will altogether depend on the farmer.

Q. Could, in your opinion, the arid portion of the Central Prairie region, and particularly that part supposed to be an extension of the "American Desert," be utilized for sheep grazing or any other agricultural purpose?

A. Laramie Plains, in Wyoming Territory, are spoken of by all American writers as eminently fitted for sheep and cattle farming, and our extension of the "Desert" has, from all accounts, a better climate—is at least 4,000 feet lower in altitude, and from the able Reports of Mr. George Dawson (1874) and Captain Palliser (1858), I am led to infer that our part of the "Desert," besides being first-class pasture land, contains many depressions well suited for raising all kinds of grain. Mr. Dawson specially remarks that its soil is generally good, but that the rain fall is light. Speaking of the worst part, he says, "It scarcely supports a sod," but this tract is not fifty miles wide. This is the winter home of the buffalo and hence cattle and sheep can live on it in the winter without difficulty. I have seen the Laramie Plains and the cattle upon them—I have examined the flora of both regions, and believe ours is warmer in winter and certainly not so dry in summer.

Mr. George Dawson speaking of this region says:—"In July, of last summer (1873), I saw a band of cattle in the vicinity of the Line, south of Wood Mountain, which had strayed from one of the United States forts to the south. They were quite wild, and almost as difficult of approach as the buffalo; and notwithstanding the fact that they had come originally from Texas, and were unaccustomed to frost and snow, they had passed through the winter and were in capital condition." Comment is unnecessary.

Q. What proportion of the Central Prairie region belongs to this desert?

A. I am unable to answer this in a manner satisfactory to myself as I have never seen the region in question. Did I know the limits of the Cactus and "Sage Bush," I could answer at once.

Whatever desert region there is lies between the Souris and the Milk River on the boundary, and the Qu'Appelle and South Saskatchewan on the north.

Q. Is not the average temperature affected by occasional frosts, so as to injuriously affect agricultural operations?

A. I have partly answered this before, but a few further remarks may be useful.

On the 28th of June, while in Latitude 55° north, at McLeod's Lake, west of the Rocky Mountains, we experienced a severe frost. This frost extended eastward to Fort St. John on Peace River in Latitude 56°, about 50 miles from the Peace River Pass, but no further. No other frost was noticed until Sept. 8th, when the potatoes were killed on the Peace and Athabaska Rivers, but strange to say I found them untouched in the Valley of English River, at Isle La Crosse, on the 22nd September. Potatoes were killed by the frost on the 21st of August last year in Manitoba and Saskatchewan country.

This tends to show that when a severe frost does occur it extends over a wide area, and is more severe eastward early in the season.

Mr. Hagar :—

Q. To what depth does the frost penetrate the soil in winter; and does it ever remain in the ground the year through? If so, is it an advantage to the growing crops?

A. Captain Palliser's expedition, which wintered at Edmonton 1858 and 1859, carefully enquired into this important matter, with the following results:—

On the level prairie the frost penetrated to a depth of seven feet during the winter of 1858, while the next winter it penetrated only to a depth of six feet. The

former year there was scarcely any snow, which accounts apparently for the greater depth of frost. It may possibly remain in the ground all summer in a swamp, but cannot remain in a fairly dry soil all the year round, except the mean annual temperature falls below freezing point or 32°. It is well known that a coating of moss or straw will keep the frost in the ground until June in Ontario, so that I would not be surprised if I heard that frozen soil was found in Manitoba in July. Captain Palliser found that the ground three feet below the surface kept getting colder until about the 25th of February, when the temperature began gradually to increase, but it was not until the 23rd of May that it had risen to 32°. From this I would infer that the great depth to which the soil is frozen in winter is a great benefit to the growing crops both as a fertilizer and as retainer of moisture. This appears to be the chief cause why Manitoba never suffers from spring drought.

Q. Do rains fall frequently during the summer months?

A. From what I could gather from residents in the country, I should think that a want of rain is less dreaded than an abundance of it. I heard no complaints on account of the want of rain in the Saskatchewan country, but I did hear them speak of the lowering of the temperature by having too much; I therefore think the absence of rain should really be a cause for thankfulness, as it is amply compensated for by the depth to which the frosts penetrate. If, therefore, its absence prevents one section of the country from producing cereals, its absence is just as certainly the cause of their production in the north.

By Mr. Ryan:—

Q. Is there any other wood than poplar in the Peace River country?

A. Five-sixths of all the timber is poplar, and is invariably a sign of dry soil and good land. Balsam poplar is very abundant on the islands in all the north-western rivers, often attaining a diameter of from 6 to 10 feet, even as far north as Fort Simpson. White spruce grows to a very large size on all the watersheds and the slopes of the south bank of the Peace River, on islands in all the rivers, and very abundantly on the low lands at the west end of Lake Athabasca. I have often seen it over three feet in diameter, but the usual size is from one to two feet. Banksian pine was not observed on Peace River, but it occurs at Lake Athabasca, and is abundant as you approach the Saskatchewan from the north. Its presence indicates sandy soil unfit for cultivation.

White birch is not abundant along the Peace River but is common on the Athabasca and Mackenzie Rivers. The Northern Indians make large quantities of syrup from its sap in spring.

These are the most important trees. There are no beech, maple, ash, oak, elm, white or red pine in the country.

By Mr. Hagar:—

Q. What fruits grow spontaneously in the Peace River country and Athabasca regions?

A. The berry of the *Amelanchier Canadensis* (Service Berry of Canadians, Poires of the French Half-breeds, and Sas-ka-tum berries of the Indians) is collected in immense quantities on the upper Peace River, and forms quite an article of food and trade. When I was at Dunvegan last summer the Indians and Half-breeds were camped out collecting the berries which were then in their prime (August 6th). Bears are very fond of them, and resort to the sunny slopes of the Peace River at this time in great numbers to feed upon the berries. The Indian women press them into square cakes while fresh and then dry them for future use, but those intended for the Hudson Bay Company's posts are dried in the sun and mixed with dry meat and grease to form pemmican, or are fried in grease for a dessert.

Strawberries and raspberries are very abundant in most districts on Peace River, especially at Vermillion.

Another raspberry (*Rubus arcticus*), of an amber color, is very abundant at Lake Athabasca and up around Portage La Loche and the Valley of the English River. Its fruit is converted into jellies and jams and gives a relish to many a poor meal.

High bush cranberries (*Viburnum pauciflorum* and *Opulus*) are very abundant in the wooded districts on both sides of the Athabasca and Clearwater rivers and around Lake Athabasca.

Gooseberries and currants of many species are found but are not much sought after. Blueberries, low bush cranberries, and the cowberry (*Vaccinium Vitis Jolæa*), are abundant in particular localities in the above district. Two species of cherries—the Bird cherry and the Choke cherry—complete the list.

Q. From your knowledge of the country between Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains, by Peace River—as to the winter and the snow fall,—can railroads be operated as well as in the Province of Ontario?

A. I believe that the snow difficulty will *never* be so great as in Ontario, because the snow fall is more than one-half less throughout the whole region, and the evaporation of the snow caused by the increased dryness of the air more than compensates for the occasional thaws in Ontario. Whether the greater degree of cold will be injurious is beyond my province to determine.

Q. Would not settlement follow railway construction the same as in the Western States?

A. Precisely the same way. No matter how the question is taken up and discussed, the same answer is returned. If the country is opened up, *settlement is sure to follow. This has always been so and always will be so. No sane man can deny this.*

Mr. Cunningham :—

Q. What will open that great country for settlement, and that forthwith?

A. A number of railways.

Q. Is it wise to postpone “railway construction” through that land?

A. This is a question of finance and altogether beyond my province to answer.

Q. Is it worth a railway?

A. It is the garden of the Dominion and worth all the efforts which the united wisdom of the whole Parliament can put forth in its behalf.

Mr. Paterson :—

Q. Do you see any great difficulty in the way of settlers reaching the Peace River country by water?

A. Yes; they cannot reach it by water. If they go by Edmonton, two watersheds have to be crossed—one between the Athabasca and Saskatchewan, the other between the Athabasca and the Peace Rivers. If they should go by Carleton and thence northward, they would have to cross the watershed between the English or Beaver River and the Saskatchewan or between the Athabasca and Beaver River.

Q. Is there anything like an unbroken water communication between Manitoba and Edmonton on the Saskatchewan?

A. The only difficulty in the way of unbroken water communication is the Grand Rapid of the Saskatchewan. At present the Hudson Bay Company have two boats on this route—one between Winnipeg and the Grand Rapid—the other from above the Rapid to Edmonton.

Q. Are the waters of the Peace and Athabasca Rivers navigable, and to what extent?

A. The Peace River is navigable from the Rocky Mountains for at least 500 miles by river—in none of this distance is it less than six feet deep. A canal of two miles would overcome the obstructions at this point. For 250 miles below this there is no obstruction except a rapid which I think is caused by boulders in the channel. Their removal would probably overcome the difficulty.

The Athabasca is navigable for 180 miles above Lake Athabasca. Mr. Moberly, an officer in the Hudson Bay Company's service sounded it all the way from Fort McMurray, at the Forks of the Clearwater and the Athabasca—to Lake Athabasca, and no spot with less than six feet at low water was found. Between Lake Athabasca and the Arctic Ocean only one break exists, but this is 14 miles across by land; after that is overcome, 1,300 miles of first-class river navigation is met with, which takes us to the ocean.

The Hudson Bay Company purpose opening a cart road from Fort Pitt on the Saskatchewan to the Forks of the Athabasca, and contemplate having a steamboat on the Athabasca and the Peace and Slave Rivers. By this means ingress and egress will be obtained, and their goods will be more easily distributed to distant points. This road will be made and the steamer built in time for the trade of 1877.

Q. Does the Hudson Bay Company exercise a good influence over the Indians, and are the Indians peaceable?

A. No matter what has been, or may be said upon this subject, I am satisfied that the Hudson Bay Company has been the chief instrument in bringing about the present satisfactory state of things in the North-West. It is only the *moral* power of the "Northern Traders" which keeps a region nearly as large as Europe in peace and quietness to-day. This power is on the wane, and before it fades away our Dominion Government must step in and take its place or serious disturbances may arise. A bold, strong, front will almost always ensure safety with Indians; but a weak, timid policy brings almost certain trouble. I travelled two years through the whole extent of the continent and found firearms a necessity in no case. Honest straightforward conduct is better than weapons.

Mr. Jones:—

Q. Are the settlements of Whites between Manitoba and Little Slave Lake becoming very numerous?

A. The settlements are not numerous, but in the three years which passed between my two trips they had increased wonderfully.

Prince Albert Mission and Edmonton are the two chief objective points for Whites. St. Albert, nine miles from Edmonton; St. Ann's, about forty miles from the same point, and Lac La Biche are the principal Half-breed settlements.

Prince Albert Mission was established about ten or twelve years ago, by the Rev. Mr. Nesbitt, a minister of the Free Church. It now boasts of a population of over sixty families, has three grist mills, one of which is driven, or rather is to be driven, by steam. (The whole of the machinery was drawn across the plains last summer and arrived at the Mission in September.) Bishop Maclean resides there, and, besides a Presbyterian, there is also a Wesleyan Minister. Not many years ago it was an open question whether wheat would succeed there. Last year, according to the Rev. George Macdougall, 30,000 bushels were grown there. The above extract was taken from the *Montreal Witness*. I expect 3,000 bushels is meant.

The other settlements are, no doubt, thriving just as much, but I have no personal knowledge. Last spring two more settlements were commenced. One at the crossing of the South Saskatchewan and the other sixty miles north of Carleton. In both the various cereals were raised with very satisfactory results. At Duck Lake, between the two Saskatchewan, I saw land ploughed up last fall, which will be sowed and planted next spring.

Q. How many settlers are there now on the Saskatchewan and how did they reach there?

A. I have no means of knowing, but there are far more than outsiders believe. There seems to be a quiet exodus of half-breeds from Manitoba to the Saskatchewan which will increase in coming years, and these men will be the pioneers of the North West—moving inwards as settlements encroach on them until they reach and spread beyond the Peace River. Even at the present time *all* the trade done at Dunvegan is with Half-breeds of the hunter class.

They reach the Saskatchewan by cart road from Manitoba. The distance is about 550 miles from Winnipeg to Prince Albert Mission. It is 890 miles by cart-road to Edmonton, and from thence to Dunvegan by Fort Assinaboine and Little Slave Lake from 300 to 400 miles.

Q. Would you advise parties to settle on the Peace and Saskatchewan Rivers at present?

A. Certainly not. I believe that parties should know the facts, and then if they decide to go into the interior on their own responsibility let them go. I would, however, advise any man who had a poor prospect of getting ahead in Ontario to go

to Manitoba. And yet the class that Manitoba wants is not the poor weaklings of Ontario, but men of pluck and determination from all nationalities, and to these she can hold out inducements second to none in America.

Mr. Ryan:—

Q. Is the water good in the Peace River country?

A. The waters of the Saskatchewan, Athabasca and Peace Rivers are never clear, and in the spring of the year are very muddy. All other waters in the Peace River country are good. I never saw a brackish pool in the whole region.

Q. Are the valleys of the Saskatchewan and Peace River healthy for white men?

A. During the years 1872 and 1873, I never saw a sick white man or Half-breed. My own health was so much improved by my first trip that I have been a new man ever since. Meat will keep fresh an astonishing time, and this is one of the surest tests of the purity of the atmosphere.

The Indians of Peace River are fading away, and will soon disappear. Scrofulous diseases of various kinds, and pulmonary diseases produced by insufficient clothing are doing their work, and the scanty population is lessening every year.

Q. Does goitre prevail among the White or Half-breed population to any extent?

A. The only place I noticed it was at St John, on Peace river; it seemed confined to the Half-breed women, and was said to be caused by drinking the river water. Mr. King told me he was quite sure drinking the river water caused it.

Q. Is there any game?

A. The moose is still abundant on both sides of the Peace River, and the wood buffalo is still found between the Athabasca and the Peace River about lat. 57°. From 500 to 1,000 head is the estimate of the hunters. Black bears are very numerous on the upper part of Peace River, and furnished the chief food of the people in July and August. Cariboo are north and east of Lake Athabasca, and are the chief food of the Indians and Half-breeds of that region. Rabbits are in immense numbers wherever there is timber, and are easily taken. Waterfowl are beyond computation, during September, in the neighborhood of Lake Athabasca, and large flocks of Canada geese are found on Peace River all summer. Lynx, beaver, martin and fox make up the chief fur-bearing animals.

Q. Are there any mineral deposits in the country? If so, state the different kinds.

A. Large deposits of coal have been observed, by Mr. Selwyn, on the Saskatchewan between the Rocky Mountain House and Victoria, a distance of 211 miles. He speaks in one place of having seen seams 20 feet thick, and in his report for 1873 and 1874, he gives a photograph, on page 41, of this seam.

Rev. Mr. Grant, in "Ocean to Ocean," speaks of a seam of coal on the Pembina River—a tributary of the Athabasca—ten feet thick, and from which they brought away specimens that were afterwards analysed by Professor Lawson, and found to contain less than 3 per cent of ash.

While on my trip to Peace River, in company with Mr. Horetzky, in the fall of 1872, I discovered coal in large quantities in the bank of one of the rivers which flow into Little Slave Lake. It was also seen in small quantities in a number of other localities in the vicinity of the lake. It is also reported from the upper part of Smoky River, and I have seen it in small quantities on the upper part of Peace River and its tributaries on the right bank. I observed no indications of coal below Smoky River, but Sir John Richardson speaks of lignite being abundant on the Mackenzie.

Clay ironstone is associated with the coal wherever it has been observed, although possibly not in paying quantities. Coal, then, and ironstone may be said to extend almost all the way from the boundary to the Arctic Ocean. Gypsum of the very best quality, and as white as snow, was seen at Peace Point on Peace River, and for a distance of over 20 miles it extended on both sides of the river, averaging 12 feet in thickness. Sir John Richardson says in his "Journal of a Boat Voyage to the Arctic Ocean," Vol. 1, page 149, that he found this same gypsum associated with the salt deposits on Salt River about 70 miles N.N.E., from Peace Point, and he infers that the country between is of the same character.

Sir John examined the salt deposits at Salt River and found that they were derived from the water of salt springs, of which he found a number flowing out of a hill and spreading their waters over a clay flat of some extent. The evaporation of the water leaves the salt incrusting the soil, and in some places forming mounds out of which the pure salt is shovelled.

For many miles along the Athabasca below the Forks there are outcrops of black shale from which liquid petroleum is constantly oozing. At various points, at some distance from the immediate bank of the river there are regular tar springs, from which the Hudson Bay Company get their supply for boat building and other purposes. The tar is always covered with water in these springs, and something like coal oil is seen floating on this water. Besides those mentioned, other springs are known to exist on the Clearwater, a tributary of the Athabasca, and on Peace River, near Smoky River, and Little Red River on the same stream. Sulphur springs are frequent on the Clearwater, and large metaliferous deposits are said to exist near Fond Du Lac on the north shore of Lake Athabasca. Gold is found in small quantities on the upper Peace River, but it is of very little account. Immense quantities of first-class sandstone occur for over 300 miles along Peace River, and other minerals will be discovered when the country is better known.

Q. Have you bestowed any attention upon the destruction caused by grasshoppers to agricultural operations—have you formed any opinion on the subject which you can furnish to the Committee?

A. I have had scarcely an opportunity to examine into the matter, but from inquiries which I made while in Manitoba last autumn, I am satisfied that no damage of any account will be done by them next season.

Grasshoppers from their very nature cannot be yearly visitors, but are almost certain to be occasional ones. It seems to be a law that insect pests eventually breed their own destruction. This seems to have been *their* history in the past, and I believe will be the same in the future. A few reached the South Saskatchewan last summer, but none have ever been seen on Peace River. Owing to the belt of timber which intervenes between it and the Saskatchewan, they can never injure that fine country. Nor will they ever do much damage in the Saskatchewan country, as they like to move towards the east and north, which takes them away from it. I know of no mode of prevention except tree planting, which will be at best a slow process.

Q. What was the nature of your observations on the flora of Peace River, and what results did you obtain?

A. At six points, as it were, I made a section by enumerating all the flowering plants in the vicinity. These points were Hudson's Hope, just east of the Mountains; St. John's, 60 miles below; Dunvegan, 120 miles further down; then Vermillion, about 300 miles lower down, then Little Red River, 100 miles further down, and lastly at Lake Athabasca. As will be seen the flora of the whole river is much like that of Central Ontario, and of the prairie region. It may be as well to remark that we can only deduce the temperature of the growing season from the vegetable productions. The following table gives the result of the botanical examination in a very condensed form:—

	Total.	Belleville.	Quebec.	West of Mountains.	Western Plains.
Hudson's Hope.....	211	136	7	17	51
St. John.....	248	161	3	6	78
Dunvegan.....	246	160	2	5	79
Vermillion.....	159	112	2	1	44
Little Red River.....	128	88	1	0	39
Lake Athabasca.....	245	186	7	2	50

The only plants that show any signs of a boreal climate are those from Quebec. The two at Vermillion were Yellow Rattle (*Rhinanthus Cristagalli*) and High Bush Cranberry (*Viburnum pauciflorum*.) The most prominent feature in the whole region was a richness in the soil and rankness in the vegetation never seen in Ontario.

Where Peace River leaves the mountains, it is at least 800 feet below the level of the plain. At Fort Chipweyan, on Lake Athabasca, the country is on a level with the water.

PROFESSOR MACOUN'S EVIDENCE.—CONTINUED.

OBSERVATIONS ON BRITISH COLUMBIA.

March 25, 1876.

Professor Macoun again appeared before the Committee.

Q. Have you visited Vancouver Island; and, if so, can you state the area of the Island, and what proportion of it is adapted for agricultural purposes?

A. I have visited the Island, but only that portion in the neighbourhood of Victoria.

The Island is about 300 miles in length, with an average breadth of about 60, and probably contains 20,000 square miles. Whatever soil I saw was good, but the surface is so much broken by rock that it is altogether impossible to tell the amount of good arable land on the Island. There is no doubt but that the day will come when Vancouver will support a large population—partly agricultural and partly engaged in mining, lumbering and fishing. The land, which is under cultivation around Victoria at present, consists of rich bottom land much like the patches of rich soil found among the Laurentian rocks of Ontario. It is generally wet in spring, but by a proper system of tillage seed could be sown much earlier than it is at present. When I reached Victoria, May 2nd, last year, very little spring ploughing had been done, and yet apple trees were in full bloom, and in some places grass was a foot high. The climate is wet in winter and spring, but the summer is dry and very pleasant. Vancouver wants men of pluck and determination—men who will work and who will respect the worker—men who are patriotic enough to speak respectfully of their adopted country—men who, instead of calling on Jupiter, will put their own shoulders to the wheel and push on the car of progress, as we do amidst the snow and frosts of the East.

Vancouver can *never* become an agricultural country; but, with a different class of settlers from those that do the loafing and the grumbling in Victoria, it will become in time a very valuable portion of the Dominion.

Q. What is the climate of British Columbia as regards the various sections of the country traversed by you last year?

A. The climate of British Columbia, west of the Cascades, including Vancouver Island and Queen Charlotte's Islands, is wonderfully like that of Great Britain, except that the summers are very much drier. A warm current of water flows *down* the west coast of America, just as the Gulf Stream flows *up* along the coasts of Great Britain, and in its passage warms up the coast from Alaska to the Columbia, and gives to the western slope of the Cascades those forests which are the wonder of the world. The vapour rising from the warm sea is blown inwards, and, becoming condensed by the cooler air of the land, falls in rain or fog upon the slopes and valleys and produces the moist climate of the winter and spring. During the summer months the temperature of the land and sea are slightly reversed, and the land, instead of condensing the vapour, dissipates it—at least, in the neighbourhood of Victoria.

The valley of the Fraser below the Cascades is included in this region and has a climate much like that described above, except that I would expect a wetter summer than there is on the coast.

Twenty-five miles above Yale we pass the outer Cascade Range, and in doing so pass from almost constant rain to the opposite extreme. About 12 miles higher up we pass over another mountain and reach a region of complete aridity.

At Lytton we are fairly in the interior basin, and from here to Clinton the waggon road passes through a region where nothing can be raised except by irrigation, and this means can only be employed to a limited extent.

The road passes through about 70 miles of this country, and during the greater part of the year the ground is scarcely ever moistened by a shower. The river flats and lower hillsides are almost without vegetation. Scarcely anything of a woody nature except "Sage Bush" can grow, but as you ascend the hills bunch grass begins to form a sward, and after attaining a height of about 2,500 feet above the sea the lower limit of the Douglas pine is reached, and above that the forest is almost continuous. It is upon the slopes between the forest and the dry valleys that the splendid grazing lands of British Columbia are to be found. The Nicola Valley is of this nature, and the only soil in it fit for farming purposes, is found in the narrow valley along the river, or on the "benches," to which water can be brought for irrigation purposes. The whole region, from the American boundary on the Columbia by Okanagan and the Shuswap Lakes, Kamloops and north-westward across the Fraser, to and beyond the Chilcoten Plains, is arid, and to a great extent only suited for a grazing country. Taking this section as a *whole*, it is only fit for pasture, but all the level portions on which water can be brought, will produce enormously, as the soil everywhere is good, being only deficient in moisture. Owing to the light snow fall and the comparative mildness of the weather, cattle winter out without difficulty.

The waggon road leaves this section at Clinton, and passes over a very elevated portion as far as Soda Creek on the Fraser. This is a very rough section, but still it is far from being barren; much good land is scattered through it, but not continuously. It is rather a risky business to winter stock on these hills, but still it is done. The greater part of this tract is covered by forest, and hence has a greater rain and snow fall than the lower country. The spring, too, is much later, being nearly three weeks behind that of the Nicola Valley. The spring in the latter valley seems to be about as early as that on the Lower Fraser. Vegetation is about as far advanced on the 1st of May in the Nicola Valley as it is at Belleville, Ontario, on the 24th.

In the vicinity of Quesnelle the land is comparatively good, and irrigation is unnecessary, although many are of the opposite opinion. Mr. Selwyn brought home with him wheat, oats, barley and timothy which were raised in the neighborhood, and certainly they were as fine samples as could be produced anywhere.

Taking a retrospective view of the country from this point, I must say that British Columbia does *not* present a field for the agricultural immigrant at present, but will when her mining interests are considered of more importance than at present. British Columbia above the Cascades can *never* export her agricultural products with profit, and whatever is raised in the country must be consumed there. That there is enough good land to raise all the food necessary for a very large mining population is certain, and that the day will come when one will be there is just as sure.

Between Quesnelle and Fort St. James, on Stewart's Lake, is a wide extent of country (180 miles) with a very diversified aspect, and a cool, moist climate. The valley of the Nechaco River is very wide and perfectly level. On both sides of the river are beautiful prairies and poplar copse wood, and at the time we passed (June 15th) through it, everything looked beautiful and inviting.

I cannot speak with certainty of the absence or occurrence of summer frosts, but if they should not be severe this would be one of the finest tracts (Nechaco Valley) in all British Columbia.

The whole country above Quesnelle seems to have a cool, moist climate, and to be more like Quebec in its productions than Ontario. Fort St. James, on Stewart's Lake—the highest point in the district—has always been known to produce garden vegetables, potatoes, barley and oats, but whether wheat has ever been raised or not I am unable to say. All this region is an elevated plateau with broken, rocky hills at intervals, but scarcely anything which could be called a mountain. Should the railway pass as far north as the Neshaw, many fine settlements would spring up along the river.

Q. Are agricultural pursuits attended with greater expense in British Columbia than in the Province of Ontario?

A. Yes. Labor is much higher, usual prices being from \$40 to \$60 per month. There is no more difficulty in cultivating land in British Columbia than in Ontario, but the price paid for the labor performed is too high. Where irrigation is required the expense must be greatly increased, but the yield is very great in such locations.

Q. Does Chinese labour reduce the prices paid for White labour or not, and discourage European immigration?

A. Whether Chinese labor reduces the price of White labor I am unable to say, but that the Chinese monopolize many lines of manual labor is certain, and by so doing prevent the immigration of White laborers. They are the market gardeners, laborers of all descriptions, house servants, cutters of wood, laundry-men, &c., to the whole Colony. One result of this is that the country is not properly developed. These people are only sojourners in the land and, like many others I might mention, remain only for a time and carry their gold away with them.

What British Columbia wants is a class of men who are not above manual labor, and who have made up their minds to remain in the country and become permanent settlers. Those men can only be acquired by holding out proper inducements to them for settling in the country. One means to accomplish this would be to put a tax on all Chinamen for the privilege of pursuing their various avocations throughout the country, and another would be to lessen the cost of living. As matters are conducted there at present, a man would need to have a small fortune, or a very large income, to support a large family in comfort. Were there more workers and fewer drones this (cost of living lessened) would soon be brought about, but as it is, the drones must live on the workers, and everything costs too much.

Q. Can you inform the Committee what proportion of British Columbia is covered with timber and describe the various kinds?

A. That section spoken of as being west of the Cascades and including Vancouver and Queen Charlotte's Islands, is covered with, probably, one of the finest forests in the world. Chief amongst the trees in this section is the Douglas Fir (*Abies Douglasii*), which is the chief forest tree, and which is used throughout the country for building purposes, and for export in the form of deals and spars.

White Cedar (*Thuja gigantea*) is another giant, and in the valley of the Fraser and up the coast attains to an immense size. The Indians use this wood altogether in the construction of their houses, and in building those large canoes which are the wonder of the eastern people.

The other trees are a species of Yew, another of Alder, two species of Fir (*Abies Menziesii* and *grandis*); two species of Pine (*Pinus contorta* and *monticola*); two species of Maple (*Acer macrophyllum* and *circinatum*); Hemlock Spruce (*Abies Mertensiana*) is a common tree on the mainland; while a species of Oak (*Quercus Garryana*) is abundant on the Island, but has not been detected on the continent. An evergreen tree (*Arbutus Menziesii*) is quite common along the coast of the Island, and both summer and winter its foliage contrast finely with that of the sombre hued Douglas Fir.

In the second, or arid, district a Pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) takes the place of the Douglas Fir of the coast, and is a very valuable tree, growing to a large size, with clean trunk, and resembling the Red Pine of Ontario very much. The tops of the lower mountains and the sides of the higher ones support a heavy growth of Douglas Fir, but it is far from being the beautiful tree of the coast.

The timber of the third region is not so good, and consists principally of Poplar and Black Pine (*Pinus contorta*) with occasional groves of Douglas Fir on the higher hills. Black and White Spruce with a little Balsam Fir make up the remainder.

Q. How do the valleys in British Columbia compare in extent with our general views of valleys?

A. The British Columbian valleys are more of the nature of ravines (I speak of those in the dry country) than anything else, but there are many level terraces,

("benches") which may be termed valleys, scattered all over the country traversed by me. River valleys in British Columbia, except in the third district, have no existence. Every river seen by me in the middle region ran at the bottom of a gorge, usually called a Canyon, and had not one foot of a valley. The valley of the Lower Fraser is a true valley of deposition, and is altogether composed of the alluvium brought down by the river; one draw-back in connection with it, is the destruction caused every year by the river cutting into its banks and wasting the land along them. At Sumas this is going on so fast that houses have had to be removed already.

Q. What is the nature of the soil in the valleys? Do you find rich alluvial deposits in the valleys, or are they covered with the *debris* of rocky fragments washed from the mountains?

A. The soil in the valleys, whether they are narrow or wide, "benches" or otherwise, is always good. The valleys are partly alluvium and partly the detritus washed down from the hills. Apparently there was a time when the rivers stood much higher than they do now, and the "benches" which show along their sides were then about on a flood level with the river. Since then the river has successively broken through the barriers which confined it, and left these terraces ("benches") at various heights. The slopes of all the hills are more or less grassy, and the valleys along their base have scarcely any loose stone upon them in consequence.

Q. Have you a knowledge of the temperature? If so, how does the thermometer range during the summer and winter months both on the coast and inland? Are summer frosts prevalent and injurious to crops?

A. I was in Victoria from the 12th to 28th December, 1872, and from the 2nd to 14th May, last year. While I was in Victoria in 1872, a fall of snow and a slight frost took place, and the papers came out next day with an account of the extraordinarily cold weather, and I was led to infer from that, that such weather was not common in winter. Jessamine, roses, and violets were in flower, and everything betokened a mild winter. The summer on the coast is everything that can be desired, being dry and pleasant.

In the arid regions the spring is about as early as on the coast; the winter is comparatively cold, with very little snow, and the summer is dry and hot. Summer frosts can do no harm in these regions.

From Clinton upwards the winter is very cold with a considerable snowfall and frosts, extending through the month of May, and possibly into June. I heard of no injury from frost at Quesnelle or any point on the Fraser, but noticed frost on the grass on the 27th May, at or near Soda Creek. From this date until the 4th June, the weather kept cold but there was no frost. On the 28th June at Macleod's Lake, Lat. 55°, there was a severe frost, and many wild flowers were injured but nothing was hurt in the garden. This frost extended to St. John's, east of the mountains, but no farther.

One important point in connection with spring or summer frosts should be kept in mind; that swampy soil is more liable to injury from frost than dry soil, and a frost occurring in a swampy region is no proof that the surrounding country is liable to suffer from such frost. We all know that in the vicinity of swamps we have slight frosts in many parts of Ontario, even as late as the beginning of June, and numbers of farmers can point out spots in their wheat fields injured by them.

I would expect spring frosts in the upper region but have no knowledge of the fact, other than what I before stated.

Q. What distance from its mouth is the Fraser River navigable for sea-going vessels?

A. I cannot say; but the tide flows up as far as Fort Langley and I should judge that vessels could sail up that far if necessary. The Victoria steamer runs to Westminster twice a week, and a steamer from the latter place goes up the river to Yale twice a week. The distance from the mouth of the river to Yale is over 100 miles. At this point navigation ceases on the Lower Fraser.

Q. What extent of arable land is drained by the Fraser and its tributaries?

• A. All the information given in my preceding answers regarding the soil belongs to this question. All the land I saw in British Columbia was drained by it or its tributaries.

Q. What are the facilities for reaching the cultivable plateaux from the seaboard?

A. From Victoria to Westminster and Yale by steamboat; then by waggon road along the canyons of the Fraser and Thompson to Spence's Bridge on the latter river. From here a "trail" leads up the Nicola Valley for an unknown distance. Thirty-two miles beyond this point, at Cache Creek, a road leads to Kamloops and the waggon road passes on to Barkerville in Cariboo. Except a branch road passing from Clinton to Lilloet on the Fraser, I know of no other roads in the country. Had the \$750,000 offered by the Dominion Government been accepted by the British Columbians, and expended judiciously on roads, it would have done more towards opening up the country than a railway on Vancouver can possibly do.

Q. Where are the present centres of population?

A. Victoria and Nanaimo are the chief places on the Island; and New Westminster, Yale, Clinton, Kamloops, Quesnelle and Barkerville are the only places of any account on the mainland. Burrard's Inlet may have a considerable population, but I have no means of knowing.

Q. Are the extremes of cold and heat inconvenient or oppressive to Canadian or European settlers, or injurious to health? Is the climate conducive to longevity?

A. The climate of the coast is so much like that of England, that there should be no better climate for natives of Great Britain; while that of the mainland above the Cascades ought to be exactly suited to Canadians, as the climate is nearly the same as we have in the east, except that it is drier for the most part. I think that on the whole British Columbia has a very healthy climate, and one that would tend to long life.

Q. What natural fruits have you discovered in British Columbia, and could fruit be cultivated successfully?

A. Various species of raspberries, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, and blueberries are found throughout the country. The Oregon grape (*Berberis aquifolium* and *nervosa*) extends all the way from Vancouver to Lat. 55° in the interior, and to Alaska along the coast.

Perhaps there is no better place in the world for raising fruit than Victoria. Apples and pears of a very large size are produced in such abundance that the former can hardly be sold at any price. The orchards are all in the low wet grounds and will begin to decay in a few years, whereas if they were planted among the rocks where the oak grows, the trees would live longer and probably produce better fruit. I can see no reason why grapes could not be produced in abundance on any part of Vancouver, if the summer temperature is high enough. After the railway is built Vancouver will send immense quantities of fruit into the interior as it can be raised to any extent and of every kind.

Q. Are there any extensive fisheries on the rivers or coasts? What kind of fish are caught, are they exported and to what extent?

A. From the boundary line to Alaska there is not a bay, fiord or river that is not teeming with fish. Salmon are caught in great numbers, both in spring, summer and autumn. Last spring large quantities of fish were being caught at New Westminster for export. An establishment for the canning of salmon has been established there, and it is to be hoped that this is the beginning of a very prosperous business. Salmon ascend the Fraser all the way to Stewart's Lake, which they reach about the month of August; they likewise ascend the Skeena into the Babin Lake, and are caught by the Indians and the Hudson Bay Company's people and dried for winter's use. The salmon of Babine Lake are both larger and fatter than those caught in Stewart's Lake, and are therefore brought across to supply Fort St. James with food in winter.

Sturgeon 700 lbs. weight are often caught in the above mentioned lakes, and every lake and stream in Upper British Columbia teems with trout of different species, besides many other varieties of less value.

Of salt water fish I know but little, except one small one—the “Houlican”—which I saw in the Fraser in myriads last spring. Many were lying dead along the river and served as food for various animals. Halibut were very plentiful in Victoria, and many other sea-fish of which I did not learn the names. I believe the fisheries of British Columbia, if properly conducted, would eventually be as profitable as those of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Q. Do you know from actual observation whether any intertropical currents and prevailing winds flowing along the coast of Vancouver and British Columbia have a tendency to ameliorate the climate in a similar manner as the Gulf Stream affects the Maritime Provinces?

A. I know nothing of it from actual observation, but that it is so is a demonstrated fact.

About the island of Formosa, on the eastern coast of China, a current analogous to the Gulf Stream is observed moving to the northeast. It passes Japan, and part of it enters Behring's Sea and warms the northern part of Alaska, while the other part is deflected farther to the east and passes down the West Coast of America, carrying with it the heat necessary to produce the exceptionally warm climate of Vancouver and the West Coast generally. It is this stream which gives the heat and moisture that are the cause of the magnificent forests found from Alaska southwards. The forests of Norway and those of Western America are the product of the two great currents—the “Gulf Stream” on the east and “Kuro Siwo” on the west, and sceptics may rest assured that the value of the West Coast timber far exceeds that of the Eastern Provinces.

Q. What are the mineral interests of British Columbia? Are they developed to any extent? Would encouragement to mining interests develop agricultural interests and increase immigration to the Province?

A. Gold has been found in paying quantities at Okanagan on the American Boundary,—at Shuswap Lakes—at Cariboo—on the Ominica—on the Stickeen—and latterly at Cassiar, and an examination of the map will show that all this gold is produced from mountains lying between the Rockies and the Cascades. Copper, iron, and silver have been found at various points in the Cascades, and coal is abundant on Vancouver and Queen Charlotte's Islands. I just mention these and ask: Are these all, or are they merely indications of what is to come? After having travelled over 1,000 miles through British Columbia, I can say with safety that there will yet be taken out of her mines wealth enough to build the Pacific Railway. Consider that gold has been found in paying quantities, at various points, along a northwest line for more than ten degrees of latitude, before you decide that the foregoing statement is that of an enthusiast.

Cariboo is really the only point where the gold interest has been developed. Coal is mined at Nanaimo, and these constitute the developed mining interests of British Columbia. Gold has been found on Vancouver itself, and there is no reason why it should not pay for the working.

The only way that British Columbia can be developed is by encouraging and stimulating her mining interests. Political Economists may theorise and interested parties may praise or depreciate, but the stern reality remains,—*There can be no permanent prosperity for British Columbia without a development of her mining interests.* As a necessary corollary to this, there would be an influx of agriculturalists, and commerce following in the footsteps of both, would again awake the slumbering energies of her present population, and cause them to cease their grumbling and go to work with a will to develop the resources of their adopted country.

Q. Can roads connecting the different settlements be built other than along the valleys of the rivers, and were the present leading thoroughfares built by Government or private companies?

A. In most cases roads can be built to connect the various settlements without following the valleys of rivers. Only part of the main road is built along the Fraser and Thompson Rivers, and parties who know the country say that there are better routes to the upper country than the one now in use.

All the roads in Vancouver and on the mainland have been built by Government, but the miners say that they paid for the latter. I believe the two bridges on the wagon road were built by private companies, but they are now in the hands of the Government.

Q. In view of the fact that some thousands of miners and lumbermen are employed in British Columbia, and that there are in addition to these some forty thousand Indians, would not the prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquor in that country be a blessing to it especially?

A. Most assuredly it would, and I might say that it would be a benefit to Old Canada as well; for it is a well-known fact that many promising sons of Ontario and the Eastern Provinces are at this very time so enthralled by the drinking usages which prevail to such an extent in the Pacific Province, that the clear-headedness of former years seems to have left them.

HONOURABLE MR. SUTHERLAND'S EVIDENCE.

THE NORTH-WEST AND AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENT,

MONDAY, April 3rd, 1876.

Honourable JOHN SUTHERLAND, Senator, of Kildonan, Manitoba, appeared before the Committee.

Q. How long have you resided in the North-West, and in what part of the territory have you chiefly resided?

A. I have been in the North-West all my life. I was born within the corporation of Winnipeg. My age is 53 years. I am a practical farmer.

Q. Do you consider the North-West a desirable place for residence for a practical agriculturalist.

A. I do. From my long experience there, and from what I have seen in other Provinces, I have come to the conclusion that the soil, climate and other natural advantages are conducive to successful farming, and that a poor man can more easily make a living there, than in other parts of the Dominion.

Q. What is the usual depth of alluvial deposits on the prairies and on bottom lands? Are the natural grasses nutritious, and can stock thrive through the winter without a supply of coarse grains?

A. The usual depth of alluvial deposit on the prairie is about two and a half feet, and on bottom lands from two and a half to twenty feet. The natural grasses are very nutritious, and cattle can be wintered without any coarse grain, neither is it customary to feed any grain except to milch cows or stall-fed animals.

Q. What is the average yield per acre of prairie grass?

A. The usual yield of prairie grass when cut into hay is an average of from three to four tons per acre. It usually grows about five or six feet high, and although coarse is very nutritious.

Q. Do you consider the North-West adapted for dairy purposes? Have you a large area of natural meadows producing hay, and at what price per ton can it be cut and cured?

A. I consider the North-West as very well adapted for dairy purposes, as we have many miles of natural meadows throughout the country, and hay can be cut and cured for about \$1 per ton. We have five or six varieties of grasses that are good and well adapted for stock-feeding, while a few others are not so suitable.

Q. Are summer frosts prevalent so as to injure the growth of crops? Have you frequent refreshing showers of rain in spring and summer, and what is the average depth of snow in winter?

A. We have occasional frosts ; generally one frost about the first of June, but seldom severe enough to do any material injury to the growing crops, and showers are frequent during spring and summer. The average depth of snow throughout Manitoba is about 20 inches, and is quite light and loose.

Q. Would it be advisable for an Ontario farmer contemplating settlement in the North-West to take with him stock and farming implements, and if so, of what kind or description ?

A. I would consider it advantageous for a farmer to take improved stock, but not agricultural implements, as they can be procured there at a reasonable rate. They are partly procured from the United States and partly from Ontario. I think that grade cattle might be got in cheaper from Minnesota than from Ontario.

Q. Can good spring water be easily obtained in the Province of Manitoba, and at what depth ? Is there sufficient moisture to render the soil productive, and are you subject to severe summer droughts ?

A. In many parts of the Province there are natural springs and creeks on the surface, and good water can be obtained by digging about twelve feet, while in other parts it may be necessary to dig some fifty or sixty feet. I recollect only two seasons which were very dry, but not so much so as to prevent having fair average crops, and in the absence of showers there is sufficient moisture in the earth to render the soil productive.

Q. To what depth does frost penetrate in winter ? Does it continue in the earth after the commencement of vegetation, and what effect has this moisture upon the growth of crops ?

A. The frost penetrates on exposed places to the depth of from three to four feet, that is where the earth is not covered at all with snow. Where it is covered with snow it is seldom frozen deeper than eighteen inches. Vegetation begins and progresses before the frost is all out of the ground, and we generally begin sowing when it is thawed to the depth of six inches, at which time the surface is perfectly dry. We believe this frost helps the growth of crops owing to the heat of the sun by day causing a continual evaporation from the underlying strata of frost.

Q. Do you consider the country healthy. Is it subject to fevers and epidemics ?

A. I consider the country healthy, and we have not been subject to any epidemic. We had fever in Winnipeg last year, but none in the country places. It was brought into Winnipeg, and it owed its continuance there, no doubt, to overcrowded houses and insufficient drainage. We never had small-pox in our Province. As a rule, I think the country is very healthy.

Q. What is the average yield per acre and price per bushel of wheat, oats, barley and peas ? Are the soil and climate suitable for the culture of root crops ?

A. The average yield and price of grain is as follows :—

Wheat,	about	30	bushels	per	acre,	price	\$1.00.
Oats,	"	40	"	"	"	30c	to 40c.
Barley,	"	35	"	"	"	60c	to 70c.
Peas,	"	50	"	"	"	60c	to 70c.

The soil and climate are well adapted for growing root crops. Our potatoes are pronounced the best in the world. Indian corn is not extensively cultivated, and I think the large kind could not be cultivated to advantage, but the smaller kind might, and I think could be profitably grown.

Q. Have you a ready market for your produce, or do you export any ?

A. We have had a ready home market for the last fifteen years for all our surplus produce, consequently we do not export any farm produce.

Q. Do you know anything respecting the ravages of the grasshoppers, and do you think that settlement and cultivation will have a tendency to banish this plague ?

A. I think that extensive settlement will prevent the ravages of the grasshoppers, and we have good reason to believe that we will be exempt from them during the coming season, as there were no deposits of eggs in the Province last year, and in all

probability we will be relieved from that plague for many years to come. To my own knowledge the Province was not affected by grasshoppers for forty years previous to 1867, since which date we have had them off and on about every two years, or each alternate year.

Q. How are the fields fenced for the protection of crops, and with what material?

A. The fences are composed of posts and poles of spruce and poplar, the latter of which, with the bark removed, will last twenty years. Pine and basswood lumber are also used, the former being from \$20 to \$60 per thousand feet.

Q. What kind of lumber is used for fuel, and is the supply sufficient for a large population?

A. Poplar and oak are chiefly used, and are in sufficient quantity to supply the present demand, but I fear there is not enough to supply a very large population, in which case there might be a scarcity of hardwood, but plenty of poplar and tamarac, the former of which is reproduced very rapidly. Coal is not known to exist in the Province of Manitoba, but is said to be found about thirty miles west of the boundary of the Province.

By Mr. McNab :—

Q. Is it customary in your Province to plough in the fall, and do you consider it advisable?

A. It is customary, but I have generally found it necessary to cultivate the soil in the spring before sowing to prevent the growth of weeds.

Q. Do you consider the Province of Manitoba well adapted for sheep-raising?

A. I do; and from my experience I have found it profitable.

By Mr. Cockburn :—

Q. You have given the average crops of wheat per acre, but what is the largest yield known, and the maximum for large yields?

A. I have raised sixty bushels of spring wheat per acre, weighing sixty-six pounds per bushel, the land having been measured and the grain weighed carefully. I have also received reliable information to the effect that seventy (70) bushels of wheat have been produced from one bushel sown.

By Mr. McNab :—

Q. In the event of a considerable immigration going into the Province for the next few years, do you think that there is danger that farm produce would not find a ready market? and

By Mr. Bannatyne :—

Is it not your opinion that the North-West Territories will furnish a sufficient market for all surplus grain that can be grown for some years in the Province of Manitoba?

A. It is my opinion, in the event of a considerable immigration going into the Province of Manitoba, and also into the North-West Territories, that those immigrants will in the first instance be consumers, at all events for the first year after their arrival; and if, as I hope, the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway is carried on, I do not doubt that these circumstances combined, will absorb our surplus produce until we shall have an outlet for exportation. I may also add that the fur trade has, for many years, consumed a large proportion of our surplus produce, and I expect it will continue to do so for years to come in the North-West Territories.

MR. HENRY McLEOD'S EVIDENCE.

OBSERVATION OF A SURVEY IN THE NORTH-WEST.

OTTAWA, April 3, 1876.

HENRY McLEOD, Esq., Civil Engineer, appeared before the Committee.

Q. Will you please state to the Committee if you have been in the North-West Territory, in what capacity, and how long did you remain in the Territory?

A. I have been in the North-West Territory in charge of surveys made for the Canadian Pacific Railway since last spring; I have been in charge of the surveys made from Fort Pelly to the Jasper Valley, Rocky Mountains; I remained in the Territory nearly two years, and have been 30 years in Canada.

Q. What parts of the country have you travelled over in the North-West, and have you made particular observations of the soil?

A. I have travelled over the country, from 50 miles east of Rat Portage, Lake of the Woods, to the summit of the Rocky Mountains, about 1,250 miles, and have made daily records of the quality of the soil travelled over. Taking the country from Winnipeg to Fort Pelly by the usual trail, and from Fort Pelly to Lac Ste. Anne, 50 miles west of Edmonton, along the line of the Pacific Railway, I estimate that the proportion of soil suitable for settlement is 43 per cent., moderately fair soil 15 per cent., and poor sandy, clay and gravel, 42 per cent. The land I consider suitable for settlement is very much superior to any lands now to be had in Ontario; the luxuriance of the grass and pea vine to the south and east of Edmonton, exceeds anything I ever saw. The soil consists of rich black loam of various depths, overlying clay and gravel. I have been told by settlers from Ontario, that they prefer the natural grasses for hay to the best timothy; they say that stock thrives better upon the natural hay. My horses lived entirely upon the grass found every day, from the end of May to the middle of October, and did their daily work of from 15 to 30 miles. Before and after those dates they got a few pounds of oats or barley—only three horses were lost, and that on the return trip from the Rocky Mountains. The clay and sandy soil is suitable for grazing; I saw no part of the country entirely deficient of pasture.

Q. What kind of timber is chiefly used for fuel, and is the supply sufficient for ordinary purposes to guarantee extensive settlements—what kind of lumber for building purposes is in general use, and the price per 1,000 feet? Is the supply of lumber and fuel sufficient for the present and future population?

A. The timber principally used for fuel is poplar. I consider the supply quite sufficient for very large settlements for a long time to come. From Pelly to Edmonton the proportion of country covered with woods is 54 per cent. The quality of the poplar is much superior to poplar found in Ontario, being much closer in the grain, and more resembling soft maple. The lumber for building purposes in the North-West Territory is principally spruce, of which there is a large supply on the Saskatchewan to the west of Edmonton, and east of Carleton. Pine lumber is imported to Winnipeg from Minnesota. I have seen some good red pine to the east of Lake of the Woods, but none to the west. The spruce about the head of the Duck Mountains is very fine and large. Poplar, spruce and tamarac are used for making fences. A new saw and grist mill is being put up at Prince Albert, on the Saskatchewan. Lumber heretofore has generally been cut by hand; the price is probably \$30 per 1,000.

Q. Would you inform the Committee whether in your opinion the arid portions of the country would be suitable for stock-raising?

A. I passed over no part of the North-West that could be called arid, or any that would not be suitable for stock-raising. The large quantity of shelter to be found is a great advantage for winter pasturing. If horses are in fair condition in the fall, they will live out all winter without any attendance, and be in good condition in spring.

Q. Would you state if you have made any, and what observations of the climate?

A. I took observations of the climate for the winter 74-75, an unusually severe winter. The cold was very intense, and of course quite dry. In January and February the temperature was generally from 15 to 30° below zero, sometimes as low as 40. This winter has been much milder, though in November the thermometer was very low, once down to 40 below zero. The heat in summer is very great, but the nights are always cool. The winter is longer than that of Ontario. The snow in the woods is generally from eighteen inches to two feet, on the plains seldom more than a foot.

Q. Please inform the Committee your general impressions as to the adaptability of the country for settlement?

A. I consider the country admirably adapted for settlement, on account of the richness of the soil—the luxuriance of the grasses, and the large supply of firewood near at hand. The great drawback is of course the distance from markets. Everything grown in the country is now consumed there, and a large quantity imported from the United States. The Hudson Bay Company are large importers, to supply their extensive fur trade in the north. Their steamboats made a very successful trip last year, the first ever made from Winnipeg to Edmonton, in thirty-four days, carrying a light load of 130 tons. The great ease with which the Half-breeds can procure a large supply of buffalo meat for winter has much prevented the development of agricultural pursuits in the North-West. Although there were large numbers of buffalo in the country through which the railway is to pass, some two years ago, I saw none, and believe there were none within 100 miles. They will soon be exterminated, unless the Government prevent the slaughter now going on.

Q. How do the seasons compare with those of the Province of Ontario?

A. The cold in winter is considerably greater than that in Ontario, and the winter lasts longer. The heat in summer is about the same as in Ontario, but the nights are always cool. I noticed a very heavy dew-fall every morning when there was no appearance of rain. There are frequent showers during the summer, and heavy rains in the autumn, particularly near Edmonton and the Rocky Mountains.

Q. Is the general face of the country level or undulating? Are there any ranges of hills or mountains?

A. The general face of the country is rolling and undulating, very little of it entirely level. There are several ranges of hills, such as the Duck and Riding Mountains, the Touchwood Hills, Nut Hill, the Eagle Hills, Wolfe Hills, Willow Hills, Four Blackfoot Hills, and Beaver Hills, to the east of Edmonton. They generally rise about 400 feet above the plains and are poor soil.

Q. What mineral deposits have you discovered in the North-West, where located, and to what extent?

A. I found coal in large quantities at the railway crossings of the North Saskatchewan, Pembina and McLeod Rivers, and at Coal Creek on the Athabasca, near the Rocky Mountains. The specimens shown are from these rivers. It undoubtedly extends over a very large area to the east of the Rocky Mountains, and will probably be found by boring a long way to the east of Edmonton. It is said to be found at Battle River. I did not search for other mineral deposits, but understand there is plenty of iron ore. Gold can also be washed on the bars of the North Saskatchewan.

Q. Do you find sufficient supply of spring water; or can water be procured by digging a reasonable depth?

A. The supply of water is abundant. In all parts of the country I visited we had no trouble in finding sufficient for ourselves and animals. In some low hollows the water is salt, but on higher ground close at hand, the water is good and fresh. There are numerous rivers, streams, lakes and ponds in all parts of the country that I passed over. Water can easily be found in wells of small depth.

Q. Is the country subject to summer frosts, detrimental to the culture of crops? What date do frosts appear in fall?

A. During the season of 1875 there were occasional frosts at night. The last observed was on the 11th of June, near Fort Pelly. The first noticed in the autumn was on the 9th September, in the heart of the Rocky Mountains. These may have been local frosts. There was no frost between those dates. I don't think those frosts would have injured grain crops: they did not appear to have any effect upon the grass. Wheat, barley, oats and potatoes are grown in large quantities at Prince Albert, on the North Saskatchewan, near Carleton, and Edmonton, Lac Ste. Ann and other places. I saw a very fine vegetable garden at Edmonton, at the Methodist Mission, and another at Long Lake, the Roman Catholic Mission, to the west of Edmonton.

Q. Do you consider the climate healthy and invigorating; or is it subject to fever and epidemics?

A. I consider the climate of the North-West Territories to be most healthy and far superior to many parts of Ontario and Quebec. Although very cold in winter,

There is seldom a thaw from autumn till spring. The air on the plains very fine. There were some here is no doubt that they were caused by want of underlying clay, and from want of proper sanitary

COLM McLEOD'S EVIDENCE.

IN NORTH WEST TERRITORY.

OTTAWA, April 8th, 1876.

quire, Barrister, District Magistrate for the District of
Committee:

1. the North-West Territory, in what parts, and how long?
features of the country, especially in relation to soil and
3. Do you know anything of the mineral deposits? 4. Did
pecting the climate? 5. What are the capabilities of the
able waters?

northern border of the North Saskatchewan Valley, and
Chief Trader, John McLeod, Senior, partner and one of the
of District of the Honorable Hudson's Bay Company, crossed
Columbia, *via* the Athabasca Pass, the Columbia River, and the
there four years; thence returned by the same route, starting
the usual "brigade" (some 200 or so horses,) on the 26th
with nothing else for horse feed but the grass on the way. In
ascended with boats the Columbia River to the foot of the
"Rocky Mountain Portage" and Pass; thence striking the Saskatcho-
ton, descended that stream to its mouth, and thence to Norway
and of Lake Winnipeg. The old Norway House having been
my father was charged with the building of a new Norway House,
and was used as the "Capital," or Seat of Government, in trade, of
the Hudson's Bay Company's trade from Pacific to Atlantic, and
run to the American and Canadian boundaries. Here the Executive
of the Governor and Chief Factors and Chief Traders in charge
districts, and of which there were about twenty) met annually, and
trade routes of the interior centred. *My father was in charge of*
the trade for about four years, and during that time all Official Reports
urge correspondence, incidental, addressed to himself personally from
every chief trading post in those twenty trading districts, were annually
him. He had the habit of keeping all these, viz: copies of reports,
original letters. These reports and letters always touched on the
of the place whence sent, and in that way showed what vegetables,
were cultivated and raised. Besides that, as a matter of rule, every
of district or post, had to keep a diary, not only of incidents, but of every
est, and also occasionally make a census of Indians for the trade. As a
t also, they kept journals of travel, and in their mutual correspondence
notes which, as it were, pictured—and that ever most truthfully—each
fold of work and life.

to have, in my father's collection, many hundreds, probably a couple of
such papers, and also hand maps (made in field) of the country, and it is
pers besides my own recollection of different garden-places by the way from
British Columbia, to York Factory, Hudson's Bay, that I have been able to
blication in the newspapers and books, for some years past, statements as

to economic areas in our North-West Territories, Rupert's Land, and British Columbia, and which I may summarize thus—as given by me in Lovell's Gazetteer of British North America, under the heads of "North-West Territories" and "British Columbia," and also in my work of 1872, entitled "Peace River."

"NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES AND RUPERT'S LAND (WHEAT AREA, 370,000 SQUARE MILES.)

"General boundaries: From *Lac Seul* (say Long. 92° W., Lat. 50° N.) to foot of Rocky Mountains, Lat. 60° N.; thence along base of Rocky Mountains to Lat. 50° N.; thence to the south bend of Mouse River; thence to the Lake of the Woods, Lat. 49° N.; thence along Rainy River, and thence to *Lac Seul*. This area, unbroken by mountains or rocks to any material extent, with streams and small lakes which but fertilize, may be stated at 320,000 square miles.

"Beyond it, northwards, however, are also areas of richest vegetable mould, (*humus*) on warm Silurian and Devonian bases, and with marly clays of utmost fertility. They are found on the lower reaches of the Rivers Peace, Hay, and Aux Liards (Arctic streams, tributaries of the great Mackenzie River) an aggregate, say, of at least 50,000 square miles.

"VEGETABLE AND GRASS (ECONOMIC) AREAS BEYOND (AND NOT INCLUDED IN) THE ABOVE, WITH SUFFICIENT TIMBER, &c.

	Square Miles.
"1. Hudson's Bay Basin (portion Silurian, so far as known, and fairly predicable) east side, (E. of meridian 80° W.) 100,000 square miles.	
West side (W. of meridian 80° W.) 300,000 square miles.....	400,000
"2. Winnipeg Basin, east side, from English River to Nelson River.	80,000
"3. Beaver River (middle and lower parts)	50,000
"4. Methy Lake and Clear Water River, and Athabasca River from Clear Water River to Athabasca Lake, east side.....	30,000
"5. West of Mackenzie (Devonian with coal measures) to wheat line as above stated, and from Fort Chipewyan to Fort Resolution on Great Slave Lake, say, from Lat. 58° to 61° N.....	10,000
"6. East side of Mackenzie River to Fort Good Hope, or say Lat. 68° N.	100,000
"7. West of the Mackenzie River from Lat. 61° N., northwards, to American (late Russian) boundary, Long. 141° W., and American Pacific shore strip, viz.:—all north of Lat. 60° N., except area No. 5, aforesaid...	160,000
"8. Rocky Mountain eastern slope beyond wheat line	30,000
"9. Outlying areas, amongst others, the extensive but undefined ones between the Hudson's Bay Silurian, and northern rivers of the St. Lawrence valley; say from Lake Mistassini to Lake Nepigon.....	100,000
"10. Add, also, the (by some called) "American Desert" of our latitudes; say, between Lats. 49° and 50° N., where maize well grows, and Buffaloes fatten—a favourite Indian hunting ground.....	40,000
Total area.....	1,000,000

"The barley area of the above may be stated at two-thirds.

"The rest of our North-West and Rupert's Lands, including the immense "Barren Grounds" of our Laurentian system, and the Labrador Rocks of our eastern Rupert's Land, and the great wilds and islands of our Arctic, may be fairly estimated at another million square miles.

"The above economic areas are predicated on the old eastern boundary of British Columbia, throughout its length from Lat. 49° to 60° N., but by recent statute, the Imperial Act 29 and 30 Vic., chap. 67, that boundary has been changed so as to give about 30,000 square miles, or a little more, to British Columbia, and half of which 30,000 square miles is wheat land of best quality.

"And here, as holding special knowledge, personal and documentary, as to British Columbia, throughout its interior, known best, if not (until very recently) almost

solely, by the fur trade and the Puget Sound Agricultural Association, in which my father, and on his decease, myself, were partners, I would make a statement as to the agricultural resources of that country, as having some relation to, if not in a sense embraced in the general term "North-West Territories" of Canada.

" BRITISH COLUMBIA.

" Total area (geodesical) 350,000 square miles.

" Wheat area, islands included, estimate at 150,000 square miles, being all south of Lat. 55° N.; although, it must be said, there are fine wheat valleys far beyond northward. The grass, barley and vegetable area north of the above—that is, from Lat. 55° to 60° N. (northern boundary of British Columbia) and from Long. 120° W. to the American boundary, Long. 141° W., I estimate at 100,000 square miles. A considerable portion—say one-sixth of these areas is covered with lakes, numerous, and, like all the rivers, abounding with wholesome fish—the staple food of the natives.

" Wood and grass area 300,000 square miles.

" Barren rock, but with considerable mineral (in commercial quantity and quality) such as gold, silver, copper, iron, &c., and coal of best kinds in abundance and readily workable, 50,000 square miles.

" The fish wealth of its shores (sea) and inland waters is unrivalled in extent and excellence.

" Its fur yield to the trade, in my time there, as I see by the books and papers of my father and of his staff of eleven clerks in charge of outlying posts in his district, was proportionately larger than that of any other trading district in the whole Hudson's Bay Territories. What now it may be, it is impossible to say.

" As to the adaptability of the country for stock raising, I may state, —

" It is more a grazing than an agricultural country, and the horses used by the trade (fur)—bands of from 200 to 300 for transport—had only the natural grasses, bunch and other, to feed on the *whole year round*, and in winter, though ever left in the open, even fattened, and were ready for their early spring and long summer work. There were no cattle nor even a pig there in those times, and it was with great difficulty that in 1826 my father managed, in spite of opposing Indians, to take the first calves up the Columbia. They increased so rapidly that they (the Company) had soon more than they required, or could use in anyway, and they had to let them run wild.

" Nine years afterwards, viz., in 1835, the Puget Sound Agricultural Association, with a capital of £200,000 stg., ten per cent paid, was started by a few partners of the Hudson's Bay Company, and amongst them my father to the extent of £500 stg. It established a farm, very large, on the Pacific Coast, Puget Sound, with extension to Vancouver Island.

" The principal objective market, was the Russian trade, viz., tallow to their trading posts, and garrison at Sitka on the north-west (then Russian) coast, and also for supplies to the Hudson's Bay Company's trade. For some years it paid 5 per cent on paid up capital (10 per cent.), but from mismanagement or failure of market, dividends failed entirely, and about 13 years ago I sold out at par.

The Oregon Treaty gave the Americans the greater part of our lands and improvements, and the indemnity voted, and ultimately after about 20 years paid for it, was one million dollars, an increase in value of nearly ten fold in eleven years, the treaty being in 1848. The fact carries its own obvious significance on the questions of agricultural resources of the region in question. The average yield of that wheat field is credibly reported at from 60 to 80 bushels of wheat per acre (English acre).

" The Company's farms on the Columbia and the Cowlitz (a northern tributary near the coast), constituted, I believe, in their value, the principal portion of the four millions of dollars of indemnity voted to the Company, and paid by the American Government of the United States under the Oregon Treaty. The terrain of Southern British Columbia—a comparative plateau—from Kamloops to the American boundary (49°) *viz* the Okanagan Valley, is not a whit less valuable for grazing, and much of it for agricultural purposes, than any part of the Columbia Valley. Unfortunately

for the country's credit in this respect, the late railway surveys have been in what truly may be called a Sea of Mountains—its 'Highlands'—its Alpine regions of somewhat rugged mould; but as the campagna, the ever fertile plains, and vales and mountain foot slopes of Italy, or southern France, are not to be judged by the neighboring heights that but minister to their fertility, neither should British Columbia in her physical features in this respect.

"So much for Southern British Columbia, say from the American boundary to Latitude 54° North. Beyond that the country is less mountainous, and in fact from the Rocky Mountains to the Coast Range is a fine rolling plateau of wood and prairie with much of lake and river of easy and far continuous navigation, and where, at an average height of only about 1,900 feet above sea, the prevailing flora is one indicative of heat and moisture, and a fine climate, with no severer winter weather than prevails in central Canada, say in the meridian of Ottawa.

"It is a region little known, save to the *old* fur traders of the North-West, and in their journals and ever faithfully kept and most credible diaries—from which in my book, 'Peace River,' published here four years ago, I quote largely—we find record of a high degree of fertility and agricultural product.

"I shall here present but two extracts, viz., from the late Chief Factor Harmon's journal of life, for several years there, about 60 years ago, and which was printed about 50 years ago, and is now scarce. 'At Fort St. James' (about latitude 54° 30' North, and 1,800 feet above sea, as estimated by me, and as subsequently ascertained by aneroid measurement by Mr. Horetzky, of Mr. Fleming's staff), 'the first barley' (five quarts) sown produced five bushels, say about 84 bushels per acre.'

"'At Fort Fraser' (still further west on the slope of the Cascade or Coast Range), 'the first potatoes planted (about a bushel) produced forty-fold.'

"Fort St. James is only about 50 miles, in air line, from old Fort George on the Fraser, and to which point, it has just been reported, the Canadian Pacific Railway is being located. The nearest and best access to ocean from that point is by that valley—a fine open one according to report—on which old Fort Fraser was built, and whence to ocean—Gardner's Inlet, there is (according to old fur trade reports in my possession) at least one salmon stream direct westward to ocean, and salmon being unable to leap beyond 12 feet in height, their presence on this plateau by such short cut from sea would seem to indicate a line of route possibly feasible for railway to ocean there.

"There would be more good land along such line than any other further south, as all south between the Fraser River and the west coast is higher and colder.

"For Canadians, accustomed and able to cope with such winter there, and with the more than ordinary Canadian degree of growing power in climate and soil, this region is really a good one; and a local market is ever at hand in the gold mining communities of Cariboo, Ominica, and Cassiar.

"GENERAL REMARKS AS TO THE FERTILITY OF NORTHERN REGIONS BEYOND THE SO-CALLED "FERTILE BELT," OF THE SASKATCHEWAN, AND CORRESPONDING LATITUDES WEST OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

"To remove the general misconception—how inspired, or whence derived, it is not for me to say—as to the economic value, fertility and agricultural resources of that further North-West, which was regarded by even Canadians in general to be a hyperborean wild of utter sterility, or fit only for fur hunting, I—at a juncture of events in our political world of British North American Provinces, which seemed to call for such information—wrote, four years ago, a book under the heading 'Peace River,' with notes covering the whole ground from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and from the Arctic Ocean to the furthest southern boundary.

"The special, and it may be said exceptional fertility of the Peace River Valley, throughout its whole length of about a thousand miles, from its discharge into the McKenzie River to McLeod Lake on the west side of the Rocky Mountains, I endeavoured to show by a narration of facts from journal entries by gentlemen of the Hudson's Bay Company, and from letters and reports addressed to my father by officers in charge along that line of trade route. I never personally travelled it, and

therefore was careful to state only what, by reading and reasonable deduction, I thought I could fairly advance on the subject. I happened to place an advance copy of the work in Mr. Fleming's hands when starting on his transcontinental flying trip on survey for the Pacific Railway, and specially called his attention to my tabulation in the book of distances and heights all along to the Peace River Pass, and thence to the mouth of the Fraser, *via* that stream to Fort Alexandria, and thence to the North Thompson Branch and the Thompson River proper, and pointing particularly to the Peace River Pass as one of exceptional lowness.

"It had never been measured, and my estimate as to height was predicated on careful examination of itinerary entries of a canoe voyage from Hudson's Bay to and through it. My estimate was 1,750 feet.

"On the strength of the pamphlet, he detailed from his staff Professor Macoun, botanist, and Mr. Horetzky furnished with aneroid. My heights were, strange to say, ascertained to be almost perfectly correct. As to the question of fertility, &c., I have now the endorsement of Mr. Macoun after having just gone over the whole ground, and much of it twice over; and as he has kindly given me permission to use his statement on this point, I would give the following extract from his letter to me, dated last month :

"Your writings," says he, "first called attention to the country, and after having traversed the country from end to end I can say with safety, that all your statements regarding the fertility of the country are fully borne out by the facts which came under my own notice. You have certainly not over stated the value.

"You will find enclosed in this letter a few *Woodsia Gabelia* from the Portage of the Clear Water River (see Sir John Richardson's narrative of his search for Sir John Franklin, vol. 1, page 119) I collected on the 11th September, 1875. Could you send it to Sir John's brother-in-law with my compliments."

"This Clear Water River, I would observe, is an eastern and Laurentian (somewhat colder) tributary of the McKenzie, and I had referred to it in terms of special commendation for the beauty and exceptional warmth and fertility of its remarkable valley.

"The brother-in-law of Sir John Richardson, referred to, is the Reverend H. M. Fletcher, of Alton-Berners Rectory, Marlborough, Wiltshire, England, who, in the course of the present winter, had addressed himself to the Department of Agriculture here, and also to myself, for information as to the means of getting to the Peace River District, with a colony of about 150 persons, principally farmers, and all with means sufficient of their own, so he stated, to take them through and begin settlement there; and he proposed to accompany them and remain a year with them. All he asked for from me was instruction as to route, and from the Government, whether they would supply them with a doctor, or, at least, with a "medical chest." He stated that he had been roused to the act by reading in Mr. Fleming's book, 'Ocean to Ocean,' the extracts from my work as to the fertility and climate of the region; and also, he gave me to understand, that from the fact of the widow of the late Sir John Richardson (his, Mr. Fletcher's, sister) living with him, *his notes as to the flora* of the Peace River region, especially in its lower and most northern parts, were, in a way, before him, and besides that, from long study on the subject, he had formed a favorable opinion as to the special adaptability of the country for colonial settlement. He, moreover, said that he had already engaged in similar work in bringing out some of his people to the Ottawa Valley in 1871, and seeing them settled there. I may state that the Department referred the letter to me, for information, and my advice was that any such effort at present in that direction would be premature and inadvisable, if not impossible, until the country should be opened by Indian Treaty, survey, and roadway.

"I refer to this incident to show that the only two scientists as to the *flora* of the region in question, who have gone over the ground and are competent to give an authoritative opinion on it, seem to agree as to the exceptional fertility of the

"As to botanical record of British Columbia, I may remark that the celebrated botanist, Mr. Douglas, who first brought to notice the now celebrated 'Douglas Pine' of the Pacific slope, travelled with my father in the Columbia Country, and my father, from such association, noted much as to the giant growth of the Columbia flora. In my father's journals I find frequent reference to his interesting and evidently most-loved friend and companion in travel and peril, for then they had at times to fight their way.

"I may also add that the Honourable Hudson's Bay Company, by its Directory in London, and also Sir James Douglas, the first Governor of British Columbia, and who thoroughly knows the land from his life of half a century in it, have expressed to me in warm terms their approval, and, in a way, endorsement, of my work 'Peace River.'

"CLIMATE.

"Assuming it to be unnecessary to make any specific statement as to the climate of the Hudson Bay Basin—no part of which, to any extent large enough for settlement, can be well considered as fit for agricultural purposes—I shall merely say that though severe it is not unhealthy, and is quite endurable by persons engaged in the Hudson Bay Company's service—no worse, in fact, than that of Canada, east of the meridian of Quebec.

"The Winnipeg Basin, even at Norway House, at its north end, and of life at which I have distinct recollection, is on the whole not more severe than that of Lower Canada between Montreal and Quebec.

"In the Saskatchewan Valley—say the North Saskatchewan—at Fort Carlton I know that my grandfather (maternal grandfather), Chief Factor Pruden, who built Fort Carleton, and for many years held charge of that district, raised easily all ordinary kinds of garden vegetables raised in old Canada, and all cereals, and, (with some difficulty, however, owing to occasional summer frost) even Indian corn.

"As to *wheat*, it has for many years past—about fifty, as I see by letters to my father from an uncle of mine (Chief Trader Harriot), who, first took it there, and according to subsequent reports—been constantly raised, even at Lake Ann, beyond Edmonton, where there is a considerable settlement of old retired servants of the Company. On the Athabasca, further north, at Red Deer Lake, where there is an old and considerable settlement, it has never failed, and the climate and locality are most favorable for it.

"Still further north, on the Peace River, three hundred miles nearer the North Pole, it is raised, and Professor Macoun has just brought us a specimen of it, '68 lbs. to the bushel,' which is one pound and three-quarters more than the wheat (from our own County of Pontiac) which took the second prize for wheat at the World's Exhibition at Paris in 1867. The fact tells its own tale as to climate in those higher latitudes of ours.

"We have, moreover, an exact and reliable record, in careful thermometrical registry, at a central point, viz., Dunvegan, of the climate of the Peace River region—one kept by my old friend and client when I practised at the Bar in Montreal, David Thompson, astronomer of the old North-West Company, and to whom the mapping of those far northern lands from Hudson Bay to the Pacific is mainly due.

"THE THOMPSON REGISTER—DUNVEGAN, PEACE RIVER."

Latitude 56° 8' N. Longitude 117° 13' W.			
Month.	° '—Fahr.	Month.	° '—Fahr.
April.....	37·6	November.....	14·6
May.....	54	December.....	—4
June.....	64·5	January.....	+7
July.....	63	February.....	+2
August.....	60	March.....	22·5
September.....	55		
October.....	40	Mean of winter.....	8·42
Mean.....	54·87	Mean of the year.....	35·51
Mean of 3 summer months.	62·50		

"As to the period of cultivation (from April to October) it is a fact worth noting that Dunvegan, Toronto and Quebec do not vary more than half a degree in mean temperature, and that as to Halifax, the difference is only 1°69'—not far from two degrees in favor of Dunvegan. As to the winter cold of Dunvegan, its steadiness and dryness are, for both man and beast, better than that of any other place in the Dominion. I never saw any person from that region but who was improved and strengthened in health and body, and I may say mind, by the life; a region of essentially strong life.

"As to the climate of British Columbia, it is to be observed that on the whole, it is moister and warmer than that on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains in the same latitudes, but local causes, viz., the special physical features of the country, with its alternate of rugged mountain range, and comparative level, vary it much. In its southern half, the altitude of the cascade or coast range seems to wall off from the interior the vapours of ocean waters, which waters never vary beyond 50° to 52° Fahr. the whole year through, while on the northern half of it, or at least between latitudes 53° and 56°, there is a freer play of ocean vapour, with its ever-fertilizing influence over the whole breadth of the country to the Rocky Mountains, and even beyond, through the Peace River Pass and other passages in the lowered range in those latitudes.

"Between latitudes 53° and 56°, exclusive of mountain heights, it may be called mildly Canadian, and with a greater force of vegetable growth.

"MINERAL DEPOSITS.

"I cannot say much on this head, only that coal "lignite" is reported from the Saskatchewan to the Arctic shore, along the base of the Rocky Mountains, with a varying breadth of from 50 to about 300 miles or more, and that for many years past it has been used, and found good for forge work, at Fort Edmonton. East of the Rocky Mountains, I am not aware of gold or silver having been found in "paying quantities." In the "Smoky River" region—so-called from the constant or frequent smoke of burning coal area (superficial) there—sulphur in abundance is reported; north of Lake Athabasca, salt, pure and merchantable, abounds, and that on the surface. In the Athabasca and Peace River, there is a large exhibit of oozy bituminous substance like coal tar, which very probably may be found of economic value, and which the Company, I am told, use for pitching their boats.

"NAVIGABLE WATERS.

"They abound throughout the whole region and the whole transport in the fur trade, east of the Rocky Mountains, used to be, and I believe still is, by water.

"The boats used by the Hudson's Bay Company are of from four to five tons, and strongly built for haulage over portages and running rapids. The whole transport, in and out of the trade, from Edmonton on the Saskatchewan, from the Athabasca, Peace and McKenzie Rivers, and also from Red River to Norway House, and thence to ship at York Factory, Hudson Bay, used to be by them.

"The aggregate boat navigation of these water highways may be laid at six thousand miles.

"That of other streams, such as Winnipeg, Beaver, and other streams too full of bad rapids for boats, but where canoes are available, may aggregate about half that.

"The Hudson Bay rivers, south of York Factory, in which boats might be used, but are not to any extent, would aggregate about two thousand miles more. Total navigable reaches, say 11,000 miles.

"The whole country is thoroughly traversed by navigable streams.

"I have seen on its way with its picked crew of eight Canadian voyageurs and an Iroquois or two, the bark canoe, which in 1828 carried Governor Simpson from tide-water, Hudson's Bay, to tide-water (Pacific) at the mouth of the Fraser—a trans-continental trip of about 3,000 miles, via Peace River. In my book 'Peace River' I give the journal of it.

"The most important stretches of navigation are from Red River to the mouth of the Saskatchewan, thence to Edmonton, and even some miles beyond. This stretch might be effected without break of bulk, or at least without taking the boat out of water. From a point on the Saskatchewan, say about Victoria or below, a portage road of about sixty miles should be, and I am told is being made, to the bend of the Athabasca; thence to the mouth of the Peace River the distance is about 350 miles; thence to Mountain Falls is about 220 miles. This stretch of 570 miles is of comparatively most gentle current and of ever-abundant brimming waters. The Mountain Falls necessitate a short portage. From them to the foot of the Rocky Mountains is a splendid stretch of 500 miles, comparatively easy river navigation, without a single break for boats of any size, row, sail or steam. Here a portage (not difficult) of ten miles occurs. But beyond that, and with a semi-lacustrine course, across and through the *very heart of the Rocky Mountains* to McLeod's Lake, and Fort on the *West* side, there is unbroken and comparatively easy navigation for boats, about 200 miles further, and by the Finlay Branch, about the same distance to the Ominica Gold Mines, a region without one bad rapid.

"The McKenzie River, from Athabasca Lake to the Arctic, has a course of about 1,400 miles, in which, in pretty close succession, not far from the Lake, there are only four rapids. The rest of the stream, with a body of water but little less than our St. Lawrence, and in current like that between Montreal and Quebec, is a thousand miles and more of ship course.

"From Norway House to York Factory, I have passed in one of the ordinary five-ton boats, and which was hauled on skids over the portages. By this route, though an arduous one, everything, from a pin to artillery, used to be brought into the country. Of late years the Pembina route has somewhat relieved it."

I think I have now answered every point of enquiry put to me by your honourable Committee, except that as to the time I was in those Territories. On this head I have simply to say, that I was scarcely ten years old when I left the country for my education in Edinburgh, Scotland, but that I have a good memory of physical features as well as of incidents and mental impressions. That my kith and kin are scattered over the old home land, and that my correspondence with them and intimate friends there, as well as business relations in Hudson's Bay Co.'s affairs, have ever been throughout life, of the closest and most confidential kind; and my own hearth in Montreal, and elsewhere in Canada, has ever been the resort of these friends from the old birth-land, from every quarter of it, and of which it has ever been a habit of life with me to speak and write, and work for its development into national existence, and to that end I have ever earnestly lent my humble service. Of my country I can but speak truth. *To be known* is all it needs. Its own intrinsic merits will, I trust, under Providence, do the rest.

CAPTAIN WALKER'S EVIDENCE.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

CAPTAIN WALKER, Inspector of the Mounted Police, North-West Territory, appeared before the Committee. He stated, in reply to questions,

I have been in the North-West Territory since June, 1874. I have travelled from Fort Francis to Bow River, within eighty miles of the Rocky Mountains. The valleys of the Red River, the Little Saskatchewan, and almost all the streams I have seen, are very fertile, and so is a large portion of the prairie land, which is in every way suited for cultivation. Some of the valleys are twenty miles wide. The most of the land not suitable for cultivation will make good grazing land. We never had much difficulty in obtaining water by digging some seven or eight feet; for instance on the road from Fort Ellis to Fort Pelly there was a section of about forty miles where it was thought water could not be obtained, but which we found by digging some

seven or eight feet, and in quantity sufficient to water some fifty head of stock. There is timber on the banks of all the streams, besides which there are bluffs of poplar scattered over the face of the country. Good spruce and poplar are abundant in the neighborhood of Fort Pelly, some of the spruce trees being as much as three feet in diameter.

For the last two years farmers have suffered very materially from the ravages of grasshoppers. At Fort Pelly last year the crops and vegetables looked remarkably well, notwithstanding that the land had been broken up for the first time last spring, but the grasshoppers ate up all the crops with the exception of say three hundred bushels oats. It is the general opinion, however, that the grasshoppers, not having deposited eggs to any great extent, will not do much damage this year. At Portage La Prairie there were good crops notwithstanding the grasshoppers. I think this was owing to the large extent of cultivated land in that section, and I believe that the more the country is brought under cultivation, the less will the grasshoppers come. The only drawback to immigration is the grasshopper plague, and if the country was rid of them, it would be more desirable to live in than many parts of Ontario.

The climate is cold, but not felt more intensely than in many parts of Ontario, owing to the dryness of the air, and the steady, unchangeable temperature. The heat is not very oppressive in summer, owing to there being a constant breeze blowing over the prairies, and the nights are always very cool.

The depth of the snow ranges from one to three feet, and will average about eighteen inches. The native horses feed out all winter without care, and cattle thrive well when stabled and fed on prairie hay.

From my experience of the country, I am firmly of opinion that it is extremely healthy. We have had very few cases of sickness among the members of the Force, and many of the men are now in more robust health than they were when they went there.

The liquor traffic is about completely stamped out through the efforts of the Mounted Police.

MR. BLAIN, M. P.

Mr. Blain, M.P., submitted the following extract of a letter received by him from North Britain, dated February 28th last, which was ordered to be put in evidence, and to be referred to the attention of the Department of Agriculture:—

“Great numbers of small tenant farmers are constantly of late being got rid of by their landlords as they wish to have larger farms, two, three or four being often thrown into one, then again the small farmer finds he cannot compete satisfactorily with the large one, as he has to keep up the same appearances to as great extent as his richer neighbours, and the increased rents, taxes and expenses of all kinds in this country come more heavily upon him. In fact, in many cases, those people have told me they have been losing money of late years. I have had great numbers of opportunities, which I have taken advantage of, to become on friendly terms with this class; they are hardy, industrious and persevering people, and there could be no better class as settlers in our country. They and their families are, as a rule, all accustomed to hard work, just as much so as the agricultural labourer, because it has required all their efforts to pay rent and keep clear of debt; then they have capital more or less, which is a very material consideration in the case of people settling in a new country. Some have not much, but they will have all the way from a few pounds up to several thousands. I speak of the class of those renting farms, having from, say 30 or 40 up to 150 acres. Then there are others, either small owners of the land they farm, or the sons of large farmers, who would also be affected I have no doubt, by what I propose.

It is only natural, of course, that these tenant farmers in the position I have described would wish to better their circumstances. Large numbers therefore, think

of emigrating. Now it must be recollected that there are many countries besides Canada which are eagerly looking out for the best classes of settlers, more particularly Australia, New Zealand and the United States, and therefore to compete with them satisfactorily we must offer as strong inducements as possible.

In the first place, I would recommend the giving of information in pamphlets on agricultural subjects more suited to a better educated class, and to those with capital, as our pamphlets chiefly refer to advantages which our country gives to the labouring classes. I lay particular stress on giving full information regarding all kinds of stock, our importations, &c., from this country of late.

Then in the newer districts of country, Manitoba for instance, and the Free Grant Districts of the older Provinces, I think it would be well to have, say a township or two set apart for this class of settlers from the south of Scotland, and the same amount for people from the north of England, &c.

I find in many cases here, the people would like to stick together to form a sort of colony, and this would give them that opportunity; then, where within a certain time a sufficient number (fixed by Government) are settled in the country, the Government should guarantee a good leading road to the nearest railway station, or market town, and to this many attach considerable importance.

In the older districts, where settlement has been long effected, I think it would be advantageous that all the various agents should, as far as possible, procure information in their various districts every three months, of the farms for sale, their size, the amount of clearance, exact locality, price, &c., which information when transmitted to agents here, would be of great utility, and more particularly would I recommend this as regards farms held at from £2 or £3 up to £6 or £8 per acre, as that is the description most likely to be purchased by most people here, who intend to emigrate.

And my last recommendation is, that at least as great assistance should be granted to the poorer portion of these farmers with their families, as to agricultural labourers; and, besides, I think in such cases they should be sent free of charge to their destination from Quebec; at the same time let the Government bind them, if they think fit, to recoup this amount in a certain number of years.

MR. COCKBURN, M. P.

Mr. Cockburn, M.P., submitted the following letter from the Crown Land Agent, at Maganetawan addressed to him, which was ordered to be placed in evidence.

"MAGANETAWAN, 30th March, 1876.

"DEAR SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 23rd inst., enclosing a letter received by you from Madame de Koerber, desiring to ascertain if any Swiss immigrants have settled in this district, and if so, how they are doing, &c.

"In reply thereto, I have to report that we have four Swiss settlers in the township of Chapman, two of these have their families here, but the families of the other two are still in the old country. It appears that they came out to this country in May last, and went west to Waterloo county, where some of their country people live; they then came up here in October last, and meeting with an old settler here who can speak their language, they decided to settle near the Maganetawan River, and are now located for and settled upon land near here,—I do not know of any more Swiss people in this district. Those here seem to be very well satisfied with the land and country generally, and are likely to become good settlers.

"The greatest difficulty with them at present is that they are rather short of means and may be obliged to work out part of their time instead of being at home improving their land. It is very necessary that immigrants, and all new settlers

without having to work out, as it is all important to get a portion of land cleared and put under crop as soon as possible.

"Another very important matter for consideration, is the season of the year for immigrants to arrive here. I think for foreigners the end of July is about the best time to arrive. At that season the black flies are not troublesome, and immigrants would have sufficient time left to select land, build their houses and prepare for the winter.

"I may here state that there is a good vacant land in the townships of Chapman—Croft, and Spence—now open for location.

"There is also good land in other new townships lying further north, which have lately been surveyed, viz., Lount, Machar, Pringle, Gurd and Nipissing and along the South River, near Nipissing; also Armour and Laird lying to the east, but these townships are not yet opened for location.

"I need only add that there is a sufficient quantity of good land in the Free Grant districts for all who may come up and settle thereon, and that the Swiss settlers here would be pleased to have more of their countrymen come and settle in this section along with them.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"(Signed), S. G. BEST.
"Crown Land Agent.

"A. P. Cockburn, Esq., M.P.,
House of Commons, Ottawa."

Mr. Cockburn stated:—I have had nearly ten years observation in the Free Grant districts, and believe the following statement of a newspaper correspondent to be generally correct and reliable.

Nipissing.—"Writing from Mametsangamamasing Lake, a correspondent of the *Bobcaygeon Independent* gives the following interesting particulars respecting the new country in the north:—It is now eight months since I arrived in this remote northern country, and during the whole of that time I have been skirmishing through the solemn old woods of the Nipissing District, and through that almost unknown country lying between the Ottawa River and Lake Huron. I have explored the Pacishock, French, Pickerei, Commonda, and South Rivers, and have traversed hundreds of lakes, including Lake Nipissing. In fact I have been across the country at numerous points and in all directions, and have examined it carefully and deliberately. I relate all this for the purpose of pointing out, that when I speak confidently of the character of the country, I do so, not from hearsay or report, but from actual observation and personal investigation. I think I can give you some information of value to yourself and to your readers. First I want to speak of the country with regard to its fitness for agriculture. After leaving Rosseau, the head of navigation in the Muskoka District, the country is sparsely settled as far as the Maganetawan River, a distance of 34 miles north, where there are a little village, two stores, a post office, Crown Lands office, saw mill, &c. The land for a few miles north of Rosseau is worthless. It then gradually improves the whole of the way to Maganetawan, but is in some places broken with rock. Some good clearings are being made, and where there is land it is good and deep. The townships on each side of the road are being rapidly taken up, and I am glad to say that most of the persons looking for locations last fall were sons of Canadian farmers from the front who have come north to hew houses out of the forest as their fathers did before them, but they bring with them the experience acquired by a Canadian bush education, are finished axe-men, and know good land when they see it. I have seen dozens of them last fall on their way both up and down, and I never saw one of them who was going away without having taken up a lot, and all were well satisfied with the land and even were surprised that it had so long lain

dormant. There is but little settlement yet north of the river. On leaving Maganetawan the land commences to improve as you go north, until at Nipissing I do not think there is much finer land in Ontario. For proof one has only to go to the settlement on South River, where it empties into Nipissing. There he would find large clearings, full barns, and as fine fields with splendid straight fences as he will see anywhere. There is a grist mill, a saw mill, and a good school, where they pay a male teacher \$500 a year. All this at Nipissing, commonly thought a barren, rocky wilderness, fit only for bears and wolves. J. Beatty, J.P., has a farm here of one hundred and forty acres cleared, and not a stone, not a rock, not a marsh or undrained spot in it, and yet there is not a hill or knoll ten feet high on the whole clearing. He tells me his crops never miss, and he could not find a fault with the land. He raises only hay and oats as they pay best, hay fetching, by taking it 20 miles to the Ottawa lumbermen, \$40 to \$80 per ton, and oats from 80 cents to \$2 per bushel. Mr. Beatty has been at Nipissing eleven years, and came by the Ottawa River, and until recently dealt altogether at Pembroke. The Nipissing road from Rosseau is now open, and the settlers now go there. For twelve miles south of Mr. Beatty's the land is as good as man could wish; the wood, beech, maple, basswood, hemlock, balsam and birch, with a very odd pine and oak, good sandy loam soil, timber very light and easily cleared, and yet in that twelve miles only six lots have been taken up. Yet through that twelve miles a trunk railway will be running within the next five years, while steamers will be on Lake Nipissing, and the whole section will be nearer by rail to Montreal and the seaboard than the greater part of Western Canada. I strongly advise all who want a farm to come up next spring and see for themselves. If they wish to settle immediately, let them bring potatoes and oats with them. I should think, by the light timber, and freedom from underbrush, that an acre could be chopped and cleared as quickly as a quarter of an acre in the average Verulam wood. I know one man who last spring cleared and planted five acres, and a good crop he had of potatoes, oats, corn, turnips, cucumbers, onions, etc. A good man can always get work. The land costs nothing, and last summer was laid out and surveyed. I think by next fall not a lot will be vacant on the Nipissing Road for settlement. The way to get here from Bobcaygeon is by taking the Midland to Orillia, the Northern to Grayenhurst, the steamer to Rosseau, the stage to Maganetawan, and I should urge the comer to walk from there the remaining thirty-four miles to Nipissing. He can stop for dinner at Paddleford's (where he will see the snoozing prodigy, Henry George Timothy Blair Pardee Commanda Gurd Pringle Paddleford) and reach Beatty's at the lake that night, or he can stop at Paddleford's (22 miles from Maganetawan) and proceed to the lake the second day. I think of six townships lying each side of the Nipissing Road, about half will be good farming land, one quarter good pasture, and one quarter rocky. The valley of South River is all good, and only waits settlement.

REPORT.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to enquire into the possibility of establishing a Submarine Telegraphic System, and into the advantages and necessity of such a System of Telegraphy in the waters of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the waters forming the approaches to the Gulf, beg leave to Report, as follows:—

Your Committee have obtained the evidence of several witnesses, and after mature deliberation are prepared to recommend that with a view of meeting the requirements of trade and navigation and with the view of ensuring to the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence and Atlantic coast that degree of security required for the protection of life and property, it is necessary to establish a comprehensive scheme of marine telegraphy connecting the islands of the Gulf and remote points of the mainland with the telegraphic system of the Dominion. That a powerful steamer be located at some central point, such as Gaspé, in connection with such telegraphic system. That semaphores be erected in connection with lighthouses at all important points. That lighthouses at all important points be in direct communication with telegraph lines, and that keepers of such lighthouses be capable of acting as telegraph operators.

Your Committee do not expect that the whole scheme can be carried out in one or two years in its entirety, but the necessity of such a system is so strongly felt that they would recommend the following detailed suggestions to the careful consideration of the Government. These suggestions are divided into three divisions, placing them in the order of their importance, as follows:—

I.

A cable to connect the Island of Anticosti with the North Shore of the St. Lawrence, if possible, being a distance of about twenty-four miles, at an estimated cost of about \$1,500 per mile laid down; equal to\$ 36,000

With a land telegraph from Murray Bay to Mingan, being a distance of about 385 miles, at an estimated cost of \$110 per mile for the first seventy-five miles, and \$300 per mile for the remaining 330 miles; equal to..... 101,250

Being a total of land line and cable of.....\$ 137,250

In case a cable could not be laid by the north, we would recommend that a cable be laid between the south side of the Island of Anticosti and the coast of Gaspé, a distance of about thirty-eight miles, at an estimated cost of \$1,500 per mile laid down; equal to.....\$ 57,000

With a land line from Murray Bay to Moisie, a distance of about 285 miles, at an estimated cost of \$110 per mile for the first seventy-five miles, and \$300 per mile for the remaining 210 miles; equal to..... 71,250

Being a total for cable and land line.....\$ 128,250

Leaving the interval between Moisie and Mingan, and the coast eastward, to be completed with the third division.

II.

A cable from the Magdalen Islands to Cape Breton, probably at St. Lawrence Bay, a distance of about forty-eight miles, at an estimated cost of \$1,500 per mile; equal to	\$ 72,000
With a land line from St. Lawrence Bay to Beddeck, Cape Breton, a distance of about seventy-five miles, at an estimated cost of \$100 per mile; equal to	7,500
A land line from Escuminac Point to Chatham, a distance of about twenty-five miles, at an estimated cost of \$100 per mile; equal to	2,500
A land line from Miscou Point to Shippegan, a distance of about twenty-five miles, at an estimated cost of about \$100 per mile; equal to	2,500
The two last lines being on the coast of New Brunswick.	
A land line on Prince Edward Island, from North Point to the nearest telegraph station, a distance of about ten miles, at an estimated cost of \$100 per mile; equal to	1,000
Also, a land line on the same Island, from East Point to the nearest telegraph station, a distance of about eight miles, at an estimated cost of \$100 per mile; equal to	800
A land line from Matane to Fox River, a distance of about 165 miles, at \$110 per mile; equal to	18,500
Total	<u>\$ 104,800</u>

III.

A cable from Bird Rocks to Magdalen Islands, a distance of about sixteen miles, at an estimated cost of \$1,500 per mile, laid down; equal to	\$ 24,000
A cable from St. Paul's Island to Cape Breton, probably St. Lawrence Bay, a distance of about sixteen miles, at an estimated cost of \$1,500 per mile laid down; equal to	24,000
A land line on the Island of Anticosti, along the east side from West Point, round by East Cape to Fox Bay, a distance of about 145 miles, at an estimated cost of \$300 per mile; equal to	43,500
A land line on the Magdalen Islands, a distance of about thirty-eight miles, at an estimated cost of \$180 per mile; equal to	6,840
A land line on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, from Moisie to Mingan, a distance of about 100 miles, at an estimated cost of \$300 per mile; equal to	30,000
Total	<u>\$ 128,340</u>

The above shows that the cost of the whole system will be:—

1st Division	\$ 137,250
2nd Division	104,800
3rd Division	128,340

Amounting in the whole..... \$ 370,390

The Committee would recommend that when surveys are made for a telegraph line on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, the coast be examined from Mingan eastward, with a view of ascertaining how far the line should extend.

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Hugh Neilson,
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Submarine cables

insulation, and weight of armor required. In the above cables, the protection would be the most important feature. The crossing and landing places would require to be carefully selected with the view of getting places sheltered from strong currents, ice, and heavy seas.

While considering that the route I have proposed would be the best, it would, perhaps, be a much easier and less expensive way (so far as obtaining communication with the Island of Anticosti is concerned) to at once put down the cable from Griffin's Cove to south-west point, as land lines are already completed to the former point.

As the cables are so short they could all be worked by the ordinary Morse operators, and expensive instruments such as have to be used on long cables, would not be necessary.

(Signed,) HUGH NEILSON.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,
March 23rd, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—As requested, I now submit, though very briefly, for the consideration of the Committee, my opinion in reference to the establishment of submarine telegraphic communication with the Magdalen Islands.

That the establishment of such communication between these Islands and the residue of the Dominion would be of mutual benefit, I think admits of no doubt whatever. Codfish, mackerel and herring frequently strike in at these shores in great plenty for short periods, sometimes continuing no longer than a week. The run is generally over before its existence becomes known to the fishermen on the mainland. With telegraphic communication the fishermen of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island would know when fish had struck in, and could at once proceed on and be very likely to secure a part of them. This telegraphic communication would also prove of very great benefit to the shipping interest; for, besides the vessels owned in the Islands, and there are several, a large number resort there during the fishing season, and many of these frequently get on shore and otherwise disabled. I think it was in the gale of August, 1873, that over forty vessels were driven on shore in Amherst Harbor alone. Some of these were American vessels, others of them belonged to different parts of the Dominion. The owners in most cases had to be communicated with, but for want of the telegraph two to three weeks elapsed before this could be done and assistance or instructions received by those in charge.

Any one having any knowledge at all of the fishing, shipping and general business of the Magdalen Islands, and which are growing in extent and importance every year, will, I feel sure, admit the great desirability of the proposed telegraphic communication.

As I have already said, it would prove of great benefit to the fishing and trading interests outside the Islands, and of paramount advantage and convenience to the inhabitants, and would, most certainly, be highly appreciated by them.

Yours, &c.,
(Signed,) P. POWER.

Hon. T. ROBITAILLE,
Chairman, Submarine Telegraph Committee.

OTTAWA, March 23rd, 1876.

SIR,—The advantages which will be secured to the Dominion by the inauguration of marine telegraphy, as suggested by the Honorable P. Fortin cannot be too highly appreciated. From an experience extending over a term of 25 years in the surveying and raising of vessels wrecked in the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, I am able to

A. 1876.

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E. W. SEWELL.

March 21st, 1876.

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consequence of the care taken in manufacturing them. The cost must be somewhat in proportion to the weight, and all my estimates are only approximate.

Telegraphic communication with the Magdalen Islands is of great importance to the Government, not only in the interest of navigation but in protecting the fisheries, and upholding the laws, as desperate characters frequent the neighborhood during the fishing season.

To give an idea of the amount of shipping visiting the Islands I may mention that I have seen fishing and other vessels in such numbers in Pleasant Bay that I could not count them correctly. Last season I counted over two hundred in sight at one time.

I am of opinion that a cable there would pay as a private enterprise, particularly as a feeder to other lines. But in a country like ours the system of telegraphs should be self-sustaining only, and not dividend paying—the more important lines sustaining the branches.

The Islands can be connected by cable with either the East Point of Prince Edward Island or with Cape St. Lawrence, Cape Breton.

There would be very little difference in the expense of the two routes. The cable from Cape Breton, if made to connect with East Island, would be two miles longer; but there would be only ten miles of land line needed on Cape Breton, and thirty on Prince Edward Island.

The rates for messages from Prince Edward Island are so high that it would be better to lay the cable from Cape Breton.

A cable connection with Bird Rock would have to start from East Island.

The same length of line will be required on the Islands in both cases, and the same length of cable to Bird Rock.

The cost of cable and land line from either Cape Breton or Prince Edward Island would be about \$78,000. Fifty miles of land line on Magdalen Islands \$10,000, and seventeen miles of cable to Bird Rock \$25,000; the whole amounting to \$113,000.

It is proposed to connect Cape Breton and St. Paul's Island with a cable 22 miles long. I have not been to the Island, and am not prepared to express any decided opinion, though I do not doubt the importance of the connection.

A telegraph line along the South Shore, between Matane and Fox River, I do not consider as important as either the Anticosti or Magdalen Islands lines. The coast is so bold, and is being so well lighted, that it does not seem as if vessels could get into difficulty.

I do not know that Sable Island comes under the head of your present enquiries, but telegraphic connection with that Island is very much needed.

Before closing my remarks, I would wish to impress upon the minds of those interested in the permanence of the marine cables, that a thorough and accurate survey of the landing places and the approaches to the coasts should be made by some person of experience in such matters, and that means should be taken to ascertain the nature of the bottom on which the cables are to be laid; so that they may be prepared and protected in a manner suitable for the kind of exposure they may be subjected to.

I feel deeply interested in having lighthouse keepers sufficiently acquainted with electricity to make telegraph operators; and the time is certainly very near when the electric light will supersede all other kinds in first-class lighthouses.

A brilliant electric light can now be maintained at less than one-tenth the expense of an equally powerful light from any other source.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

J. TOMLINSON,
Gen. Supt. of Lighthouses.

Hon. Dr. ROBITAILLE, M.P.,
Chairman of the Select Committee
on Submarine Telegraph System
in the St. Lawrence.

Telegraph Company, made the following statement :—
 The North Shore line from Murray Bay to Mingan.
 Its estimated cost will be as follows :—

1st. From Murray Bay to Petite Escoumins, 7½ miles, a road already built, and the usual number of poles, there will be a cable at Saguenay, one and a half miles long.

2nd. From Petite Escoumins to Point des Monts, 130 miles, no road. In this piece there will be three cables, one at Saguenay, one at Manicouagan, at about \$1,400 each ; or it will be a sufficient distance to avoid cabling.

3rd. From Point des Monts to Mingan, 150 miles, no road. There will be one cable at Moisie River, ¾ of a mile from Point des Monts, a sufficient distance to go into the interior a sufficient distance.

To connect this with the Island of Anticosti :—

4th. From Mingan on the North Shore to North Point, 24 miles, at \$1,500 per mile.

5th. From North Point *via* West and South-West to Anticosti, at \$300 per mile.

A Recapitulation of this is as follows :—

1st. 75 miles, Murray Bay to Petite Escoumins, at \$1,500 per mile.....

One cable at Saguenay.....

2nd. 130 miles, Petite Escoumins to Point des Monts, at \$300 per mile.....

Three cables, \$1,400 each.....

3rd. 150 miles, Point des Monts to Mingan, at \$1,500 per mile.....

One cable.....

4th. 24 miles submarine cable, at \$1,500 per mile.....

5th. 150 miles on Anticosti, at \$300 per mile.....

In connecting with the Magdalen Islands there will be

From Cape St. Lawrence, Cape Breton to the Magdalen Islands, a submarine cable at \$1,500 per mile.....

From East Cape to Bird Rocks, a submarine cable, at \$1,500 per mile.....

From East Cape to Amherst Island, land line at \$180 per mile.....

Total cost of North Shore Line including cable from Mingan to North Point and line cost.....

And connection with Magdalen Islands.....

In completing this system fully, it will be necessary to Fox River on the South Shore, 165 miles, at \$110 per mile.

To construct and maintain a line by the North Shore for the Government to open a road from Petite Escoumins to Mingan.

the coast of Anticosti, from North Point *via* West and South-West Point to East Cape, a distance of 430 miles, with whatever bridges may be required. Houses would have to be erected for men employed in repairing, about every 18 miles where there are no settlements. The estimates are made on the basis of 50 poles to the mile in unsettled and exposed parts of the country. Poles to be 18 feet long—5 feet in ground and 3 feet in rock. Poles to measure 6 inches at small end. Wire to be No. 9 extra B.B.

The South Shore line (Hon. Dr. Fortin's plan) will be composed and cost as follows:—

1st. From Matane to Fox River, 165 miles, at \$110 per mile.....	\$18,150 00
2nd. From Griffin's Cove to southwest point on Island of Anticosti, submarine cable, 38 miles, at \$1,500 per mile.....	57,000 00
3rd. From West Point on Anticosti to East Cape, 130 miles, \$300 per mile.....	39,000 00

Connection with North Shore, as follows:

4th. From l'Anse à la Croix to Point des Monts, submarine cable, 24 miles, at \$1,500 per mile...	36,000 00
5th. From Point des Monts, N.S., to Moisie, 85 miles, at \$300 per mile.....	25,500 00
	\$175,650 00

The same connection would, of course, be required with the Magdalen Islands as with the North Shore route, costing \$103,840.

It will be observed that by the South Shore route the Anticosti line will have two ways of working; one by the South Shore of the St. Lawrence and the other by the Bay of Chaleurs.

For either route, houses must be built and men stationed on the Island of Anticosti, at the same distances and for the same purposes as those on the North Shore.

It would, I think, be advisable in the laying the cables, to make arrangements with one of the Atlantic Cable Companies, when one of their steamers is coming to repair the cable on the Atlantic coast, to ship the cable necessary for these proposed routes, and after completing her work she could then steam to the Gulf and lay the cables there, and by so doing, material and expense would be saved, as the cable would then be in one piece, and it could be cut off in pieces as required, and it would also be properly laid.

When the line runs past lighthouses sufficiently near for them to be made telegraph stations, the keepers when sufficiently educated could be placed in charge of the office.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY, HEAD OFFICE,
TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS, ST. FRANÇOIS XAVIER & ST. SACRAMENT STS.

MONTREAL, April 6th, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—I answer to yours of the 4th inst, the evidence I gave about laying cable from Mingan to North Point of Anticosti was, that there would be difficulty in getting a landing on the Island at that end on the north side. From observation taken by us in the year 1860, we decided it was not practicable; as the beach was low and extended out a long way, and no harbor that we could see that we considered safe to land, as I consider we should have from four to six fathoms of water to land cable, as cable would not only be exposed to floe ice but to small icebergs that float through the straits and ground on the north side of the island. There might be some place where a landing could be made, but I think not with safety without an unreasonable amount of expense—blasting out a cutting under water probably from

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Capt. Bayfield's char
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Hon. T. ROBITAILLE,
Ottawa

Mr. THIBAUDEAU

By the Chair

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J. U. GREGORY, Esq.
following statement:

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teen days.

I am aware of several cases where mail steamers from Europe have been delayed in the Gulf by ice or accidents, causing intense anxiety for life and property, and having no means whatever of communicating their situation. This system of connecting the Islands by a telegraphic line, would in such cases be of immense value. I myself despatched the steamer "Progress," last May, with provisions and water, to succour the Ocean steamships and other vessels reported at the mercy of the ice and supposed to be in the immediate vicinity of the proposed telegraphic system. Not knowing what course to adopt to reach these missing vessels, as some of them were separated from the others by immense fields of ice, and it was impossible to reach the vessels. Had telegraphic communication then existed, there would probably have been no necessity for sending this steamer at all, and the expense would have been saved to the country, and the anxiety of minds of hundreds of persons having friends on board would have been at rest.

In the case of the Allan steamship "North American," run aground on South Point; Anticosti; I cannot state how many days elapsed before the news reached Quebec; but I know she had a large number of passengers and very valuable freight, and had she not been loaded with provisions from Canada to Europe, the sufferings for want of food might have been very serious. I despatched, from Quebec, the steamer "Napoleon," to the rescue of that vessel. Having been hauled off I believe by one of the steamers of her own line: but many days must have elapsed before her condition, while ashore, became known to her owners, as the nearest telegraph station was nearly three hundred miles off and across the water.

I could cite, with my experience of thirteen years of the Gulf, and as Manager of the Dominion Government Steamers, largely employed in the rescuing of wrecks, among other instances where eminent service could have been rendered to vessels in distress, which eventually became, for want of timely assistance, total wrecks. Such assistance could have been obtained by the establishment of the present proposed system of telegraph.

The Government steamer "Lady Head," has been ten days in the ice, in the vicinity of Prince Edward Island or the Magdalen Islands, without the Government knowing what had become of her from no means of communication, before that lapse of time.

To the best of my knowledge the steamship "Edith Emily", almost new, with a very valuable cargo, went ashore near Point des Monts or Trinity Bay; could have been saved had a powerful tug reached her in time, as she was aground on a good bottom, and after being lighted could have been hauled off, but before this took place she was driven by the winds, higher and in a more dangerous position, and finally became a total wreck.

In many instances, like the "Royal Charter," at Fox Bay, Anticosti, and the "Doctor Juris Judson," Norwegian vessel near Caribou Islands, north shore, both vessels with valuable cargoes of wines and liquors, the saving to the revenue of the country would be very great, from the amount of duties collectible on these cargoes.

SIMON XAVIER CIMON, Contractor, Murray Bay, Charlevoix, called and examined :

A telegraphic system connecting the islands of the lower part of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence with the mainland, in connection with steamers located at different points, would render navigation of those waters safer for life and property, and would tend to lower the rates of insurance.

I am of opinion that you will give more accommodation to the shipping interest by establishing a land telegraphic line from Murray Bay to Point des Monts than by establishing a cable between Point des Monts and Point à la Croix.

The cost of such a cable is estimated at \$36,000, and the land line would cost only \$25,000.

130 miles from Escoumins to Point des Monts
 per mile.....
 For clearing passage and carrying poles from St.
 Portage at St. Nicholas.....

I make no allowance for cables at the several rivers which are over six hundred feet wide. The land line is less than from Point à la Croix to Point des Monts by \$11,000, and you have a mostly inhabited and having several large lumbering establishments eighty to one hundred large sea-going vessels yearly, besides times a week from Quebec to the Saguenay. This part is the worst part where most of the shipwrecks occur, and I am personally acquainted with several shipwrecks having occurred in that part of the St. Lawrence. It takes five or six days without being able to get the aid of steamers for want of timely assistance. This would not have happened if telegraphic communication existed between Quebec and Point des Monts.

The cable recommended from South-West Point, Anticosti, to Gaspé, thirty-eight miles, is estimated at \$57,000. Instead of from the West end of Anticosti to Mingan or vicinity, only thirty miles, \$36,000 and 100 miles of land from Mingan to Moisieville, \$20,000, = \$56,000, against \$57,000 for the other line, a difference of \$1,000.

By carrying this system from Anticosti to Murray Bay, we would dispense with the cable at Point des Monts and Gaspé, saving \$12,000, and would, in the meantime, help trade and navigation between the fishing and lumbering establishments to about the same extent.

The experience I have had in building telegraph lines shows that the above estimate would be sufficiently remunerative, and I would undertake it at those prices. I see no more difficulty in carrying a line from Murray Bay to Point des Monts than there is between Point des Monts and Quebec, as there are establishments all the way along.

I am of opinion that the landing of a submarine cable at Anticosti, would be a very difficult undertaking, as the water shoals extend three or four miles out from the shore. I have been consulted in this matter, as I was at one time nearly wrecked at the same place.

THÉOPHILE GIROUARD, Lumber Merchant and Manufacturer, examined:

Telegraphic communication between the different islands of the St. Lawrence and the mainland, would be of great advantage. A system of that kind in connection with the presence of a cable would render the navigation of the river safer, and diminishing the loss of life and property.

Last fall, in October, the barque "Argo" went ashore at Betsiamits. There being no telegraphic communication from Murray Bay, the captain of the barque had to send a schooner across the south shore at Rimouski, 45 miles, to send a telegram to Quebec. Five days elapsed from the time the "Argo" went aground until two or three days more before a steamer reached her, and she did not receive any assistance. When the steamer arrived she had to wait another week before the barque could be got off. At that time strong easterly winds prevailed, and damaged the barque to the extent of twenty-five thousand dollars, and afterwards the loss of her cargo.

Had there been a telegraph line on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, from Murray Bay down, the news could have reached Quebec in time to get a tug to tow her out by the same high tide.

In 1874, sometime in the fall, the barque "Thornhill," loaded with timber, was wrecked on the shoal of Manicouagan and was a total loss, cargo and all; the lives of seventeen men were also lost. There being no telegraphic communication on the north side of the St. Lawrence, and there being no possibility of crossing to the south shore in order to reach a telegraph office, the news of this wreck did not reach Quebec for months after its occurrence.

From Murray Bay to Portneuf there is a good road, about ninety-five miles in length, and there will be no difficulty in building a telegraph line. The country along the road is mostly settled. From Portneuf to Betsiamits, about thirty-five miles, there is no road in existence, but there is every facility for making a road. The soil is light, and there are settlements at Portneuf, Sault au Cochon, Columbia, Jeremy Islands, and Betsiamits. This gives a settlement along this coast every five, ten or eleven miles. From Betsiamits to Outardes River there is no road. The soil, however, is light and a road can be easily made. The distance is about twenty miles. Between these points there are several settlements. I do not know personally the coast below River Outardes, but I know for a fact, that people settled along the coast travel below that point without carrying provisions for themselves, as there are a sufficient number of settlements where they can obtain the necessities of life.

Last year there were nine vessels loaded with sawn lumber on the north side of the St. Lawrence, from Tadousac to Betsiamits. These vessels were from eight to nine hundred tons. It is expected that, including Chicoutimi, there will be from eighty to a hundred vessels loaded this season, as there is a sufficient amount of lumber to load that many. The number of vessels must increase very largely the next few years on the coast, between Tadousac and the Moisie River, as new saw mills are to be erected on the different rivers between those points.

A. J. Yeo, Esq., M.P., Prince Edward Island :—

I am of opinion that there should be an extension of the telegraphic system to the North Point and East Point of Prince Edward Island, and also to the Magdalen Group, Bird Rocks, &c. This I consider of great importance. About three years ago a barque loaded with deals and oats, 400 tons, sailed from Richmond Bay, Prince Edward Island, for Bristol, England. She went ashore on Magdalen Islands in November. Six men were lost; there were five men saved; they had to remain all winter on the Island. The vessel remained nearly all winter on the ground; she had touched, and only became a total wreck some time after she touched.

The distance between Richmond Bay and the Magdalen Islands is about seventy miles, and a straight line between Prince Edward Island and Magdalen Islands about forty five miles. Had there been a telegraphic communication between Magdalen Islands and Prince Edward Island, there is no doubt that we could have sent a steamer to the rescue of the barque, and she could have been saved.

At North Cape, Prince Edward Island, a large ship came ashore last summer twelve months. Had there been telegraphic communication she could have been saved, but the consequences were she was a total loss. A cable from St. Paul's Island to the mainland I consider very necessary.

B. E. TREMAINE, Esq., M.P., Victoria, of Beddeck, submitted the following Memorandum of Vessels lost on St. Paul's Island, from 1870 to 1876 :—

Date of Casualty.	Name of Vessel.	Rig.	Tonnage.	Cause of Casualty.	Lives Lost.	Total or Partial Loss.	Amount.
1870.							
June 5.....	Devonshire.....	Ship.....	858	Fog.....	None..	Partial.....	Not known.
do	Scandinavia.....	do	569	Stress of weather.....	.....	Total	\$11,000
Sept. 7.....	Wild Wave.....	Barque.....	454	do .....	.....	do	10,000
1871.							
July 15.....	Minerva.....	Ship.....	1364	Fog.....	.....	Partial.....	Not known.
1872.							
June 25.....	Adalia.....	Steamer.....	958	do .....	.....	Total	\$75,000
1873.							
July 1.....	Ocean Belle.....	Schooner....	50	Stress of weather....	.....	do	5,000
1874.							
Sept. 8.....	Anna.....	Ship.....	746	do	11	do	20,000
1875.							
Aug. 20....	La Canadienne..	Schooner....	101	do	None..	do	2,000
			5100				\$123,000
And adding the two ships not known—about \$80,000 60,000							140,000
							\$263,000

(Signed,) WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
OTTAWA, March 30th, 1876.

Mr. TREMAINE gave evidence as follows :—

A telegraphic system connecting the various islands of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence with the mainland will be of great advantage to navigation, especially in connection with a steamer placed at some central point.

I am of opinion that Bird Rock and the Magdalen Island Group should be placed in communication with Cape Breton by a submarine cable at the Bay of St. Lawrence, thence by land line to Beddeck, a distance of about eighty miles; there being a road in existence the distance of eighty miles, there will be no difficulty in building a line, as it is all settled. At Beddeck it will connect with lines from all parts of the world.

I am of opinion that the Island of St. Paul should be placed in communication by cable with Cape Breton at Bay St. Lawrence.

Hon. GEORGE HOWLAN, Prince Edward Island, Ship-builder and ship-owner, gave evidence as follows :—

I carry on an extensive fishing business in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. I am of opinion that the telegraphic system proposed for the Gulf is one that will commend itself to all. It would be the means of reducing the rates of insurance fully one-half. As matters now stand in England and in the Dominion, ships bound for the ports within the Gulf or up the River St. Lawrence, have to pay two rates—one for outside the Gulf, the other for inside; and there are many companies that will not take a risk at all for the Gulf after the 1st November.

I consider it of great importance that St. Paul's Island should be connected by a cable with the mainland, as vessels are generally first sighted there, and it is a very dangerous spot.

I remember one season of three vessels going ashore on Anticosti, and becoming totally wrecked. One, loaded with fruit and wines from Malaga, worth \$80,000, and the vessel \$20,000, remained ashore all winter, and my vessel coming from Quebec, picked up her mate. Had there been any means of communication she could have been saved. Three years ago 25 schooners (fishing) were lost at Amherst Island. In my experience of twenty-one years I have never known a season to pass without some ship or vessel going ashore on either side of North Cape, Prince Edward Island. In a great majority of these cases the ship or vessel could have been saved, had they been able to secure timely assistance.

Last year a vessel of 460 tons went ashore at North Cape, and if a system of telegraphy had been in operation, and by this means immediate assistance obtained, she would not have become, as she did, a total wreck. Similar cases are occurring all the time, and it is highly important that something should be done to lessen the loss of life and property.

The submarine cable between Prince Edward Island and the mainland has been in existence for twenty years, and in that time it has only been broken four times. It has been in full operation for the last seven years without being broken at all.

I wish to add, with respect to the breaking of the Island cable, that the breakages at first were owing to the shore ends being laid on rock; but since being laid in the sand, and well secured, no accident has happened except by the action of ships, fouling it with their anchor when anchored in the Straits of Northumberland.

Hon. WILLIAM MUIRHEAD, of Chatham, Miramichi, Saw-mill Owner and Ship builder, gave evidence as follows:—

I load and ship from forty-five to fifty-five ships yearly with lumber from Chatham, N.B., to different ports in Europe; I consider the establishment of a telegraphic system in the lower part of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence of great importance to trade, and a valuable medium in the saving of life and property. Connection with St. Paul's Island, a very dangerous place, and right in the course of navigation, will prove of immense benefit to shipping.

A vessel of mine went aground on the Horse Shoe, Miramichi, sprung a leak, and was afterwards wrecked on Langley Island; had there been any means of communication between the Magdalen Island group and the mainland, the captain could have stopped at one of these islands for orders; could have telegraphed me their position, and I could have sent him immediate assistance, and thus saved my vessel; the vessel was worth \$55,000. If communication was established by means of a cable between the Magdalen Islands and the mainland any vessel in distress in the neighborhood of those Islands could easily secure prompt assistance; I know of many vessels that have got ashore on the Magdalen Islands in the last ten years that could easily have been saved if timely assistance could have been obtained; under present circumstances it requires about a fortnight for information to be conveyed from the Magdalen Islands to Miramichi, and much damage in that time may be done to the vessel, much property and many lives lost; with the proposed system perfected communication will be so prompt that vessels wrecked in the Gulf will receive almost immediate assistance; the erection of semaphores with our lighthouses would prove very useful.

I had a vessel last year bound for Limerick, in Ireland, with grain; she went ashore somewhere within the harbor of that town, and but for the ample means of telegraphic communication would have been totally lost; a tug was summoned to her assistance and she was towed off with the loss of part of her cargo; I had no insurance on the ship, and would have lost everything but for the timely assistance given.

I am of opinion that in connection with this system the steamer should be stationed at Gaspé that is now used in connection with our lighthouses, called "Napoleon", as that port is about the centre of the system, and immediate assistance would almost be obtained at any time from there.

The rates of insurance, if this system was carried out, would be much lower than they now are, as navigation would be rendered safer and more satisfactory.

MEMORANDUM for the Committee of the House of Commons on Telegraphic Communication with the Lower St. Lawrence, by Mr. William Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The undersigned, in compliance with the request of this Committee that he would give them his opinion on the advisability of establishing a system of telegraphic communication between the Island of Anticosti, the Magdalen Islands and the mainland of the Province of Quebec, begs leave to submit the following statement on the subject:—

Before doing so, however, he takes this opportunity of informing the Committee that he has no authority to speak on behalf of the Government on this question, and that the following remarks relative thereto contain his own opinion only on the subject, and not those of his Department.

The undersigned is of opinion that it would be highly desirable, in the interests of trade and navigation, that telegraph communication should be extended from the mainland to Anticosti, on which Island so many vessels have been wrecked, some of them having valuable cargoes on board. As there is, at present, no regular steam communication between that Island and the mainland, in the case of a vessel being wrecked, great delay generally ensues before intelligence of the wreck reaches the mainland or the owners or agents of the vessel; and in the case of wrecks taking place late in the fall of the year, either on Anticosti, the north shore of the Gulf, or the Magdalen Islands, intelligence might not reach Quebec till the following spring, when the vessel and cargo might probably have disappeared.

The undersigned has examined the different plans proposed, to connect Anticosti, by telegraph, with the mainland, and is of opinion that as Gaspé is already in communication with Quebec by telegraph, the easiest, most sure and economical plan would probably be to connect, by a submarine cable, Griffin's Cove, near Gaspé and the South-west Point of Anticosti—or somewhere in that neighbourhood,—where a good place for landing the cable could be found—extending the line by land to the West Point on one side and the East Cape on the other, with telegraph stations at each of the light-houses on the Island. This would place all the South-West shore of the Island, on which the wrecks usually occur, in direct communication with the mainland and Quebec, and would thus enable the agents of any vessels which might be wrecked there to send immediate assistance to them.

But this plan makes no provision for communication with the north shore of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, below Murray Bay, on which many wrecks have taken place, and where telegraph communication is as much needed as at Anticosti. The undersigned is thereof of opinion that it would be very desirable, if not too expensive, that telegraph communication should be extended from Murray Bay along the north shore of the River St. Lawrence down to Point des Monts, and from there to the nearest point on the mainland opposite the West Point of the Island of Anticosti, somewhere in the neighbourhood of the mouth of River St. John; and from there, by submarine cable, across to Anticosti, and then extended along the south-west shore of the Island to the East Cape Light-house.

This plan is open to the serious objection, however, of having to stretch over a large tract of barren and unsettled country, where it would very difficult and expensive to repair the line at certain seasons of the year in the event of its being broken, and besides would cost more to build than the other plan. If it were not for these serious objections telegraph communication by this plan would possess many advantages over

the other plan by way of Gaspé, as it would place a number of settlements on the North Shore in direct telegraphic communication with Quebec, and would pass along an extensive coast line on which wrecks frequently occur, and with which it is very difficult to communicate late in the fall of the year. It would also bring the keepers of the different lighthouses, all along that shore as far as Seven Islands, in direct communication with this Department, and enable it to afford assistance to the crews of wrecked vessels, and to become aware of any accidents that might take place on that barren coast.

The reduced expense of the submarine cable to connect the mainland of the north shore of the Gulf with Anticosti which requires to be only about one-half the length of the one required to connect Griffin's Cove with the South-West Point of Anticosti, will compensate to some extent for the additional expense of extending the line from Murray Bay to River St. John.

With reference to telegraphic communication between the mainland and the Magdalen Islands, the undersigned is also of opinion that it would be very important and useful to the interests of trade and navigation that such communication should be established, as in the event of wrecks occurring on any of these Islands, assistance might be procured speedily from the mainland which might be the means of saving much property.

The undersigned is also of opinion that in the event of telegraphic communication being established between the mainland and Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands and between the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Quebec, it would be very desirable that a Government steamer should be stationed at Gaspé Harbour, which is a very central place for the purpose of affording relief to shipwrecked vessels and crews in the Gulf. If this could be done, the undersigned is of opinion that she would earn enough salvage to maintain her free of expense to the Government. In the case of a vessel being wrecked on Anticosti or in the Gulf within reach of any of the proposed telegraph stations, if a Government steamer were stationed at Gaspé she could be despatched to the relief of the wrecked vessel probably within a few hours after the wreck had taken place; and probably might either save the vessel and cargo, or in the event of the vessel being lost, much of the cargo, if a valuable one composed of dutiable goods, might be saved, and thus prevent a large amount of such goods going into consumption without duty having been paid on them.

A statement of the wrecks and casualties which have taken place since the year 1869, on the Island of Anticosti, the Magdalen Islands, and the different sections of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to which it is proposed to extend telegraphic communication is herewith enclosed for the information of the Committee.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine & Fisheries.

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,
OTTAWA, 4th April, 1876.

Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Where Lost.	Cause and Nature of Casualty.	Lives Lost.	Value.
1869.					
Canny Scott.....		Little Fox River.....	Stranded ; mistake of master	None.	Not known.
Jessie Sheckell.....		River Métis.....	do Stress of weather...	do	do
Victorie.....		Grand Métis.....	do Cut by ice.....	do	do
Lidscaff.....		Cape Rosier.....	do Heavy sea and tide..	do	do
Princess Royal.....		Little Métis.....	do Strong current.....	do	do
1870.					
Cingalese.....	698	West End, Green Isl'd	do Error in judgment..	do	do
1871.					
Forganhill.....	1069	N. W. Reef, Bic Island	do do	do	Partial, \$4,000
Lord Lyons.....	956	Matane.....	do do	do	Total ; not known
Magnolia.....	1083	Little Métis.....	do Stress of weather...	do	Partial, 6,000
Mary Eliza.....	888	Matane River.....	do Cut by ice.....	do	Total, 57,794
Princ'ss of Wales	1203	Grand Métis.....	do Stress of weather...	do	do 20,000
Thames.....	1057	Biquet.....	do Error in judgment..	do	Partial, 1,200
Topsey.....	40	Griffin Cove.....	do Not known.....	do	do not known.
1872.					
Maria Attila.....		Sandy Bay, Métis.....	do Stress of weather...	do	Not known.
Ocean Gem.....	324	Bic Island.....	do Parting of chain...	do	Total, \$16,000
Veritas.....	394	Little Matane.....	do Stress of weather...	do	do 6,800
1873.					
Border Chieftain	990	Cock Point, near Father Point.	do Error in judgment..	do	Partial, \$8,000
Miramichi.....	491	Green Island.....	do Fog.....	do	do 15,000
William Stewart	538	Fox River.....	do Stress of weather...	do	Total, 8,000
1874.					
Viking.....	720	Abreast of Matane.....	do Not using the lead..	do	do \$68,000
Herbert C. Hall..	622	Green Island.....	Error in judgment.	do	{ Partial, 15,000
Summerville.....	333	do	do	do	{ Cargo, 1,000
Delta.....	1599	Cape Chatte.....	Stranded ; strong current...	do	Partial, 500
Maria Luce.....	47	do	do Stress of weather...	do	Total, 300,000
1875.					
Chesapeak.....	1074	Off Matane.....	Bow smashed in by ice	do	Partial, \$20,000
Earl of Elgin.....	979	Cape Chatte.....	Stranded ; thick weather.....	do	Total, 30,000
Rising Sun.....	827	do	do do	do	Partial, 12,000
Irene.....	823	do	do do	do	do 6,000
Henry's.....	285	Green Island	Neglect of lead	do	Total, 5,700
Strathtay.....	798	Bic.....	Stranded ; error in judgment..	do	do 75,000
Queen of Engla'd	1195	4 miles west of Matane..	Stranded ; neglect of lead	do	Partial, 5,000
Capella.....		Métis.....	do do	do	do 7,834
Lake St. Clair...	1061	12 miles off Cape Rosier	Collision	do	do 10,000
E. P. Taché.....	58	Off Bic.....	do	do	do 260
Walrus.....	68	do	do	do	do 250
Daniel Rankin...	934	7 miles above Matane..	Stranded ; neglect of lead.....	do	Total, 14,944
Normanton.....	544	9 miles above Métis	Collision	do	{ do 75,000
N. Churchill.....	598	do do	do	do	{ Cargo, 4,500
Siam.....	765	6 miles above Matane..	Stranded ; stress of weather..	do	Partial ; unknown
					Total, 20,000

WRECKS AND CASUALTIES from Saguenay River to Seven Islands, North Shore.

Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Where Lost.	Cause and Nature of Casualty.	Lives Lost.	Value.
1869					
Volage	731	Manicouagan Shoals ...	Error in compass	None..	Not known.
Zetus		Cariboo Point	Stranded ; not known	14	do
Margaret		do	do	14	Not known.
Genesis		English Point	do Thick fog	None..	do
Dr. Juris Jantzen		Egg Island	do Mate's negligence...	do	do
Wasp	443	Manicouagan Shoals ...	do Error in compass ...	do	\$13,000
1870					
Dover Court.....	531	Manicouagan Shoals ...	Stranded ; not known	do	Partial, \$500
Emma	130	Cariboo Point	Attraction of compass	do	Total ; not known
Exodus	1111	Portneuf Shoals	Stranded ; error of compass...	do	\$19,000
Glenallan	781	Trinity Bay.....	do do	do	Total, 48,000
1871					
Nelson	942	Trinity Bay	do do	do	Partial, \$10,000
Susquehana	606	Point des Monts	do do	do	9,000
1873					
Norland	89	Cariboo Point.....	do Stress of weather.....	do	Total, \$2,000
Thornhill	663	Manicouagan Shoals...	Stranded ; stress of weather..	17	Total, 6,000 ; Cargo not known.
1874.					
Matilda Hillard..	588	do	Not known	None..	Partial, \$9,000
Maria Cathrina..	87	Portneuf Shoals.....	Error in judgment	do	do 300
Dunbrody	423	Mille Vaches Shoal....	Waiting for pilot	do	do not known.
1875.					
Maria Beatrice...	118	Off Point des Monts....	Foundered ; stress of weather	do	{ Total, \$5,000
Ocean.....	353	Cariboo Point	do do	do	{ Cargo, 2,000
Mary.....	36	Off Bersimits Point....	Collision	do	{ Total, 3,500
Argo.....	760	Bersimits River.....	Stranded ; neglect of lead ...	do	{ do 2,000
					{ Cargo, 1,700
					{ Partial, 12,000

ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI.

1869.					
Thomas Edwin...		Anticosti	Stranded ; stress of weather..	4	Not known.
1870.					
Frank Churchill..	79	Anticosti	do do	None..	do
Marie Seraphine..	30	S.W. Point, Anticosti..	do do	do	Total, \$2,400
Tanero		Anticosti	do do	do	Not known.
1871.					
Lake Huron	820	9 miles from S.W. Pt., Anticosti	do fog and current....	do	Partial, not known
Lizzie Troop.....	207	Pavillion River, Ant....	do stress of weather...	do	Total, \$6,000
1872.					
Natolia.....	1075	East Point, Anticosti...	Not heaving the lead.....	do	Partial; not known
Royal Charter...	1248	Anticosti	Stress of weather.....	do	Not known: sup- posed to be very large.
Tadmor.....	625	Fox Bay, Anticosti.....	Ice.....	do	Not known.
Confederate	48	do do	Stress of weather	do	Total, \$3,000
Elizabeth.....	52	Shallop Creek, Ant. ...	do	do	do 600

WRECKS AN

Name of Vessel.	Tons.	
1874		
Alexina.....	109	F
Sunbeam.....	987	C
Victory.....	1379	3
Frda.....	674	El
Maggie Lauder.....	997	S.
Dauntless.....	1050	
Shandon.....	729	31
Mary Jane.....	786	S.
1875		
Giant's Causeway.....	1214	Cc
Chillianwallah...	1216	Ch
North Star.....	30	S
Standard.....	1014	For

1870		
Architect	410	Bir
Libertad... ..	527	Byr
St. Clair.....	318	Ple
Tweeddale.....	1254	Am
1871		
Lady Bird.....	150	Byr
Erato.....	59	
Sam. E. Sawyer.	74	San M
1872		
Agenora.....	398	Grit
1873		
Abdenkun.....	52	Plea
Annie C. Norwood	60	
Arizona.....	48	
C. B. Barret.....	61	Amh
Catelena.....	57	
C. P. Thompson.	60	
Charlotte Augusta.....	57	Plea
D. H. Mansfield..	75	
Emma L. Rich...	66	
Dolphin.....	46	
E. S. Smith.....	86	
Electric Flash...	82	Amh
Freedom.....	47	
General Grant...	89	Plea
H. M. Woodward	91	
Highflyer.....	60	Amh

WRECKS AND CASUALTIES at the Magdalen Islands.—*Continued.*

Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Where Lost.	Cause and Nature of Casualty.	Lives Lost.	Value.
1873					
Ida	27	Amherst Harbour.....	Stranded.....	None..	Partial, \$400
Ida May.....	45	Pleasant Bay.....	do	do do	400
Jenny Lind.....	39	do	do	do do	400
Kate McClintock	73	Amherst Island.....	do	do do	2,000
Katie	60	do	do	do do	1,200
Laurie E. Chester	69	do	do	do do	2,400
Merrit.....	980	Magdalen Islands.....	Fog.....	do	Total, 10,000
Margaret Mary...	26	Amherst Harbour.....	Stress of weather.....	do	Partial, 200
Marion Grimes...	61	do	do	do do	1,000
M. J. Elliot.....	53	do	do	do do	600
Oliver Eldridge..	66	Pleasant Bay.....	do	do do	3,000
Philadelphia.....	1,259	Bird Rocks.....	Not known.....	do	Total, 20,000
Ploughboy.....	14	Amherst Harbour.....	Stress of weather.....	do	Partial, 200
Quick	13	do	do	do do	100
Silver Lake.....	66	Pleasant Bay.....	Hurricane; stranded.....	do do	3,700
Snow Squall.....	46	Amherst Harbour.....	Stranded.....	do do	700
Sam. J. McKeen..	90	Pleasant Bay.....	do	do do	1,000
Swift.....	154	Amherst Harbour.....	do	do do	1,200
Typhoon.....	51	do	do	do do	1,000
Tally-Ho..	30	do	do	do do	800
Tyro	41	Magdalen Islands.....	do	10	Total, 2,000
Vanguard	50	Amherst Harbour.....	Hurricane	None..	Partial, 1,000
West Point.....	53	Pleasant Bay	Stress of weather	do	Total, 6,300
1874.					
Harvest Home...	380	East Point, Magdalen Islands.....	Fog and current	do	do \$1,200
Victory...	75	Grindstone Island.....	Stress of weather	do	Partial, 1,600
Swan	46	do	do	do do	600
Brothers	176	Entry Island.....	Fog.....	do	do 300
Katie E. Stewart	45	East Point, Magdalen Islands.....	Stress of weather.....	do	Total, 2,300
Henrietta Maria.	801	East Point.....	Waterlogged	5	do 26,000
Marie Louisa.....	81	East end Byron Island.	Stress of weather.....	None..	do 2,000
1875.					
Manadnock.....	74	Amherst Island	Neglect of Captain	do	Partial, \$10,000
Cherokee.....	540	East Point.....	Stress of weather	do	Cargo, 2,000
Tigris.....	213	East side of Entry Island.....	Sprung a leak	do	Total, 20,000
Geth Stockbridge	80	Entrance to Amherst Harbour.....	Stress of weather.....	do	Cargo, 50,000
Pierre Nolasque..	166	Grindstone Island	do	7	Total, 40,000
Martha T. Pike..	80	Sandy Hook Shoal.....	do	None..	Partial, 1,000
Calcutta	1428	Northside of Grindstone Island	Strong south-west current.....	23	Total, 4,000
					Cargo, 20,000

SUMMARY.—1869 to 1875.

	Vessels Lost.	Tonnage.	Lives Lost.	Value.
				\$
From Green Island to Gaspé Bay.....	39	23,061	None.	814,352
From Saguenay River to Seven Island.....	21	8,392	45	143,600
Anticosti Island.....	23	14,369	5	188,400
Magdalen Islands.....	61	11,777	48	387,550
	144	57,599	98	\$1,533,902

List of distances from the various Points in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

From St. Paul's Island to head of Aspy Bay, 22 miles; from St. Paul's to Cape North, 12½ miles.

From the South-West Point, Amherst Island, Magdalen Islands, to East Point, Prince Edward Island, 42½ miles. Light stations at both points.

From Bird Rocks to East Point, Magdalen Islands, 13½ miles. Light at Bird Rocks.

From the South-West Point, Anticosti, to Cape Rosier, 42 miles; from the East Point to South Point, 21 miles; from the South Point to South-West Point, 60½ miles; from the South-West Point to the West Point, 51 miles. There are light stations at all points mentioned on Anticosti.

From Point des Monts, north shore, to Cape Chatte, south shore, 30 miles; to Matane, 31 miles. Light stations at these points.

From Mingan Islands, north shore, to West Point, Anticosti, 31 miles.

From Sea-Cow Head, Prince Edward Island, to Cape Jourimain, N.B., 10 miles. Lights at both stations.

From Berry Head, Tor Bay, to west end of Sable Island, 89 miles. Atlantic cable is landed at Tor Bay. Light-house at Sable Island. From nearest point Scatari Island to mainland, one mile.

Report of D. E. Price, Senator (Written at the request of the Select Committee on Sub-marine Telegraphs.)

Telegraphic communication along the coast of both the north and south shores of the River St. Lawrence, and cable connection with all the islands of importance in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, has now become one of the great questions of the day, in the interest of the Dominion,—if the River St. Lawrence is to be the great water communication from and to the West?

The north shore has at present but 90 miles of telegraphic communication, from Quebec to Murray Bay. The posts were furnished by some of the municipalities aided by private subscription. The wire was placed and stations supplied by the Montreal Company. Hopes were entertained at the time of continuing the line as far as Bersimits, the several milling interests along the coast offering to supply and plant the posts, but a difficulty arose about the cost of the cable to cross the River Saguenay, little over a mile across, but very deep, which the Montreal Company, although offering to place the wire and stations refused the cable unless paid a bonus of some \$2,000 or \$3,000.

Parties interested on the coast, and others connected with an Atlantic Telegraph Company, had an interview with the Hon. Mr. Langevin, then Minister of Public Works, when certain hopes were given them that the Government would assist liberally in granting aid to carry the cable (from the Straits of Belle Isle) along the Island of Anticosti, thence by cable to Fox River and Mingan, and from Mingan to follow the North Shore to Quebec.

The resignation of the late Government frustrated the hope then entertained, and which had not been renewed, until brought before the present Government by the Dominion Board of Trade, through the able report of the Hon. Mr. Fortin, M.P.P. for Gaspé, to the Quebec Board of Trade.

The advantages of telegraphic communication along the North Shore and the Island of Anticosti, among many others, would be:—

1st. That in case of shipwreck, relief can be sent within a very short time, and not only could valuable vessels, cargo and property be saved, but perhaps many lives, if the disaster should take place late in the fall of the year. The calm weather that always follows gales that are the cause of these wrecks, are often of a week's duration, during which time many a vessel and her cargo could be saved by aid of a steamer.

Had it not been that the Captain of the Allan steamer "North Briton" fortunately found a schooner in the harbour of Seven Islands, and by that means and fine weather enabled them to intercept the following steamer, the large number of passengers and crew that were on board would have had to winter there in misery and perhaps great want.

2nd. The Island of Anticosti by cable from West Point would be only 26 miles from Mingan. It is well known that the south side of the St. Lawrence and Anticosti is the general passage of vessels from and to sea, and it is in the anxiety of the captains to avoid the South Shore, that by set of the current and magnetic attraction, the greater number of wrecks during thick weather take place on Anticosti and on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, therefore requiring telegraphic communication.

3rd. The fishing interests of the Gulf are largely on the north shore of the St. Lawrence and on the south side of the Island of Anticosti, and if telegraphic communication existed, the trade could be more than doubled with the same fleet, those receiving timely need where to find the fish as they strike the shore in immense shoals at different time and places.

The resident fishermen on the North Shore and Anticosti, without any regular postal or other communication are imposed upon by the American, French and other traders who barter or trade with them, giving far lower prices for their fish and oil than they would otherwise be obliged to do, if the fishermen had telegraphic or frequent postal aid.

4th. The existing saw-mill estimates along the North Shore, from Murray Bay including the Saguenay down to Bersimits, load some 70 or 80 sea-going vessels yearly, besides hundreds of coasters, and when the other mills proposed to be erected between Bersimits and Seven Islands are working, it may be anticipated there will be some 140 or 150 sea-going vessels loaded annually on the North Shore.

5th. There have been several mining localities taken up along the North Shore. "Moisie," being the only one that has been worked locally—unfortunately now closed, from the great drop in the value of iron—but will, I hope, soon be in full blast again. Several of the other localities have shipped considerable quantities of the iron ore to England and Quebec, and no doubt will be worked as soon as the required capital is forthcoming.

6th. From Bersimits downwards, there has been no municipal or other civil organization. The only surveys made have been by locatees in taking up mining locations. It is, therefore, an unorganized tract of the Crown.

7th. The Island of Anticosti contains over 2½ million acres of land, a very large portion of the very first kind, as described by the late Sir Wm. Logan, equal to the Genesee Valley of the State of New York. It is a Seigniori, and has been disposed of to

an organized Company. There is no doubt that the able Directors, who form the Board, will ere long be able to settle a large and flourishing agricultural and fishing population on the Island, and as there can be no water communication during the winter, it will be absolutely necessary that a telegraphic cable and wire should be placed there.

From Murray Bay down to Bersimits, there is a land road, with the exception of the lower twenty miles, which will be opened before two years. Those interested along the coast would no doubt supply the posts gratis. From Bersimits, downwards, although a line can be constructed in the usual way, I would propose placing the wire in small board boxes or tubes, laying them on the surface of the ground, which would prevent breakage from wind, trees falling, snow or ice forming after winter; then in that way the construction would not cost more than the ordinary way, and would secure it from damage.

On the South Shore there is a blank of about 180 miles, between Matane and Fox River, along the coast, to unite the existing connection with the Montreal Company, and I have no doubt they would connect the two if the posts were supplied them, which would not be a heavy outlay. From Fox River, with cable across the St. Lawrence about 40 miles, to Anticosti, in connection with that proposed on the Island and on the North Shore, the telegraphic system on both sides would be complete, and make communication certain in case of damage to either.

As to the cost I am not informed, and although the construction might cost something more for the portions of the North Shore by the crossing of rivers, there are other advantages which would most likely make the North Shore line more remunerative.

I cannot pay too high a compliment to the Hon. Dr. Fortin, M.P.P. for Gaspé, for the intelligent plans and suggestions he has made to the Board of Trade of Quebec, and the deep interest he has always taken in advocating telegraphic communication to the Gulf and Islands of the St. Lawrence.

I only differ with him that the connection he proposes to the North Shore should be from Fox River to Anticosti, thence to Mingan, and to follow the North Shore up to Point des Monts, thence on to Quebec, and until both coasts of the St. Lawrence and the Islands in the Gulf are connected by telegraph, it will not be perfect.

It is a national undertaking, and should be carried out by the Government of the Dominion with as little delay as possible.

Humbly submitted,

(Signed,) DAVID S. PRICE.

SENATE, OTTAWA, 4th April, 1876.

To the Chairman of the "Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to enquire into the possibility of establishing a Submarine and Telegraphic System, and into the advantage and necessity of such a system of telegraphy in the waters of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence and the waters forming the approaches to the Gulf."

SIR,—You have done me the honor to request me to appear before your Honorable Committee, and give evidence on the subject of Submarine and Coast Telegraphy, in connection with the requirements of navigation and shipping. After hearing my evidence, the Committee requested me to make a statement in writing of the ideas and opinions I had expounded in relation to that important subject, and of the facts and statistical information I could adduce in favor of the project.

The first project of Coast Telegraphy I expounded, was partial and only relative to the Magdalen Islands. It was brought out at a time when so much anxiety was felt on both sides of the Atlantic relative to six steamers, bound to Quebec and Montreal, and carrying over one thousand souls that were detained in the ice in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and about which so much fear was entertained as to their safety.

I now produce the letter referred to, as it appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*, of the 7th May, 1875, and in the *Canadien* of the——

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE CENTRE OF THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

(To the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle*.)

SIR,—The anxiety felt all over the land, in reference to the six steamers who are now and have been in the Gulf of St. Lawrence for the last ten or twelve days, and of whom we have no tidings, is my apology for occupying your columns to-day.

It is too true, there are now six steamers, having on board several thousands of souls, and worth themselves and their cargoes several millions, in the Gulf, helpless, and that for nearly a fortnight; and we cannot have any tidings concerning them until they have crossed the Gulf, a distance of about 200 miles, and entered into the River St. Lawrence, where they can report at the telegraph stations of Cape Rosier or Fox River.

What prevents those steamers from passing through the Gulf? Field ice, no doubt,—not icebergs, because none are seen south of Anticosti.

We presume those steamers are in closely packed ice, and there they cannot move at all or much, until the continuance of the thaw has softened and disaggregated the ice, or that favorable winds or a tide race has opened them a passage.

As to their safety, I have not the least apprehensions, if their commanders have used ordinary precautions, for, as we all know, the sea is as smooth as in a pond, among field-ice. I have been myself among field-ice around the Magdalen Islands and in the Strait of Belle Isle with the "Napoleon III," but I base my information principally on the reports of the sealing captains from the Magdalen Islands, Esquimaux Point, and Natashquan on the North Shore, with most of whom I am personally acquainted. I have been a good deal among them for the last twenty-three years, and always took special interest in gathering from them all possible information with regard to the state and the movement of the ice in the Gulf in fall, winter and spring.

We know how those hardy fishermen sail out of their harbours in March, with their schooners of from 25 to 60 tons (and many of them old and frail) and traverse the Gulf in every direction through the field-ice in quest of seals, and it is seldom that accidents happen them. It is true, that they are often caught in closely packed ice, with which they have to drift sometimes for weeks without being able to move out of it.

It is from those people that we should inquire whether winter navigation through the gulf is practicable as a commercial enterprise.

Now I come to the point: I said it was impossible, in the present state of things, to have tidings from those steamers until they have crossed the Gulf and reported themselves at Cape Rosier or Fox River; but it might be otherwise for the benefit and advancement of this country.

We have in the middle of the Gulf nearly, and directly opposite to its main entrance, what I would call a sentry-box and vigilant sentinels in it.

They no doubt have seen those steamers pass them; they perhaps see them yet; they know the state of ice in which those steamers are fastened. If there are any means of relieving the latter, they know it too; they have seen the ice formed in the Gulf; they see it floating about; they know when it is beginning to disappear and when it is time for a steamer to attempt the crossing of the Gulf in the spring; and all this information that would be so useful to us, and which thousands on this side as well as on the other side of the Atlantic, would give so much to acquire, they cannot communicate it to us. An impassable barrier prevents it. For during six months every year there is no communication between those rocks and any ports of our coasts.

The sentry-box is the Bird Rocks, and the sentinels are the three men who keep the light-house erected on those rocks.

Would there be any possibility on the part of those men, who perched, as it were, on those rocks, 140 feet above water, (formerly a celebrated gannet rookery, Sula Bassana) can see what is going on every day, that the weather is clear around them, over an horizon of 15 to 25 miles (and I have seen myself from the top of those rocks at the latter distance at least), and who witness the passing of nine-tenths of the steamers and more than half of sailing vessels, bound for Quebec or Montreal, close to them, as the Bird Rocks are right in the track of vessels,—would it be possible I say, for those men to impart to us that information so useful to our shipping? I say, unhesitatingly, yes! and the project I am going to develop now, and that I have already broached to several persons, as it formed part of the telegraph system that I think ought to be established around our coasts, would supply the means by which we could obtain this information.

It is simple and easy of accomplishment, as every one will see. But simple and easy things are sometimes the more difficult to get a Government or a people to do.

The Bird Rocks lay, as I have said, in the middle of the Gulf nearly. They are at a distance of 17 miles from the east point of the Magdalen Islands in a S.S.W. direction nearly, and the Islands themselves, about 36 miles in length, extend in the same direction; and from Amherst Island, the southernmost of the group, to the north coast of Prince Edward's Island, there are only 45 miles.

Well, let us run a submarine cable from the latter Island to Amherst Island, build a land-line over the Magdalen Islands (to which the people of the Islands would contribute a good share, I am sure) as far as the east point, and from this point lay a submarine cable to the Bird Rocks, and you will have those vigilant sentinels on the Bird Rocks in constant communication with us and every part of this continent day and night, winter and summer, and spring and fall.

You would know the state of the Gulf at all moments; be sure when the Gulf is in fit state to be entered into by a steamer in the spring; and this project is very feasible, as the landing places for the submarine cables are everywhere favorable, and the bottom of the sea on which the cable would have to lay of moderate depth and free from rocks.

With such a telegraph line, we would not only know the state of the ice in the Gulf, but we would know where most of the missing steamers are, and how and where to render them assistance, if necessary. But this telegraph would not only be useful in the way I have just mentioned, it would be of the greatest service in a general way to our shipping and the fisheries. And the population of the Magdalen Islands, who contribute so much to the trade and the revenue of this country, and who for six months every year are separated from the outside world, would be much benefited by it; and they have the right to some attention on the part of the country. Let us then do what other countries would have done long ago, had they been in our place. Let us do like Norway, for instance, a country not possessed of more resources than us, who has girded all her maritime coasts, not only as far as Hammerfest, in latitude 70° north, and the most northern seaport of some importance in the world, but passed the North Cape, in Finland, and reached as far as the White Sea. And not only ordinary and semaphorical stations are erected along that extensive line, but in many places the telegraph has been extended to the extreme points of the coast, such as at the celebrated Loffoden Islands, where it is well known some of the most important cod fisheries in the world are carried on, for the sole purpose of aiding in the working and the developing of that branch of industry.

Can't we do as much as Norway? We do a great deal, it is true, in this country, but it is mostly all West! Let us turn some of our attention towards the East,—as the real maritime population of the Province of Quebec—as wealth lays there if we have a mind to gather it.

I have placed in the Exchange a telegraph chart of Norway, which shows the telegraph system of that country.

Have I been comprehensive? I hope so.

Then let us go to work earnestly, and not waste our time and energy in discussion, often useless, in the attempt to carry out projects of doubtful practicability.

Now a few words in reference to the cost of this line of telegraph.

The expense of building would be, according to competent persons, below \$40,000, and the promise of a subsidy of, say four or five thousand dollars annually for a certain number of years, with an agreement that the Government steamers would aid in the laying and the repairing of the line, would, I am almost sure, induce a company to enter into the project and accomplish it.

The local telegraph traffic at the Magdalen Islands would be considerable, as the merchants, the transient traders and the fishermen of that place would often require to communicate, especially in winter, with their correspondents in Halifax, Pictou and Quebec, while the crews of the vessels (from 1,000 to 1,500) who visit those places from the Maritime Provinces and the United States, would, during the season of navigation, give daily employment to the several stations that would have to be erected on the Magdalen Islands, for the use of the fisheries and navigation.

Let us not lose sight of the usefulness of maritime telegraphs for the saving of persons and property. Let us not forget that the "Delta," once a beautiful steamer, worth, her cargo and herself, \$350,000, is now a wreck on the shore near Cape Chatte; and that had there been a telegraph there, a few dollars spent in despatches to Quebec would have procured in time the necessary assistance, and would have saved her. I have Mr. George Davie as an authority for saying so, and I have already explained how the barque "Eleonore," belonging to Mr. Rosa, might have been saved also in 1870, had there been a telegraph at Fox River at that time.

The saving of one vessel would be more than the cost of the building of the telegraph.

(Signed.)

P. FORTIN.

Quebec, 6th May, 1875.

The project which was first propounded in the interests of humanity, was favorably received all over the country. Several papers of the Maritime Provinces criticised it in a favorable manner, but recommended that the Magdalen Islands be connected with Cape Breton instead of Prince Edward Island, because it would be the means of avoiding a sub-marine cable already existing between the mainland and that Island; and also because the commercial relations of the Magdalen Islands are mostly with Halifax. Besides, it appears that the Company that owns the telegraph lines over the Island of Prince Edward, and also the submarine cable connecting it with the mainland, have the exclusive right to build lines on the Island. It will be for the Government to decide which way the line should be built.

During last year I matured my project, and extended it to the ports of the sea coasts of the Gulf and Lower River St. Lawrence, where, during an experience of sixteen years, I have found the greater number of wrecks occur. In January last, when I was informed that the Quebec Board of Trade had resolved to bring this question before the Dominion Board of Trade, I wrote a letter to expound the whole project, and at the same time I had a chart prepared to explain it. The letter I now produce as it appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* (Quebec), 18th January, 1876:

SYSTEM OF MARINE TELEGRAPHY IN THE RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

We have already referred in this connection to a point which is of general interest to the country; our reflections on that occasion were elicited by a communication from Dr. Fortin respecting the necessity of telegraphic connection with the Gulf. We are now in a position to afford to the public, on a subject which is of the most vital interest, the fullest information which it is possible to obtain. This information is from the most reliable source, and we leave our readers to form their opinions respecting the merits of the scheme proposed by Dr. Fortin. The report is in the shape of a petition to the Quebec Board of Trade, and is worthy of careful consideration. It reads as follows:—

To the President of the Board of Trade of Quebec :—

SIR,—Having seen that the Board of Trade of Quebec had decided to bring before the Dominion Board of Trade at the next meeting at Ottawa, among other subjects of interest, the subject of telegraphic communication with the wants of navigation in the Gulf and Lower River St. Lawrence, I take the liberty of sending you what I would call a telegraph chart of the Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence, which I have had prepared with a view to make the system of marine telegraphy for those ports better understood.

I wish I could have extended this chart to all the ports of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland; but not being sufficiently acquainted with the maritime coasts of those provinces, I thought I would leave the task to be done by more competent hands than mine. I should, however, state here, *en passant*, that the maritime telegraph system I recommend for the Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence ought to be extended to the Maritime Provinces, where it is most needed, on account of the great importance, and, I must add, the dangerous character of the navigation in those parts.

But before coming to the subject-matter of this letter, I think that I should offer a few remarks on the navigation of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, the ports of Montreal and Quebec, and their rival the Port of New York.

The Dominion of Canada possesses, through the Lakes, the River and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the natural, most direct and shortest outlet from the Great West to the Atlantic Ocean.

But until now the Port of New York has had by far the greatest share of the Western trade.

By the improvements that are now being made to the Welland Canal, the St. Lawrence Canals, which will enable propellers of the largest tonnage to transport produce from Lake Michigan and other lakes to the Ports of Montreal and Quebec, we expect to place ourselves in the way of competing favorably with that port, so as to divert towards the St. Lawrence part of its immense trade.

In order to obtain that object, however, it is not only necessary to improve the inland navigation, but the *ship navigation*,—the most important,—must be made as secure, as cheap and as rapid as art can make it.

But in order to understand the urgent necessity of those improvements to the ship navigation, it will not be inopportune to draw a parallel between the Port of New York on the one side, and the Ports of Montreal and Quebec on the other.

For the truth must be known with regard to the comparative facilities of access to, and egress from, the ports above mentioned.

When it is well understood all over the country that the navigation from the former to the sea is shorter, safer and cheaper than from the latter, the greatest efforts will be made in this country to continue the improvements which have been begun, especially since confederation, to lessen the dangers and expenses of the navigation from Montreal to Quebec, and from Quebec to the Atlantic ocean.

Port of New York.

This port is, as every one knows, accessible to vessels of the largest tonnage at all seasons of the year.

And a vessel, after having left that port, has only to run *twenty miles seaward*, to have passed all the *channels*, narrow and dangerous, and to have reached the open sea.

The pilotage grounds of the Port of New York are then, about (25) twenty-five miles in extent, and the neighboring coasts are not reputed to be dangerous.

Port of Montreal

The navigation from the Port of Montreal to the Port of Quebec is a matter of pilotage only, with the addition of towage for sailing vessels.

There are very few dangers, if any, attending it from gales, fogs or snow storms, as a vessel may find a safe shelter and anchorage everywhere.

The accidents that happen are caused by collisions, and the shallowness and narrowness of the channel at several places. But these are being remedied.

Port of Quebec.

This port has access to the Atlantic Ocean, as every one knows, through the lower part of the River and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The Quebec pilotage grounds extend from Quebec as far as Bic, a distance of 150 miles.

The navigation over those pilotage grounds is also a matter of pilotage, but it is a difficult one, on account of the numerous islands, reefs and banks which are found all the way, the strength of the tide currents, and the absence of any port of refuge in case of accidents.

A great deal has already been done, since Confederation especially, to render this part of the navigation of the St. Lawrence safer and easier by means of light-houses, light-ships, buoys, beacons, guns and fog-whistles. But those indispensable safeguards are not to be considered as completed yet.

More lights, and especially more fog-whistles, are wanted, so that a vessel should be able to navigate in a dark night from light to light, and in a fog or in a snow-storm from gun to whistle, and from fog-whistle to gun, at least in those parts where soundings are not safe.

From Bic, the limit of the Quebec pilotage grounds, there is a distance of no less than (435) four hundred and thirty-five miles to the middle outlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Cape Ray, Newfoundland, and Cape North, C.B., and even when a vessel has reached those ports she is not considered as having quite reached the open Atlantic Ocean.

The sailing of those 435 miles is attended with considerable danger, as proved by the wrecks that take place every year on the north and south shores of the River St. Lawrence, on the south coast of the Island of Anticosti, on the Magdalen Islands, of which, as is known, the Bird Rocks and Byron Island—both directly in the track of vessels—form part; on St. Paul Island, Cape Ray, St. Pierre and Miquelon, and the north coast of Cape Breton Island.

I have annexed to this letter a statement, showing the number of accidents that have happened to vessels in those parts during the season of 1875. It is no doubt a long list of casualties.

This proves that the improvements to the navigation in those parts are not yet sufficient, and that the Government must persevere in the wise and judicious policy it has adopted since Confederation, of doing its utmost to render the only outlet we have to the sea as safe, as expeditious and as cheap as possible.

Perhaps it will not be out of place to give a statement of the number of buoys, light-houses, light-ships, guns and fog-whistles, which are in use to assist navigation from Quebec to Bic, and from Bic to the Ocean. But all those means are employed to guard vessels from accidents; that is, to prevent them from being stranded or wrecked. But there are yet other means that are used in other countries to assist navigation, that have not been employed in this country—I mean marine telegraphy. In Europe it is used extensively for that purpose, and there is not a point of any importance on the maritime coast of Europe that has not its light-house, with a telegraph and a semaphore attached to it.

Even Norway, a country that has less population and less means than we have, has girdled the whole length of her maritime coasts with the electric wire, as will be seen by the telegraph chart of Norway that accompanies this letter; and not only does the Norwegian maritime telegraph reach Hammerfest, the most northerly seaport town in the world, but it circles round North Cape, near 71. latitude north and then extend eastward and southward towards the White Sea, but it reaches all the prominent points on the coast, and no accidents can happen in those parts, but that are

telegraphed at once procured. It is easily attended with less loss at St. Lawrence, where there is no want of communication.

I will state, further, that the use of assisting deep-sea fisheries, and the dangerous avocation of Majesty's Consuls in the use of marine telegraphy.

Now I will come to the system I have recommended.

This system is for communication with the coast from St. Lawrence to the ocean, and from the foundland, and Cape Breton, and could be floated, to the relief of the sufferings of the crews, and to cite some cases to prove the necessity.

One of the All Saints, with over 300 souls on board, was first to the South-East, and the messenger had to travel a distance of 150 miles.

It was nearly a month after the accident had a storm come, and those 300 unfortunate people without shelter, far from the difficulty of communication, and a month after the accident till later. I may also cite the wreck of two other ships.

From the same cause, and endured by the passengers and crew.

I may cite again the case of the ship logged and unable to get to an open roadstead. The messenger had to go to the coast, and was ordered to come back. On the River, a storm came, and the ship, including the vessel, was wrecked, and the telegraph station at the time of the progress of the poop, and most would have saved.

Will I cite the case of the cargo which went to the Magdalen Islands? The ship suffered much damage, and was given; but as it took a long time to end to the west end of the island, the steamer only makes it in less than a fortnight before it was a total loss; and the cargo was lost to Quebec at great expense.

I may cite many more cases.

frequented the Gulf, have come under my notice, but I think it is useless, as all persons a little posted up in maritime matters will understand, by what I have said, the totally helpless state of vessels which have the misfortune of being stranded on any of the coasts above cited, but especially on Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands—with which two places and the mainland *no communication exists* during the winter season, that is from the beginning of December to the latter end of April of the following year.

The system I propose would remedy all those evils.

By looking at the chart it will be seen that certain existing telegraph lines and stations marked in red on the chart, form part of the system, and those lines and stations have already rendered great services to the shipping, such as

1st. The telegraph line that extends on the north shore of the River St. Lawrence as far as Matane.

2nd. The line from Quebec to Murray Bay.

3rd. The line from Metapedia to Fox River, on the coast of Gaspé; it is from the latter place that most of the ocean steamers, either up or down, are reported.

4th. The telegraph line in Prince Edward Island, through which the wrecks that take place along the shores of that Island are reported, but not without the loss of valuable time, as that line does not reach the headlands where most of the wrecks happen.

5th. The line that reaches the north shore of Cape Breton.

6th. The line at Point au Basque.

7th. The line at St. Pierre et Miquelon.

My project consists in adding to those existing lines all the lines which are marked in yellow on the chart, that is to say,—

1. A line from Matane to Fox River, a distance of 185 miles, to fill the gap which exists between the two above-named places.

It will be seen that when this line is erected the whole of the south shore of the River St. Lawrence and the north coast of the Bay des Chaleurs will be completely girdled by the telegraph wire.

2. A line to the Magdalen Islands, the Bird Rocks specially included in the system with stations at the principal ports of those Islands. This line, the greater part of which must be submarine, can be extended to those places either from Prince Edward Island or from Cape Breton. Either way the end that we look after can be accomplished; but I am led to believe after mature consideration, that perhaps the way by Cape Breton presents superior advantages.

3. A line from Griffin Cove on the coast of Gaspé, to the south-west of Anticosti, and eastwardly to the East Cape Cove, westwardly to the West Point.

4. A line from l'Anse à la Croix, on the south shore of the River St. Lawrence to Point des Monts, very prominent on the north shore, and thence eastwardly along the coast as far as Seven Islands and Moisie.

5. A short line to extend from the road of the main telegraph line on Prince Edward Island, at Calville river as far as the east point, and another short line to extend from Cascumpegne to the north cape of the said.

6. A short line to run from Aspy Bay to Cape North and Capa St. Lawrence on Cape Breton Island.

It will be seen by looking at the chart, that those proposed lines added to the already existing lines girdle nearly all the coasts that lie on each side of the outlet of the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and the Great West to the sea.

So that any accident that might happen to a vessel in those parts may be reported in a comparatively short time.

But this is not all: I would recommend all the light-houses on the north of all those telegraph lines, to be made a telegraph station, and a semaphore to be erected at each, so that signals can be received from and sent to vessels passing at a distance. And a completement of the system, and in order to give that timely assistance which every vessel in distress ought to receive from a well organized maritime nation, as we call ourselves, I would specially recommend that the Government steamer that

she is not occupied at that work, at Gaspé Basin, which is the centre of the system I have expounded.

I do not think that the Government would be in a position to build or to have all those lines built at once, but in succession, beginning by the most needful. When the system would have been completed no accident to a vessel, bound up or down the Gulf or River St. Lawrence can happen, but that it could be reported to the head quarters, in time to save her in most cases, by means of the steamer stationed at the harbor of Gaspé.

I have tried to make myself clear in this letter so that the subject might be well understood even by those who live far inland. For every one in the Dominion is interested in this proposed system of marine telegraphy. It is first a humanitarian proposition; secondly, it will go far to prevent, in many cases, and to diminish in others, the disastrous consequences of the accidents which happen to shipping in those parts, and giving greater protection to property will cause the rates of insurance on ships or cargoes to be lowered.

And every one in this country will be the gainer by them, and then, and not before, we will be able to compete with the rival port.

I will not enter into the question of the costs of those lines, but from the information I have been able to collect they would not cost a great deal, as the submarine portions would not require to be made of cable as large as the transatlantic lines, and the Government steamers could be used to lay those lines and keep them in repair. Let me add that the Government when assisting a vessel in distress would have the right to claim a salvage, and as several vessels would be assisted during the year, the income derived would go far to pay the interest of the cost of those lines.

My letter has perhaps been too long, but I thought I would treat the whole subject in the best manner in which I could do it, convinced as I am that it would be useless to improve the inland navigation of this country, which policy I most heartily approve, without making corresponding efforts to improve the ship navigation by all means in our power.

(Signed,) P. FORTIN.

Extract from the Report of Her Majesty's Vice-Consul General at Christiania, on the Cod and Herring Fisheries of Norway, for the year 1866.

The population directly and indirectly interested in the fisheries, is probably not less than 150,000, and the fishermen actually engaged in them at one time, not less than 60,000. These latter move to-and-fro with their boats along the coast, according to the reports they hear of the so-called "sights," i.e. straw herring, sea birds, whales, &c., &c.; and formerly—before the telegraph was impressed into their service—the inability to test the accuracy of the reports, and the great distance they had to traverse before reaching the neighborhood of the shoals, were the cause of endless disappointments and failures, and the catch was frequently lost for the want of hands to capture fish. This is now all changed as far as the herring fishery is concerned. Telegraphic stations are now erected, or in course of erection, at the principal points along the coast, and the Inspectors cause daily notices of the appearance and position of the shoals to be posted up at each station, and keep up constant communication with all these stations now in operation. "Field" telegraphs are kept in readiness to join on to the main line, and thus the slightest movements of the shoals are carefully watched and communicated, and it is a curious sight to witness the sudden exodus of thousands of fishermen with their train of buyers, salters, &c., with boats, barrels and appliance hastening to a distant place at the call of the wire. The men seem to prize highly this valuable coadjutor, and when the catch is chiefly attributable to its agency, they call the fish "telegraph herrings." The Inspectors likewise, every morning post up at the different stations a statement of the quantities fished, and quotations of prices paid per barrel, which they continue

to do until the spawning time is passed, which is indicated by the milky appearance of the water.

Although the herring is fished during three months, the chief fishings only extend over about six weeks, during which from 10,000 to 20,000 tons are taken weekly.

The benefit likely to accrue from the use of the telegraph is incalculable, for it is not only likely to increase the yield of the great annual cod and herring fisheries, but it will enable the scattered dwellers along the coast and on the shores of the large Fjord to assemble at given spots during other seasons of the year, and to prosecute with advantage the minor but numerous other fisheries of the country, especially that of the fat and much esteemed summer herring, which, in plumpness and delicacy of flavor, fully competes with the Dutch or "North herring."

NUMBER OF VESSELS STRANDED OR WRECKED IN THE GULF AND LOWER ST. LAWRENCE
BELOW BIC—1875.

Steamer "Chesapeake," ashore off Matane.

Ship "Hermond," ashore at Matane, 15th May, during snow storm, but got off by throwing ballast; was towed up.

Ships "Irene," "Norge," "Rising Sun" and "Earl of Elgin," ashore at Cape Chatte; would have been saved if timely assistance had been given.

Steamer "Delta," ashore at Cape Chatte; she would have been saved if timely assistance had been given.

Ship "Giant's Causeway," wrecked on Anticosti.

Bark "Capella," ashore at Métis, but towed up.

Ship "Sophia," ashore at Ste. Flavie.

Ship "Cherokee," with a Montreal cargo, was a total loss, but could have been got off if, by means of telegraphic communication, timely assistance had been obtained.

Ship "Zurich," ashore at Métis, but got off.

Ship "Queen of England," ashore at Matane.

Ship "Alice," ashore at Sault-au-Mouton, but was towed off.

Ship "Elie," ashore at Matane, but got off.

Ship "Charmer," ashore at Métis, but got off.

Ship "Ocean," ashore at Caribou; lost.

Bark "Louise," ashore at White Island; towed off.

Ship "Chillianwallah," wrecked on Anticosti.

SS. "Tigress," wrecked on Magdalen Islands.

Ship "Siam," ashore at Matane.

Ship "Wesley," wrecked on Anticosti.

Ship "Standard," aground on Anticosti, but was got off.

Ship "Arago," ashore at Bersimits.

Ship "Tornado," wrecked in Bay of Islands.

Ship "Pierre Nolasque," wrecked on Magdalen Islands.

Bark "Sanspareil," wrecked at Cape Ray.

SS. "Normanton," sunk at Matane, after having collided with ship "Churchill."

Ship "Churchill," ran ashore at Matane.

Bark "David Rankin," ashore at Rivière Blanche.

Ship "Calcutta," wrecked on Magdalen Islands, near Grosse Isle; 20 men and a lady lost.

Ship "Dunbrody," wrecked in the Straits of Belle Isle.

Steamer "Roma," wrecked at Grosse Isle; total loss.

Six schooners belonging to the Magdalen Islands wrecked in the Gulf on their way from Halifax to these Islands with winter supplies.

I also produce the chart with additions, that is to say:—One addition to the east side so as to represent the whole of Newfoundland, another addition to the south side so as to complete the coasts of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

of the 15th January last:—

"I wish I could have extended this chart to all the ports of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland, but not being sufficiently acquainted with the Maritime Coasts of those Provinces, I thought I would leave the task to be done by more competent hands than mine. I should, however, state here, in passing, that the telegraph system I recommend for the Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence ought to be extended to the Maritime Provinces where it is most needed on account of the great importance, and, I must add, the dangerous character of the navigation in those ports."

Since I have appeared before the Committee I have been able to procure such information from different members of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as to permit me to trace on the chart such telegraph lines, stations, semaphores, as are most necessary in those ports to assist vessels in distress, and report vessels sailing past and along the principal points on those shores.

I would not pretend that the system as proposed is complete. No! it cannot be completed until after years of experience. To build now a system of telegraphy upon all our coasts would entail a heavy burthen upon our people. What I have recommended is the construction of several lines, some land lines, some sub-marine lines, on the sea coasts which lie on the track of vessels arriving from and proceeding to the sea through the Gulf and River St. Lawrence and sailing along the dangerous coasts of the Maritime Provinces. Each line, I must say, will be a system by itself, united it is true to our general system of telegraphy, but independent one of another. As a consequence they may be built successively, and each line be very useful, before the whole system is completed. But, perhaps, before proceeding further, I should give a list of the lines recommended, with their length, &c., &c.

1st Line.—Along the south shore of the River St. Lawrence, between Matane and Fox River, a distance of about 165 miles. This line would fill the gap there now exists on the coast of Gaspé. After its completion no vessels can be wrecked or any accident happen to them on the coast of Gaspé, but the news of such wreck or accident can be immediately telegraphed to Quebec or Gaspé, and assistance at once obtained. When one reflects that all the sea-going vessels, as well as coasters and fishing vessels bound up or down the River St. Lawrence, have to pass along and within a few miles of that coast, one wonders that, with the facility afforded by the opening of the maritime road from St. Anne des Monts to Fox River, it has not been built before this.

2nd Line.—Along that part of the North Coast which extends from Point des Monts to Seven Islands, and which has at all times, since the settlement of Canada, been deplorably celebrated for its dangerous character and many wrecks—some attended with the most distressful circumstances. The reason of all these wrecks is evident, as this part of the coast lies nearly cross-way to the general line of navigation of the River St. Lawrence, and vessels deviating from their way between Point des Monts and the South Shore must get stuck on its rocky beach. The extent of the coast that has to be girded by the electric wire could not be a matter of much discussion, for all who are acquainted with the Lower River and Gulf of St. Lawrence will agree, that if, as I have stated above, the coast from Point des Monts to Seven Islands (it will be noticed that I had extended the line as far as Moisie, about 15 miles to the eastward, as there are valuable iron works at that place) had a telegraph line, many vessels wrecked in those parts, and which are now totally lost, could have been saved, many lives preserved, and the suffering of many relieved. But the question arises, how can Point des Monts be reached? But here I must explain the principle which has guided me in any recommendations of the several lines which constitute the system I propose. Wrecks for the most part take place in the spring and fall, during the stormy season, at times when land telegraph lines are difficult to keep in order, even in settled parts of the country. What we require for coast lines for the assistance of wrecked ships and their crews are *sure* lines, that is, lines that will

not *break easily*, and which if they happen to break can be *easily repaired*, and that in a *short time*.

Believing, then, that a submarine cable from l'Anse à la Croix to Point des Monts, a distance of about 24 nautical miles, would be a *safer* and *surer* line for the important and vital purposes for which it is intended, I thought I was bound to recommend the submarine cable which would connect on the south shore with a line passing along a travelled road, and which in consequence could be maintained in good working order.

It has been proposed by several persons, actuated by the most excellent motives, to reach Point des Monts by coming from Murray Bay on the north shore, a village situate as we know, about ninety miles from Quebec. From Murray Bay to Point des Monts, the distance is about 205 mile. There are 75 miles with a road, and 130 miles with none. All are agreed that it is impossible to build a line through the country without a road, it must be still more difficult to maintain it. Fearing that the land line would not be kept up in a state of efficiency, I have not hesitated in recommending a submarine line, which is not disturbed by storms, sleet, snow and frost. But I have no hesitation in saying that if the Government will have the line from Murray Bay to Point des Monts built properly, and on a road all the way, and proper means taken to maintain it in a state of efficiency, so that we could as safely depend on it as on the submarine cable, it would be better for several reasons. It would procure a coast line all the way from Murray Bay to Point des Monts, which would assist wrecks that sometimes take place on that part of the coast, and be of great convenience to the population settled along that shore, and who carry on an extensive lumbering business. In making this statement I do not act inconsistent, for coast line telegraphs which are intended to be the means of communication between the wrecked crew and the place whence effective assistance can be obtained, must be efficient and sure or else they would be of no value. The particular seasons of the year when a telegraphic system along the coast is mostly required for the many wrecks and other casualties, are the seasons during which land lines are mostly out of order, viz: in the spring and fall. If the submarine cable from l'Anse à la Croix to Point des Monts is the only sure communication with the latter place, we will be obliged to have recourse to it. If, however, the land line can be made as efficient and safe from Murray Bay to Point des Monts, let us have it constructed, for every one must acknowledge that it would serve great and important interests.

3rd Line.—The third line is a line connecting Anticosti, a most dangerous Island, with rocky shores, surrounded by extensive reefs, without harbours, shelters, or safe places for anchorage with the mainland. I propose to form this connection with a submarine cable extending from Griffin's Cove on the south shore to south-west point on Anticosti, a distance of 38 nautical miles. This is the shortest distance between Anticosti and the mainland on the south shore. Certain persons have recommended that Anticosti be connected with the mainland by a submarine cable to the north shore of the Gulf, at or near Mingan, and from there by a land line to connect with the line at Murray Bay, a distance of 355 miles. Evidently these persons are not well acquainted with the rough character of the country extending from Moisie to within a short distance of Mingan. A road would have to be made, and after the telegraph line had been built, houses erected along a certain portion of the line for persons to reside in, whom it would be necessary to have stationed there to keep the line in repair. Then, again, how could those persons without vehicle or horses, travel over roads which in the spring would be covered with five or six feet of melting snow, or how could they cross the swollen rivers unless bridged? Would it be safe to build a line of telegraphy, upon which the safety of persons and property depends, through a country, 200 miles of which is partly uninhabited and uninhabitable? Is it not better to join with a land line on the mainland on the south shore which connects with all our commercial centres, and is built along mail roads? Besides, with the line from Matane to Fox River completed, there would be two land

lines from Griffin's Cove communicating with Quebec, Montreal, St. John, Halifax, &c., &c., thereby adding safety and efficiency.

4th Line.—This line, which is not the least important in every point of view, would unite the Magdalen Islands with the mainland—and this, of course, by a submarine cable. I have recommended two projects: one by way of Prince Edward Island, and the other by way of Cape Breton. After mature consideration, however, and after having received the advice of several persons versed in matters relating to telegraphy, I have been led to believe that connection with Cape Breton would be the best, as it would afford direct communication with our commercial centres without having to pass through a second submarine cable, viz., that which connects Prince Edward Island with the mainland, from Cape Traverse to Cape Tormentine, a distance of nine nautical miles. The trade of these Islands being principally with Halifax is another reason why they should be closely connected with Nova Scotia, as it would procure for them more easily and promptly any assistance that might be required. The line could be laid from Aspy Bay, on the north side of Cape Breton, this place being already the landing place of a submarine cable from Port Basque, and forming a part of one of the Transatlantic cables, or from one of the bays near Cape North. The distance from Aspy Bay to a sandy bay, with deep water, on the east side of "Old Harry," on Coffin Island, one of the Magdalen Group, is 60 nautical miles, but from Cape North it is only 49 miles. As it would be most essential to include the Bird Rocks in the proposed telegraphic system, lying as they do in the track of vessels bound up or down the River St. Lawrence, a further cable of 17 nautical miles would have to be laid from the landing place on the Islands to the said Rocks. The whole system, however, would not be complete unless the whole extent of the Island was girded by the line. I have, therefore, proposed the construction of a line from the above mentioned landing place at "Old Harry," rounding East Island, thence over Grosse Island, where there is an important settlement, and stretching along the north beach that joins this Island with Grindstone Island at Etang-du-Nord, a large and thriving fishing settlement,—thence a branch would have to be constructed to House Harbor—also an important fishing village; the main line would follow the west shore of Grindstone Island to the West Point of Amherst Island, along the sand banks that join those Islands together. On the beach connecting Grosse Island and Grindstone Island there should be a telegraph station, and also one at a lighthouse which is about a mile distant on a prominent cape. This lighthouse, though supplied with a fog-whistle, should also have a semaphore. From it not only those wrecks that occur on that part of the coast, but the success of fishing vessels belong to the Maritime Provinces and the United States could be fully reported to those interested. There should also be a station on the east side of l'Anse à la Cabane, near the West point. The terminus of the main line would be at Amherst Harbor, the most frequented harbor of the Islands, a distance of 10 miles from the West Point. There will be no difficulty in building a land line from the east to the west points of the Islands, as there are good mail roads over them, and the sand banks are hard, permanent, and devoid of trees. I have been informed that the line from Beddeck to Aspy Bay has been allowed to fall, as it is not now used for the Atlantic cable. It will, therefore, have to be rebuilt for a distance of 50 miles.

The other lines, with one exception, are short lines extending from lines already existing to the nearest projecting points where a light-house exists. A simple description will, I hope, be found sufficient for the purposes of the Committee. I will give them in the order as they come, by province, from west to east.

5th Line.—A line of about seventeen miles in length would connect Point Miscou Light-house with the nearest telegraph station at Shippegan, and be the means of procuring to that very important projecting point a telegraph station and a semaphore, which would prove of great benefit to the numerous vessels annually frequenting the Bay des Chaleurs. It would also be a commanding point from which to communicate everything relating to the large fisheries carried on at Miscou Bank.

6th Line.—A line from the nearest station to Point Escuminac, a prominent projection, at the mouth of the River Miramichi, would place a telegraph station and

semaphore at that place. The importance of the trade carried on through the Miramichi River demands such a line.

7th Line.—A line of about 10 miles would connect the light-house at Cape North, Prince Edward Island, with the nearest telegraph station at Tignish, and a telegraph station and semaphore at that light-house would prove of great service to shipping. Many wrecks take place around that point, the cape being on the line of vessels hailing from Miramichi and Richibucto, and the other ports in the west end of the Strait of Northumberland.

8th Line.—About the same length of line (15 miles) would unite the light-house on East Cape, Prince Edward Island, with the nearest telegraph station. I need hardly add that a telegraph station and a semaphore at this point would be much prized by sailors and fishermen and be of the greatest benefit to all.

9th Line.—The next line would be one stretching from Cow Bay, on the north side of Cape Breton, to the light-house on the north-east end of Scatarie Island. When one knows that many wrecks take place there, on those rocky shores surrounded by a rough sea and frequent fogs, and also that all vessels bound to the Maritime Provinces, United States, West Indies and Brazil, have to go round this point when they intend sailing by the Strait of Canso, it is hardly necessary that I should say anything on the importance of a telegraph station and semaphore there. A glance at the map will convince anyone of their great importance to our shipping at that point.

10th Line.—Many persons interested in the shipping and the fisheries of Nova Scotia or trading with that Province, have often expressed the opinion that the Eastern Ports should be just as well lighted and have as many telegraph stations as the Western Ports. They complain of this oversight, and cite the coast extending from Halifax eastward, as far as Cape Canso, as an example. Knowing the dangerous nature of that coast, the important trade carried on in the numerous harbors that line it; knowing also, that Cape Canso at its extreme end, is a well known projecting point, near which all vessels bound up or down the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from or to the Atlantic ports of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the United States, have to pass (and those vessels exceed in number one thousand every season), I am strongly of opinion that no line is more necessary for the requirements of navigation. A semaphore erected at the light-house on Cape Canso would render the most valuable service to our coasting and fishing vessels. A glance at the chart will convince anyone of this.

11th Line.—A short line of about 15 miles would connect Cape Sable with the telegraphic system of Nova Scotia. This line should run from Barrington to the light-house on Cape Sable. A semaphore would prove a great benefit here, as all the vessels of Nova Scotia, and many of the other Provinces, going to the Bay of Fundy, New Brunswick and the ports of the United States, as far as New York, find this point in their way.

Many wrecks, some of them the most lamentable, have taken place there, such as that of the "Hungarian." No one will doubt that a telegraph station at the light-house, built near that Cape, will be the means of procuring immediate assistance to vessels in distress in those dangerous parts, while a semaphore in connection with the station would enable all the vessels passing close to that Cape in fair and clear weather to be reported to their owners and those interested. I cannot enumerate the vessels that sail along that shore, but it is well-known that on no part of the coast are so many vessels seen.

12th Line.—The above remarks will apply equally to an extension of the telegraph system to Brier Point, the southern extremity of the entrance to the Bay of Fundy. There is a lighthouse at that point, and in the vicinity a small port, visited by a good many vessels. A telegraph line extended from the nearest station, at Digby, to that lighthouse with a semaphore would complete the system that I recommend. Not that I consider that there are no other places along our extensive sea coasts, which have no claim to telegraph lines and semaphores—far from it.

It is too true that many other places require this great amelioration in the

and when the commercial intercourse of Canada with other countries will have increased, so as to make it more needed, no doubt we will gird all our coasts, as other maritime countries have done, with the electric wire. I cannot do better than to cite as an example the maritime country, Norway, with an extensive rock-bound coast, indented by numerous fjords, she has, notwithstanding these difficulties, girded her whole coasts from Stralsund in the south, to Cape North, in Latitude 70° North, a distance of — miles, with a telegraph system.

There are several other small lines which I can only mention generally; but, which I recommend very strongly, as they would be of great use to the navigation and fisheries in the parts in which they would be situated, such as a line from Grand Grève to Cape Gaspé Lighthouse, a line to Percé Lighthouse, a line to the Cape Cove Lighthouse, a line to the Point au Macquereau Lighthouse, and a line to Paspebiac. All these places are projecting points, from which an extensive view of the surrounding waters may be had, and near which a great many vessels and fishing boats pass daily. They will prove of great service as signalling stations. There are other places no doubt of equal importance with these, and which I have omitted to mention, not from want of regard, but solely because it is impossible to mention them all.

The whole system consists, then, of three submarine cables 102 miles in length with certain land line extensions, and one of these submarine cables—that at Point des Monts to be replaced by a land line connecting with Murray Bay, if it is found possible to maintain it in an efficient state, and nine land lines of different lengths, making a total length of 660 miles. Every one of these nine land lines, except that from Point des Monts to Moisie, and that from the east to the west end of the Island of Anticosti, on the south shore, will pass along roads and consequently will not be expensive to build, nor difficult to maintain in an efficient state. I may add that these two land lines need not be built at once, as the communication from Point des Monts and the south-west point of Anticosti with the south shore, will be established by the cables spoken of above, although not extended along the shore as suggested. When, however sure and constant communication will be established between the mainland on the south shore with those two points, a great deal will have been gained for the object in view.

There is a point upon which I wish to offer some remarks and explanations. Many persons have asked me how it will be possible to work all these telegraph stations. For my part I do not see much difficulty in the matter. The keepers of the different light houses are generally educated and versed in all that pertains to shipping and navigation, and these men in the employ and under the control of the Government can act as telegraph operators, as in the case of the lighthouse keepers at Cape Rosier and Father Point. The semaphores, the management of which is simple, could also be worked by the same officials. This plan is followed in countries where this system exists, and consequently no additional expense is entailed on the country beyond the keeping of the light-houses.

The semaphores themselves are not costly to erect, as they consist only of a mast and several arms, which are moved at certain angles, and in a certain order, to make the signal understood. These signals, compiled in a vocabulary, are the same, and used by all maritime nations. The ordinary signal flags may be used before the erection of the semaphores, but, as everyone knows, during a calm, they will hang along the flag staff, and their distinctive shapes and colors cannot be distinguished. They are consequently almost useless unless the wind blows from some quarter.

Object of the system of Coast Line Telegraphs and Semaphores.

When the system recommended is in full operation, we will have at the projecting points of nearly all our sea coasts which lie in the track of vessels (as may be seen on the chart I have prepared and handed to the Committee) telegraph stations, ready at all times to report any wrecks or accidents to shipping, occurring in the vicinity of such a station, stating the circumstances and the assistance required. With a

steamer such as the "Napoleon," provided with a steel cable tow-line and other appliances for assisting wrecks, stationed at Gaspé Basin, which is nearly in the centre of the system for the Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence, that timely assistance so much needed by distressed crews, and of such importance in the saving of property in peril, would be rendered in most cases in twenty-four hours after the accident had occurred. On the coasts of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the vessels stranded, or in distress, can be aided in about the same time. The semaphores, on the other hand, would be of great use in reporting the vessels passing at well known projecting points, such as the coast of Gaspé from Father Point to Cape Gaspé, the Bird Rocks, Cape North, Scatari, on Cape Breton Island, Cape Canso, Cape Sable and Briar Island, in the same way as it is done now at Cape Rosier, Fox River and Father Point, with this difference, that at these three latter places no signal can be sent back to the passing vessel, there being no semaphores yet at these places.

Semaphores are also used for warning vessels against danger; but the important object of the semaphore is to order vessels to a port where they will have to load and discharge their cargo—for instance, a vessel unable to secure a cargo, starts in ballast from some European port in quest of one for some port on the Gulf or River St. Lawrence, and she has been ordered to call at a semaphore she will find the most convenient one when she has entered the Gulf. In the meantime the agent of her owner has been instructed to look for a cargo. When he has found one, he sends a message to the semaphore appointed to be delivered to the vessel when she reports herself there. By and by this vessel comes in sight, she lays to and reports herself, the message which orders her to a certain port is delivered, and in a short time without being obliged to go into a port, coming to anchor and paying ships dues of any kind, she is able to fill her sails and make for her destination.

This is a thing that is commonly done on the coasts of Europe; I have witnessed it myself at St. Servan, which is, as every one knows, a seaport town touching St. Malo. I was visiting the semaphore erected at the entrance of the port at the time when they were going to signalize a vessel laying to in the roadstead. The arms of the semaphores were worked by means of pulleys and small cranks in the easiest manner by the operator without any help, and in about a quarter of an hour the operation was over. Then the guardian was kind enough to explain to me the working of the semaphore, and to add that the vessel he had just signalized was coming from the coast of Africa with a cargo owned at Havre, that she had been ordered to call at St. Malo for orders, that as soon as she had laid to and signalled her name, he had sent her the order to proceed to the port of Antwerp to discharge.

No great time elapsed before we saw the vessel filling her sails and proceeding to her new destination.

This signalling can be done at a time when from the state of the weather and the sea, no boats could be able to come ashore. But it seems to me I need not say more on this subject as the utility of semaphores cannot be doubted; but some person may express the opinion that the expense of establishing this system and keeping it up in a state of efficiency would not be warranted by the exigencies of the navigation in the Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence and the coasts of the Maritime Provinces. Well, I have taken the pains of gathering statistical information from the Trade and Navigation Reports, ending 30th June, 1875, which I have annexed to this in the shape of statements. I find that the number of vessels with crews, their tonnage and value, passing up or down the Gulf or Lower River St. Lawrence, is as follows:—

No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value.	No. of Crew.
4,045.	2,738,376.	\$129,184,000.	77,927.

I have not been able to procure from the Trade and Navigation Reports the number of coasting steamers and sailing vessels plying between the Maritime Provinces and Quebec and Montreal; but from what I have been able to gather in reports published by newspapers, the number of those vessels up and down cannot be less than 750 steamers and sailing vessels, with crews amounting to 5,500, and a tonnage of 150,000 tons.

that the vessels belonging to the Province of Quebec engaged in the fisheries of the Gulf, numbering about 50, with 350 men, valued at \$7,500; the fishing vessels from the Maritime Provinces, especially from Nova Scotia, which resort annually to the Gulf of St. Lawrence to engage in the herring, mackerel and cod fisheries, to the number of 300 or 400 at the least, with 4,500 men; and the American vessels, which to the number of from 500 to 1,000, with 10,000 men, visit the same shores also for the purpose of fishing, we have another amount of \$10,000,000 which will be found by competent persons, but a fair, if not an under, estimation of the value of those vessels and their valuable fish cargoes.

The grand total of vessels of all kinds with their number of men, tonnage and value, value of their cargoes which is comprised in the amount of exports and imports by the sea will be the following :—

	No. of Vessels.		Tonnage.
Sea-going	4,045	...	2,738,376
Coasting.....	750	...	250,000
Fishing vessels (Quebec).....	50	...	3,000
Fishing vessels from Maritime Provinces	350	...	21,000
do United States.....	750	...	52,000
	<u>5,945</u>		<u>3,061,376</u>

	Value.		No. of Crews.
Sea-going	\$129,184,000	...	77,000
Coasting	5,000,000	...	5,500
Fishing	7,500	...	14,850
Vessels	<u>5,000,000</u>	...	.....
	\$139,191,500		97,350

Add to the amount of value of vessels the value of imports and exports by the seagoing vessels, value of cargoes of coasting and fishing vessels, and we come to the following results :—

Value of Vessels	\$139,191,500
do Imports	40,307,953
do Exports	<u>36,782,570</u>
Total	\$216,282,023

This is then the total value of the property that passes through the Gulf and Lower River St. Lawrence during every season of navigation—that is during seven months; but what in our time we should look at more, is the fact that 97,350 human souls pass through those waters and along those dangerous coasts every summer. Should we endeavor to adopt the means of coming to their assistance when they are in distress? The navigation along the shores of the Atlantic coasts of the Maritime Provinces is no less important than that of the Gulf, and if we look to the dangerous nature of their coasts, the prevailing fogs in summer, the snowstorms in winter, we will find that we can not do too much to render those coasts secure by lighthouses, and to adopt the means of relieving the distress of poor wrecked sailors and saving wrecked property.

I give below a statement showing the number of vessels arriving from or proceeding to sea, in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, from which I have to deduct the number of vessels, &c., arriving at or proceeding from the ports of the said Provinces situate on the Gulf.

	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crew.
NOVA SCOTIA.			
Arriving from sea.....	3,908	854,094	37,542
Proceeding to sea	3,334	781,526	32,649
	7,242	1,635,620	70,191
Deduct as above.....	190	78,978	2,283
	7,052	1,556,632	67,908
NEW BRUNSWICK.			
Arriving from sea	2,433	637,237	20,355
Proceeding to sea	2,530	756,801	22,529
	4,963	1,394,038	48,884
Deduct as above.....	306	130,103	3,167
	4,657	1,263,935	39,717

Total number of vessels, &c., proceeding to and arriving from sea in the Atlantic ports of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick :—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value.	Crew.
Nova Scotia	7,052	1,556,632	\$ 46,698,960	67,908
New Brunswick.....	4,657	1,263,935	37,918,050	39,717
	11,709	2,820,567	84,617,010	107,625

I must now add the value of the exports and imports of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, deducting the value of the exports and imports of the ports of those Provinces situate in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Exports.

Nova Scotia	\$6,979,130
Deduct as above.....	343,959
	<u>\$6,636,171</u>
New Brunswick.....	\$6,543,056
Deduct as above	1,512,363
	<u>\$5,030,693</u>

Nova Scotia.....	\$11,578,252
Deduct as above.....	450,572
	\$11,127,680
New Brunswick.....	\$10,567,342
Deduct as above.....	1,512,363
	\$9,054,979.

By adding together the value of the imports and exports of these Provinces, as obtained above, and adding the sum thus obtained to the value of the vessels, &c., we have the following:—

Value of vessels.....	\$84,617,010
Nova Scotia.—Imports.....	11,127,680
do Exports.....	6,636,171
New Brunswick.—Imports.....	9,054,979
do Exports.....	5,030,693
	\$116,466,533

As the Trade Returns do not mention anything about the coasting trade, I must make a rough estimate of its value. If I place it at one-half more of what the coasting trade in the Gulf amounts to, I do not think I shall be far astray. This then will give us \$2,500,000 for vessels and cargoes. If \$1,000,000 are added for fishing vessels not counted as belonging to the Gulf, and that portion of the products of the fisheries that does not appear in the exports, we will then have

Total as above.....	\$116,466,533
Coasting Trade.....	2,500,000
Fishing Vessels, &c.,.....	1,000,000

Grand Total.....	\$119,966,533
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The amount of property, then, that passes through the Gulf, up and down, and along the shores of the Maritime Provinces, will amount to

Through the Gulf.....	\$216,282,023
Along the coasts of Maritime Provinces.....	119,966,533

		\$336,248,556
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The total number of men on board all kinds of vessels passing through the Gulf and along the coasts of the Maritime Provinces is as follows:—

Through the Gulf.....	97,350
Along the coasts of the Maritime Provinces.....	107,625

Total.....	204,975
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It follows, then, that the system I recommend will be of service, in a manner that no one can deny, to over two hundred thousand of our kindred, who are exposed to all the dangers of a difficult sea-faring life along dangerous coasts. Many lives now lost would be saved, and the sufferings of thousands be relieved. Another matter of great importance, will be the confidence this amelioration will inspire in all those who visit our shores, especially foreign captains. How often have I heard it said that many foreign captains actually refuse to come to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, because they are aware that if they should have the misfortune to be wrecked on the islands, in the Gulf they need not look for assistance, and if this disaster should happen in the latter end of November neither their owners or families

may hear anything of them for six or seven months afterwards. I think that from a humanitarian point of view I have said enough in favor of the project.

Let us look now at the undertaking from a financial point of view. There can be no doubt that when this system is put in operation, many vessels now wrecked on the coasts above mentioned and total losses would be saved. Hence this would be a great boon to the shipowner. It will also have the effect of reducing, according to the best authorities, and as may be seen by memoranda hereto attached, the rate of insurance, at least 25 per cent., and some well versed in such matters say as much as 50 per cent. Let us say that of the \$336,000,000 (in round numbers) only one half (and there must be a great deal more) is insured. Then we have \$168,000,000 insured. The rates are according to the season of the year (in the fall being very high for the Gulf), and range from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 per cent. For my calculation I will take an average figure, say, 1 per cent. on ships and cargoes, which is certainly not too high. At that rate \$1,680,000 is paid annually for insurance. If, by the introduction of coast line telegraphs and semaphores, we reduce the rate 25 per cent. we gain yearly the handsome sum of \$420,000; even if it is only reduced by $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., that is, if instead of paying an average rate of 1 per cent. we pay $\frac{7}{8}$ per cent., we will still be the gainers by \$210,000. If anyone will compare this *great gain* with the cost of building and keeping up a system of coast line telegraphy, I am sure they will not hesitate in deciding that such a system should at once be inaugurated.

There is an interest of paramount value that will be benefited by this projected coast line telegraphy, and which has not yet been mentioned, viz.: the fishing interests. Ever since I became the representative of a County, wherein the fishing interests are of first importance, I have studied every subject in connection with them that might help in their development and welfare. After the erection of lighthouses and the establishment of postal communication, there is nothing, in my opinion, that will procure such advantages to the fisheries as the uniting of the islands of the Gulf and the distant shores of the North Coast with the mainland on the South Shore by means of a telegraphic system. Everyone will remember that several years ago I recommended for our coasts such a system of telegraphy as is in use on the coast of Norway. The extracts from a report of the British Consul in Norway, published at the end of one of my letters, will give an insight into this system. I have no doubt that in the course of time we will establish telegraphs on all our coasts—North and South; but, for the present we will have to be satisfied with the lines most necessary and most easily built.

I have, I am afraid, been too long in my statement, but I thought it my duty to spare nothing in my powers to prove that the project under consideration was a good one, and that the whole nation would be benefited by it. I have annexed some documents, as appendices, number from one to eight, which will serve as proof of the necessity of such a system, especially the list of wrecks for the last five years. The salient point in that list is the great delay that has occurred in reporting the vessels, wrecked or damaged, to headquarters, and the consequence has been great loss of life and great suffering among the crews, while many vessels were lost that could have been saved with timely assistance, and any that were saved were only rescued at immense expense.

(Signed,)

P. FORTIN, M.P.P.,
For Gaspé.

**STATEMENT showing
the Province of
and Exports to
New Brunswick, Nova Scotia,
Prince Edward Island, and parts of**

Port of Montreal

do Sorel

do Three Rivers ..

do Quebec.....

do Rimouski.....

do Gaspé

do Percé

do New Carlisle ...

Port of Dalhousie

do Bathurst

do Caraquet

do Shippegan.....

do Chatham

do Newcastle

do Richibucto

do Shediac

Port of Pictou

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Ports of Province of Quebec

do do Ne

do do No

do do Pri

EXPORTS.
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

II.

Port of Montreal			19,574,505
do Sorel		58,923	
	Deduct exports to United States	29,461	
			29,462
do Three Rivers		433,886	
	Deduct exports to United States	289,256	
			144,630
do Quebec		13,084,035	
	Deduct exports to United States.....	11,486	
			13,072,549
do Rimouski.....			62,141
do Gaspé			336,481
do Percé			72,490
do New Carlisle			325,529
	Total		\$33,617,787

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Port of Dalhousie	74,827
do Bathurst	95,632
do Oaraquet.....	
do Shippegan	37,696
do Chatham	557,992
do Newcastle	227,376
do Richibucto	184,014
do Shediac	334,826
Total.....	\$1,512,363

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Port of Pictou	343,959
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	1,308,461

RECAPITULATION.

Ports of Province of Quebec	33,617,787
do do New Brunswick	1,512,363
do do Nova Scotia.....	343,959
do do Prince Edward Island	1,308,461
Grand total.....	\$36,782,570

I.—Total amount of Imports	\$40,307,953
II.— do Exports	36,782,570
Total	\$77,090,523

APPENDIX No. 2.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Vessels arriving from or proceeding to sea from the Provinces of Quebec and Prince Edward Island, and the Ports of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, situate on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with their Aggregate Tonnage and the Number of their Crew.

VESSELS ARRIVING FROM SEA.

I.

Provinces.	Number.	Description.	Tonnage.	Value per Ton.	Total Value.	Number of Crew.
				\$	\$	
Quebec	1,088	Sailing vessels...	606,091	30	18,182,730	} 31,269
do	255	Steamers	366,103	100	36,610,300	
Nova Scotia	190	Sailing vessels...	78,978	30	2,369,340	2,283
New Brunswick	306	do ...	130,103	30	3,903,090	3,167
Prince Edward Island	196	do ...	57,609	30	1,728,270	2,176
Total	2,035		1,238,884		62,793,730	38,896

VESSELS PROCEEDING TO SEA.

II.

Quebec	918	Sailing vessels...	891,793	30	26,753,790	} 31,175
do	257	Steamers	305,793	100	30,579,300	
Nova Scotia	202	Sailing vessels...	64,141	30	1,924,230	2,283
New Brunswick	385	do ...	165,210	30	4,956,300	3,067
Prince Edward Island	248	do ...	72,555	30	2,176,650	2,505
Total	2,010		1,499,492		66,390,270	39,030

TOTALS.

—	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Value.	Number of Crew.
I	2,035	1,238,884	\$ 62,793,730	38,897
II	2,010	1,499,492	66,390,270	39,030
	4,045	2,738,376	129,184,000	77,927

APPENDIX No. 3.

Memorandum of rates of Insurance (London, England, Offices) from Quebec to Ports in Great Britain for 1873.

FROM HENRY FRY & CO.

20s.	per cent.	sailing by	1st August.	
25s.	"	"	10th "	
30s.	"	"	20th "	
40s.	"	"	1st September.	} Returning, 4s. 9d. per cent. if no deckload.
50s.	"	"	15th "	
60s.	"	"	20th "	} Returning, 9s. 6d. per cent. if no deckload.
65s.	"	"	25th "	
70s.	"	"	1st October	
80s.	"	"	10th "	
5 gs.	"	"	20th "	} Returning, 20s. per cent. if no deckload.
6 gs.	"	"	1st November.	
7 gs.	"	after	" "	

Memorandum and rates for 1874 and 1875.

WITH DECKLOADS.

20s.	per cent.	sailing by	1st August
30s.	"	"	10th "
40s.	"	"	20th "
50s.	"	"	1st September.
60s.	"	"	10th "
70s.	"	"	20th "
80s.	"	"	25th "
90s.	"	"	1st October.
5 gs.	"	"	10th "
6 gs.	"	"	20th "
7 gs.	"	"	1st November.
8 gs.	"	after	" "

Memorandum of rates of Insurance (Quebec offices) from Quebec to Ports in Great Britain.

June, July and August, ...	1½ to 1½	per cent. with deckload
August 31st to Sept. 15th.....	1½ to 2½	" "
September 15th to 30th	2½ to 3½	" "
October 1st to 15th.....	3½ to 4½	" no deckload.
October 15th to 31st.....	4½ to 5½	" "
November 1st to 10th.....	5½ to 6½	" "
After 10th November rates change daily, according to appearance of weather.		

APPENDIX No. 4.

Rates of Insurance for Vessels, Cargoes, &c., &c., from Quebec to Ports in Great Britain.

FROM CARBRAY AND ROUTH.

	Per cent.	
May, June, July and August.....	1½ to 2	} On cargoes in sail- ing ships.
September.....	2½ to 3	
October	3½ to 5	
November.....	6 and upwards, sometimes 10	

APPENDIX No. 5.

Statement showing the depth of water and nature of bottom, at intervals of between three to five miles, between Aspy Bay, Cape Breton, and the Bay to the East of Old Harry, at the Eastern End of the Magdalen Group.

FROM ASPY BAY TO BAY EAST OF OLD HARRY—48 MILES.

Depth in Fathoms.

25 } 80 } 80 } 92 } 82 } 62 }	Mud bottom.	36 } 35 } 29 } 22 } 24 } 19 }	Sand and shells.	18 } 15 } 11 } 10 } 9 } 6 }	Fine sand.
			Sand and sea eggs.		Sand.

Statement showing the depth of water and nature of bottom, at intervals of between three and five miles, from Griffin's Cove, Gaspé, to the Bay on the West side of South-West Point, Anticosti.

FROM GRIFFIN'S COVE TO BAY, WEST OF SOUTH WEST POINT, ANTICOSTI—38 MILES.

Depth in Fathoms.

6 } 30 } 50 } 80 } 100 } 159 } 170 } 200 } 200 }	Mud bottom.	190 } 117 } 80 } 60 } 50 } 17 } 3 }	Mud bottom.		Gravel.
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Statement shewing the depth of water and nature of bottom at intervals of one mile between l'Anse à la Croix, on the south coast of the River St. Lawrence, and Point des Monts, on the north coast of the River St. Lawrence.

FROM L'ANSE À LA CROIX TO POINT DES MONTS.

Depth in fathoms.

5, 19, 24, 30, 67, 70.

From there, to within two miles of the North Shore, the depth varies between 100 and 130 fathoms. Near the North Shore there is deep water, especially at St. Augustine's Cove, one mile and a-half west of Point des Monts. Bottom generally mud.

Statement showing the depth of water and nature of bottom at intervals between the east point of Prince Edward Island and the west point of the Magdalen group.

Depth in fathoms.

7, 15, 26, 28, 34, 39, 32, 28, 25, 27, 25, 18, 16, 11.

Bottom generally sandy.

APPENDIX No. 6.

Distances between Gaspé and the several prominent Ports in the lower part of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence.

From Gaspé Basin to Quebec.....	390	nautical miles.
do Halifax.....	398	do
do Cape Chatte	140	do
do Point des Monts.....	160	do
do Seven Islands.....	145	do
do West Point, Anticosti.	85	do
do South do	60	do
do East do	115	do
do Bird Rocks.....	125	do
do West Point, Magdalen Islands.....	140	do
do Point Miscou.....	60	do
do Point Escuminac.....	115	do
do North Cape, P. E. I....	113	do
do East Point P. E. I.....	178	do
do St. Paul's Island.....	180	do
do Cape North, C.B	180	do
do Sydney	235	do

It will be seen by the above statement that a steamer stationed at Gaspé Basin, will, when called to go to the assistance of wrecked crews and vessels at the above named prominent places, at the speed of ten knots an hour, reach one-half of them in less than twelve hours and the most distant in twenty-four hours.

APPENDIX No. 7.

List of vessels wrecked in the Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence during the years 1870, '71, '72, '73, '74, and '75, with remarks, extracted from the Journals of the Lloyd's Agency at Quebec, by the kind permission of Messrs. Henry Fry & Co., Lloyd's Agents.

1870—25th July.—“Tauaro,” ship; wrecked during a fog on Anticosti on that date; news only reached Quebec on the 8th August—14 days; could have been saved with telegraphic communication.

22nd August.—“Cissy,” ship; went ashore at Green Island during storm; was towed off.

5th August.—“Libertad,” ship; struck Byron Island on that day; news reached Quebec 2nd September.

10th Sept.—“Exodus,” ship; ashore on Portneuf. Total wreck.

10th Sept.—“Cingalese,” ship; ashore on Green Island.

10th Sept.—“Rajahgopaul,” ship; wrecked on St. Paul's Island.

4th Sept.—“Thames,” wrecked near Gaspé on that date; news reached Quebec, 10th inst.

10th Sept.—“Strathblane,” ship; ashore at Tartigo, but was towed off.

22nd Sept.—“Architect,” ship; struck a reef off Bird Rocks—lost; news reached Quebec, 7th Oct.

24th October.—“Thetis,” ship; wrecked on Bic; lost.

28th October.—“Eleanore,” ship; lost at Fox River. This vessel estimated (with her cargo) at \$70,000, would have been saved had there been a telegraph, as now, at that place.

28th October.—“Annie Laurie,” schooner; lost off Cape Whittle.

28th October.—“Eva” and “Boskin,” and two other schooners, wrecked on Cape Chatte and St. Anne des Monts.

- 4th November.—"Adrienne," schooner; wrecked off Mecatina.
 11th November.—"Dovercourt," ship; ashore at Manicouagan, but came off by throwing cargo overboard.
 11th November.—"Mountaineer," brig; wrecked below Point des Monts.
 1871—8th May.—"City of Quebec," ship; total wreck on Isle aux Morts, near Cape Ray. News reached Quebec, 12th inst.
 21st July.—"Minerva," Allan's iron ship; ashore on South-West Point of St. Paul's Island; had a general cargo of immense value. The whole cargo could have been saved with timely assistance.
 28th July.—"Lord Lyon," ship; ashore at Matane.
 4th August.—"Glenallan," ship; ashore several days previous on Caribou Point. News reported that date by steamer "Margaretha Stevenson."
 26th August.—"Frith of Clyde," ship; ashore at St. Pierre Miquelon.
 13th October.—"Magnolia," ship; ashore at Grand Métis.
 20th October.—"Princess of Wales," ship; ashore at Métis.
 20th October.—"Otagos," ship; ashore near Métis.
 28th September.—"Lady Maxwell," brigantine; ashore at Ste. Anne des Monts.
 Quel ec on 27th October, 1871.
 10th November.—"Clutha," ship; wrecked at Anticosti. News only reached Quebec 10th November.—"Susquehanna," ship; ashore at Ste. Anne des Monts.
 10th November.—"Zegri," ship; lost off Natashquan, north shore.
 November.—"Halcyon," ship; wrecked on Magdalen Islands. News only reached Quebec on 31st May, 1872.
 23rd Nov.—"Russia," ship; wrecked on Anticosti. News reached Quebec 17th inst.
 10th May, 1872.
 1872—5th May.—"Royal Charter," new wooden ship; with general cargo of about \$150,000; ashore in Fox Bay, Anticosti. News reached Quebec 17th inst.
 5th May.—"Franklin," ship; ashore at Anticosti. News reached Quebec 17th instant.
 15th May.—"Camelia," ship; sunk near St. Paul's. Crew saved. News reached Quebec 24th instant.
 31st May.—"Wasp," ship; wrecked on the Magdalen Islands.
 24th June.—"Adalia," ship; ashore at St. Paul's Island. News reached Quebec 28th inst.
 6th Sept.—"Edith Emily," iron steamship; with immense cargo of railway iron. Ashore at Point des Monts.
 13th Sept.—"Argo," ship; wrecked at Trinity Bay.
 13th Sept.—"Lizzie," ship; ashore at Portneuf.
 11th Oct.—"John Bunyan," ship; ashore 13 miles below Ste. Anne des Monts.
 1st Nov.—"Veritas," ship; ashore at Little Matane.
 15th Nov.—"John Henry," ship; ashore at Cape Cove, Gaspé.
 15th Nov.—"Elfrida," schooner; ashore at the same place.
 15th Nov.—"Atlas," ship; went to pieces at Sandy Bay, Métis.
 7th Nov.—"Marie Attella," schooner; ashore at Rivière Blanche.
 7th Nov.—"Marie Victorie," schooner; ashore at Carleton.
 7th Nov.—"Star of the Sea," schooner; ashore at Rivière Blanche, near Métis.
 22nd Nov.—"Virginie," schooner; ashore at Caribou Islands.
 22nd Nov.—"Jane," ship; ashore at West End of Bic.
 29th Nov.—"Ocean Gem," ship; ashore at Port au Basque.
 6th Dec.—"Formosa," ship; ashore at Cape Original, near Bic.
 13th Dec.—"Oncida," ship; ashore at Port au Basque.
 1873—15th May.—"Philadelphia," wood ship; ashore on Bird Rocks. News reached Quebec 30th May. Went to pieces.
 6th June.—"Concordia," ship; wrecked at Cape Aiguille. News reached Quebec 27th inst.
 18th July.—"Merritt," steamer; foundered. Lost off Magdalen Islands.

5th July.—"Hans Smith," ship; ashore at Grassy Point, near Point d'Amour, Labrador. News reached Quebec only 25th inst.

25th July.—"Elizabeth," schooner; wrecked on Anticosti. News only reached Quebec 1st August.

24th June.—"Scotia," new ship; valuable timber cargo. Ship worth \$60,000, and cargo \$30,000. Wrecked at Point Rich, near Straits of Belle Isle. News reached Quebec 8th August.

12th Sept.—"William Stewart," ship; wrecked at Fox River.

26th Sept.—"Panther," steamer.

26th Sept.—"Medway," steamer; wrecked on Point Ferolle, Straits of Belle Isle.

26th Sept.—"Rivoli," ship; wrecked near Point au Basque.

6th Oct.—"L. W. Eaton," ship; ashore on White Island Reef. News reached Quebec 10th inst.

17th Oct.—"Cartherina," ship; ashore at Tartigon, near Métis.

24th Oct.—"Queen of the Clyde," ship; wrecked on Paraquet Island, Straits of Belle Isle.

21st Nov.—"Argentine," ship; ashore at Grand Anse, near Matane.

21st Nov.—"Morland," ship; wrecked near Caribou Island.

1874.—15th May.—"Viking," steamer; ashore at——

12th June.—"Merrington" and "Hope," ships; wrecked at——

7th June.—"Herbert H. Hall," ship; ashore on Green Island Reef. News reached Quebec 12th inst.

8th June.—"Baltic," ship; ashore on Red Island Reef. News reached Quebec 12th inst.

12th June.—"Maria Catherina," ship; ashore at Portneuf, en Bas.

19th June.—"Therese," ship; wrecked at Sandy Beach; news reached Quebec 26th inst.

26th June.—"Charlotte Harrison," ship; wrecked at Cape North.

19th June.—"Victory" and "Swan," ships; wrecked in Pleasant Bay, Magdalen Islands. News reached Quebec 3rd July.

31st July.—"Pocahontas," ship; ashore on the Percé Rocks.

8th Sept.—"Henrietta Maria," ship; wrecked at the Magdalen Islands. News reached Quebec 18th inst.

13th Sept.—"Spencer Northcote," ship; wrecked westward of Cape Race. Total loss. News reached Quebec 26th inst.

28th Sept.—"Dunbrody," ship; ashore on "Mille Vaches shoals"; was reported at Quebec 2nd Oct.

27th Sept.—"Semgen," ship; wrecked on Anticosti, 12 miles to westward of Ellis Bay. Reported at Quebec 9th Oct.

9th Oct.—"Shandon," ship; wrecked on Anticosti, five miles west of South-West Point. Reported at Quebec 28th Oct.

6th Nov.—"Rynkan" ship; wrecked at Isle aux Morts, near channel, Newfoundland.

6th Nov.—"Somerville," ship; ashore on Green Island.

5th Nov.—"Delta," steamer; wrecked near Cape Chatte, five miles from lighthouse. News reached Quebec 13th inst. Worth \$200,000. Could have been saved and her valuable cargo, if immediate communication could have been had with Quebec.

5th Nov.—"Maggie Lauder," ship; wrecked 18 miles above South-West Point, Anticosti. News reached Quebec 13th inst.

20th Nov.—"Dauntless," ship; wrecked 10 miles above South-West Point, Anticosti.

20th Nov.—"Cleughs," ship; wrecked 18 miles east of Cape Aiguille, Newfoundland.

20th Nov.—"Marie Leuce," schooner; wrecked at Cape Magdelaine.

20th Nov.—"M. A. Marshal," schooner; ashore at Ste. Annes River.

20th Nov.—"Almanda," ashore, bottom up, on Bic Island.

27th Nov.—"Dolly Varden," schooner; wrecked at Dalhousie

in Quebec by letter on 20th April, 1875.

1875.—14th May.—“Chesapeake,” iron steamer; ashore at Matane.

21st May.—“Rising Sun,” ship; “Norse,” ship; Earl of Elgin,” ship; “Irenée,” ship; ashore at Cape Chatte. News forwarded by wire, after great delay, by travelling the distance between Cape Chatte and Matane (60 miles) over bad roads.

21st May.—“Marie Louise,” ship; wrecked at Cape Diamant, St. Pierre Miquelon.

28th May.—“Hooding,” ship; ashore on Anticosti. Hauled off by the crew.

28th May.—“Giant’s Causeway,” ship; wrecked on Anticosti. Might have been saved if timely assistance could have been procured by telegraphic communication.

20th June.—“Strathtay,” steamer; ashore on the N.W. Reef off Bic.

21st June.—“Henry,” ship; wrecked at Green Island. Towed off. Repaired at Quebec.

23rd July.—“Ocean,” ship; ashore on Caribou Point. Total loss. Might have been saved if timely assistance could have been procured by telegraph.

13th Aug.—“Charmer,” ship; ashore below Métis.

20th Aug.—“Cherokee,” ship; ashore East Point of the Magdalen Islands.

20th Aug.—“Queen of England,” ship; ashore four miles above Matane.

17th Sept.—“Chillianwallah,” ship; wrecked 25 miles east of S.W. Point, Anticosti.

17th Sept.—“Siam,” ship; wrecked 6 miles above Matane.

1st Oct.—“Wesley,” schooner; wrecked at Point Peter’s, Anticosti, on 28th September.

15th Oct.—“Tornado,” ship; wrecked at Bay of Islands, Newfoundland.

29th Sept.—“Pierre Nolasque,” schooner; wrecked on Alright Island, one of the Magdalen Islands. News reached Quebec 15th October.

29th Sept.—“Tigress,” schooner; wrecked at Magdalen Islands. News reached Quebec 15th October.

29th Oct.—“Sanspareil,” ship; wrecked at Cape Ray.

12th Nov.—“Daniel Rankin,” ship; wrecked at Rivière Blanche, near Matane.

9th Nov.—“Calcutta,” wrecked at Grosse Isle, one of the Magdalen Islands. News reached here 19th November.

17th Oct.—“Dunbrody,” ship; wrecked at Forteau, Straits of Belle Isle. Reported at Quebec 17th November, 1875.

APPENDIX No. 8.

Wreck of Fishing Schooners at the Magdalen Islands, August, 1873.

During a terrific gale that visited the Magdalen Islands and neighboring parts on the 23rd August, 1873, and lasted three days, 48 American fishing schooners that had anchored in Pleasant Bay were driven ashore there and in Amherst Harbor. On the coasts of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island the disastrous effects of the gale were equally felt, and nearly 100 vessels were driven ashore. These latter, however, with timely assistance, were mostly saved. It was not so, however, with those that went ashore at the Magdalen Islands. From a total want of telegraphic communication with the mainland, and a very defective postal intercourse, several weeks elapsed before assistance, in the shape of a steamer sent from Boston with wrecking appliances, &c., arrived. Many vessels that could easily have been floated off a few days after the disaster, had assistance been at hand, had to be given up and abandoned. The United States Government, being anxious to relieve the distress of the unfortunate fishermen (numbering over 400), sent one of their Revenue cutters to their succor. The aid, however, came too late, for many of them, after having waited a reasonable time, and neither seeing or hearing of assistance, had started for home in

small schooners, with very little means and provisions. This is a striking instance of the urgent necessity of telegraphic communication between the Magdalen and other Islands in the Gulf and the mainland.

D. A. SMITH, M.P., Selkirk, called and examined :

I consider the establishment of telegraphic communication between the Islands of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the mainland of the greatest importance to the trade, as well as to the fishing and shipping interests of our country.

I have resided at different points along the north coast from Tadousac to Mingan, and eastward, for several years, and have travelled over the whole extent of that coast between those points.

I do not consider that there are any greater difficulties in the way of building a North Shore telegraph line than those ordinarily to be encountered in other parts of a country only partially settled. The worst piece of road is that from Manicouagan to Bay St. Nicolas; and even here, with poles at somewhat shorter distances apart, and with an intervening station, there will be no trouble in maintaining a line. The distance is not over 30 miles.

I have known several cases of shipwreck on the north coast from Portneuf to the Cawees, in which, had there been any means of securing from Quebec or some other point immediate assistance, much valuable property could have been recovered and many lives saved. In these disasters, occurring as winter approaches, seamen and others have frequently suffered extremely from exposure to the severe cold, and in many cases deaths have followed from this cause, which, had surgical aid been present, would in all probability have been prevented.

In my opinion it would be far preferable in the first place to reach Point des Monts by an extension of the line now built from Quebec to Murray Bay, than to lay a cable from the former place to l'Anse à la Croix on the south of the St. Lawrence, as the North Shore line, while equally effective in meeting the object of reaching Point des Monts, would, at the same time, serve the interests of shipping and other local requirements in the intervening distance along the coast.

(Signed,) DON. A. SMITH.

STATEMENT BY W. F. WHITCHER, ESQ., COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES

The ensuing observations are made without regard to the desirability or feasibility of establishing telegraphic communications between the south-easterly mainland and the Islands and northern mainland in the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, for purposes of commerce and navigation. They relate exclusively to the important interests of the Fisheries.

Observations, extending over a series of years, and connected with the development of our vast maritime resources, have given prominence to the necessity of connecting the outlying fishing districts with some central means of prompt intelligence between markets and places of production.

This is the general aspect of the question. It presents, besides, other features, more or less of a special character, but subordinate to the larger desideratum of developing the wealth of our ocean boundaries. In this development are mainly included :—

1st. Increased production for foreign commerce and domestic supply, thus enhancing both directly and indirectly the country's prosperity, by promoting the productive and ship-building industries, stimulating trade, and augmenting the food supply, which cheapens living, and attracts population, labor and capital to the country.

2nd. Settlement of both the coasts on which fishing alone is practicable, and

where agriculture and fishing combined afford employment and sustenance to the inhabitants.

3rd. Training for sea-faring life, and giving confidence and cohesion to a scattered and isolated population, who, from their precarious pursuits and uncertain and exposed situation, are indifferent towards, and necessarily ignorant of, those passing events which tend to nourish an intelligent national sentiment, and an independent spirit of loyalty to the country and its institutions, with which they at present maintain a mere material instead of a moral or political connection.

The area more immediately affected by the proposed system is about 27,600 square miles, comprising extensive and prolific fishing grounds. Within this area a very large amount of domestic and foreign capital is employed—probably exceeding in value eight millions of dollars. About twelve millions of dollars worth of the products of the sea are annually derived from this area by Canadians and foreigners. It supports between eighty and one hundred and twenty thousand of our native population.

These figures may serve to suggest how great is the field, and how rich its resources for industrial development.

They may also suggest how essential to the progress of the country is any scheme calculated to afford encouragement or security to capitalists and laborers engaged in developing a national property of such an intrinsic value. The pursuit of an industry such as that of fishing within these extensive limits, is necessarily attended by many dangerous and peculiar drawbacks.

Exposure of life and property is frequent. Success depends very much on the seasons. Many kinds of fish of erratic habits are eccentric in their movements. Plenty and scarcity may alternate in places from which the settlers depending wholly on any fishery have no escape. Within twenty miles of settlement on a barren and uninhabited coast, the fish may strike and remain without any possibility of their whereabouts being known. At other places they may be abundant beyond the capacity of shoremen or vessels to catch them, and yet fishermen not far distant be unable to procure even sufficient for their winter supply. Vessels may return empty in one season from fishing grounds where previously or afterwards the fish abound. Some may lose the greater and best part of each season in searching after the shoals. Still the waters teem with fish, and sooner or later they approach the shores or frequent the shallows. It seems possible for the spirit of modern improvement to devise some means of providing against these vicissitudes. That plan which strikes me as the most feasible is a telegraphic system connecting together the main points in this area. The idea of signal stations from which to observe and notify movements of fish has been carried out to some extent in Norway, Holland, Germany, Sicily, and on the coast of Cornwall. It has proved of material assistance to the fishermen, and aided considerably in developing the fisheries of each of those countries. There is no doubt it would prove advantageous to Canadian fishermen, and others of the coast population who combine fishing with agriculture. Besides affording greater inducement and security to employers of capital, and inspiring confidence in those exposed to danger and hardships, it would undoubtedly enable us to increase production and enlarge our exports. These results would tend to augment the local population, both by prospects of greater gains, and by reliance on the certainty of relief in cases of disasters from tempest, or privations from failure.

It is pretty certain that the settlement of the sterile parts of our coasts has been greatly retarded by the fear which men have of being cut off with their families from needful succour in disease or want. We find this isolation exercising a depressing influence on mere visitors to seaside watering places which enjoy frequent or occasional visits from steamboats. How much more powerfully this apprehension must operate on people settled along an inaccessible and barren coast, menaced by the rigors of a long winter and a dreary spring time. Fluctuations in the fisheries and periodical distress are not peculiar to the fishing districts of the Gulf; but our geographical situation render such occurrences peculiarly severe. If it were practicable to communicate with sources of supply before the navigation was impeded,

this dreaded contingency of residence on the Gulf Coasts would vanish as a hindrance to settlement. Much of the best fishing takes place in the fall season and tempts fishermen to make late trips with their vessels, as well as induces settlers to rely on it for their winter stock of provisions.

The seasons are so short as to intensify their anxiety for the too soon recurring winter. Much of their time and energy are, therefore, expended in making provision against possible helplessness in the event of a short catch, or a casual desertion by the accustomed shoals of fish. Could they feel confident of timely aid in case of failure, it would encourage their efforts and increase both their means of subsistence and their contributions to commerce.

The seal fishermen would, most likely, be peculiarly benefited by a system of submarine telegraphy in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is one of the main hindrances to successful sealing voyages that the position of the ice fields and the whereabouts of seals are not ascertainable in time to govern the cruise; and now, that steamers have come into use in this hazardous pursuit, the old sealers will be at a still greater disadvantage in finding their prizes only after the herds are decimated by their more expeditious competitors in the "hunt." Prompt intelligence might at least lessen the relative inferiority of their equipments, although it may not equalize their fortunes.

Another consideration deserves notice. The favorable state of the markets for certain kinds of fish, operates, no doubt, as an incentive to production. If this could be known during the progress of fishing operations, it would afford a certain sort of guidance to fishermen to bend their energies in quest of the most disposable species. It might also induce them to provide such special supplies as were necessary to that peculiar branch of fishing, which was, for the time being, more lucrative than others.

Take, for example, the herring and mackerel fisheries at Magdalen Islands. Commonly, the resident fishermen are scarce able to cure enough for their own use out of the excessive numbers frequenting those shores, because there is no stock of salt on hand, and a store is not laid in for fear that the demand for herrings during the ensuing season may not be sufficient to make the prices repay for cost of capture and curing.

Then, again, the herrings may strike in at these islands sooner or later one season than another; and vessels from Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and the United States be unadvised of their movements, and thus either arrive too late or too early and lose valuable time in awaiting the fish.

It sometimes happens that both mackerel and herrings are plentiful at some particular locality, whilst the fishermen and fishing vessels are vainly seeking for them elsewhere, and perhaps then only revisit the same place after the run is over. Instances have been known of mackerel being very abundant about Anticosti, Mingan, Seven Islands Bay and Goodbout Bay, when not a single vessel was there in pursuit, and all the local fishermen were too busily engaged in fishing for cod and salmon to avail themselves of the casual opportunity.

Perhaps the aggregate result of the mackerel fishery for that season would be small; whilst had it been practicable to advise vessels cruising elsewhere, the season's yield would have been much above an average. The same thing has occurred near Prince Edward Island and in the Bays of Miramichi, Chaleurs and Gaspé. Consequently this fishery suffers momentarily some discredit, and persons are deterred from embarking in it.

It is also happened that halibut were abundant along the north coast of the St. Lawrence, and around Anticosti in particular seasons without the fact being known to parties in time to outfit vessels and take advantage of the fortunate circumstance.

The item of bait so essential to the hook and line fishings is also an important consideration. The smaller bait-fishes are always abundant somewhere, but their movements are so uncertain and subject to so many accidental influences that it is almost impossible to rely on their being found at any particular places. If the fact of their presence within certain districts could be made known generally by telegraph, vessels and boats could repair at once to each vicinity and obtain a full supply. This

is very essential, because otherwise the best fishing time may be expended in procuring bait.

These drawbacks to successful fishing in each season, it appears to me, might be greatly reduced by a telegraph system connecting certain outposts with centres of intelligence adapted to the practical wants of the fishermen, and designed to promote the fishing business of the country.

I am satisfied it would lead to an increase of capital and labor being invested in maritime pursuits; and thus, by developing the yearly improving resources of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic coasts of Canada, promote the welfare of the Dominion.

(Signed,)

W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries.

APPENDIX.

(No. 1.)

MONTREAL ASSURANCE OFFICE,
MONTREAL, 27th March, 1876.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd, asking for certain information regarding rates of insurance between Europe and America, and would be very happy to comply with the request of the Committee. Could I tabulate anything likely to be of service to them.

But nothing that I could put in the shape of a statement of insurance rates, covering the field you indicate, could possibly be considered reliable, inasmuch as practically the rates are never fixed. They depend on many circumstances which the underwriter has always to take into account in determining a rate for any individual risk, and at this port they vary very much from year to year with the amount of competition existing among the foreign agencies. Ocean marine rates depend on the routes, the season of the year, probabilities of weather, class of vessel, character of owners and masters, nature of cargo, and kind of insurance wanted, whether against all risks or free of average. So that fixed tariffs are an impossibility.

Assuming, however, that your object is to compare rates as between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Port of New York, I may say, that generally,—

From Liverpool to Quebec or Montreal, by the early spring fleet, the rates on general merchandize will average by first-class steamers, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent., by iron clippers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and by ordinary or wooden ships, 2 to 3 per cent.

To New York, sailing about the same time, the rates would be: steam, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., iron sail, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., wood, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent.

In midsummer, to Canada, steam, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., iron sail, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., wooden sail, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. To New York, not much difference; by Cunard steamer rates are very low, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent.

After 1st September, inward rates begin to rise rapidly on the St. Lawrence route, especially by sail, during that month they are as high as in April, and keep advancing weekly. Sailing from Montreal, after the 25th to 31st October, the high rates by sailing ships begin to tell very severely. The rates about 1st November, on grain, will be by steam, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent., by sail, 3 to 4 per cent.; about 10th November, steam, 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., sail, 5 to 6 per cent., and when we get to the 20th November, steam will be probably 3 per cent. and sail a fancy rate, anything between 6 and 10 per cent., according to appearance of weather.

From New York, at similar periods, steam rates will be $\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and sail 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Rates to and from Halifax and St. John, N. B., are practically no lower than to Montreal. If the hazard at certain seasons is less, the business is so much smaller

that the competition is less also; of course I do not allude here to our specially high rates for November sailing.

It would have afforded me pleasure if I could have given you any fuller information likely to be of use.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) A. MURRAY.

T. ROBITAILLE, Esq., M.P.,
Chairman, Submarine Telegraph Committee,
Ottawa.

(No. 2.)

TORONTO, 25th March, 1876.

SIR,—In answer to your communication of the 24th inst., I have to state, that on the 28th August, 1874, I offered to furnish the Dominion Government, delivered free at Montreal, all expenses included, a patent light deep-sea cable suitable for Lake Superior and Georgian Bay, at the rate of £132 sterling (one hundred and thirty-two pounds sterling) per mile.

Also to furnish, delivered free at Montreal, all expenses included, a land cable covered with gutta percha, at the rate of £77 sterling, (seventy-seven pounds sterling) per mile.

At the same time, I was prepared to have contracted to lay a durable light deep-sea cable from Belle Isle to Greenland, thence to Iceland and the Faroe Islands, and thence to the Shetland Islands, capable of taking messages at the rate of ten words per minute from England to Canada, for the sum of £375,000 sterling, which cable would be more durable than the cables at present in use, being for the deep-sea part all covered with hemp. The above offers were estimated for 18 months since, and probably there may be some difference in the price between that time and the present, so that if you require more direct and accurate information, and will pay my cables, I will get and furnish you the exact amount for which such work as you require may be furnished and performed.

The present cables are covered with 10 homogeneous iron wires, each wire being covered with five manilla hemp yarns, the lightest of these cables weighing 31 cwt., in air, and 14½ cwt., in water, per nautical mile; and its breaking strain 8 tons 2 cwt.; that is, when new, it is said to bear its own weight in eleven miles of water. These cables being covered with iron, surrounded with hemp, begin to destroy themselves as soon as they are submerged in water—the salt rusting the iron, and the rust destroying the hemp, so that the strength of both is injured, and what was originally strength in the cable becomes weakness when the core has to be raised for repair.

But the cable I propose to furnish is covered solely with manilla hemp, which by itself (without any iron to rust or destroy it), is practically indestructible in salt water. It will weigh 6½ cwt. in air, and less than 1½ cwt. in water, per nautical mile, and it will sustain at least 16 miles of its own weight in water. As there is no iron to destroy this cable it will retain its strength, and if required to be raised for repair, it is obvious that a cable that will sustain 16 miles of its own length will be more easily lifted than one which is yearly deteriorating in strength, and which, even when new, would according to most favorable statements only support 11 miles of its own length in water. The advantages of such a cable as the light deep-sea cable are therefore most manifest.

The manufacturers of the cable would have been willing to take one-third risk in the shares of the Company.

Two propositions I was prepared to offer, and which were as follows, viz.:—If the Canadian Government would give a subsidy of £10,000 for 20 years we would engage at once to manufacture and lay a cable; or if they would not do that, then if

lay one from Belle Isle to England, if they would grant us the right to work through their cable.

The advantages of the light deep-sea cable are obvious, as ships of ordinary size can be employed in the laying of it.

The receipts of the Anglo-American Company are about £2,300 daily, which represents the cost of the transmission of 11,500 words daily, at the present tariff of 4s. per word; and it is believed that should a separate cable be laid over a new line, as well as the new one lately laid, and the price be reduced to 1s. sterling, that four times the number of words would be daily passed between America and England, or 46,000 words. If one-sixth was received by the Company representing the new light deep-sea cable, it would pay 22 per cent. on the capital required.* The Company I represent have the exclusive right to use Highton's patents for improving and increasing sensitiveness of telegraphic instruments, which considerably increase the speed in working a cable.

If it is in your contemplation to lay a cable from Ireland to Halifax, or the Azores to Halifax, and would acquaint me thereof, I would immediately inform you what would be the cost, as we would undertake not only to manufacture and deliver, but also to lay it.

With respect to the *land* cable, I would propose to bury it in all places where it can be so done for long stretches, that is when the trench to receive it could be made by a narrow plough of a few inches wide. It is thought that for the whole distance from the North-West Angle of the Lake of the Woods to nearly the Leather Head Pass that it could be easily laid in such a manner.

The advantage of such mode over poles would be manifest, as no storms would interfere with the working of it, or it may be that for the present, as there are no steamboats to disturb it, it would be advisable, as well as more economical, to lay it from Fort Garry in Lake Winnipeg, carrying it on poles for about ten miles around the Falls, or from Lake of the Woods by land to Lake Manitoba, and thence into the Saskatchewan and by it to nearly its source. This would be a very cheap and economical mode of procedure for the present, and should it be necessary hereafter to alter it, then it could be taken up, and either placed on poles or buried in the soil as before mentioned.

Any other information you may require I shall be happy to furnish you with, and, as I have said before, will cable for any further information you desire.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,)

WILLIAM KERSTEMAN.

THEODORE ROBITAILLE, Esq.,
Chairman.

(No. 3.)

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, March 28th, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 25th instant is received. I have, as you surmise, taken some interest in the proposed extension of our telegraph system to the Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from the fact of having accompanied an expedition some years ago, visiting the north shore of the Gulf for several hundred miles, and the Island of Anticosti, with a view of determining as to the practicability of extending our lines down the north shore towards Belle Isle, and reaching that point if at all practicable.

I do not know that I can add much to the stock of information the Committee are already in possession of, but if the following suggestions are of any value, you are at liberty to make any use of them you choose.

The first step towards carrying out the extensions suggested by Dr. Fortin, would require to be a most thorough and complete examination, by soundings, in order to determine where cables could be laid with the best prospect of safety from the strong currents, chafing upon rocks, the action of ice, anchorage, &c. The strongest cable it would be possible to procure, would be destroyed in a few months if laid where it could be injured from these causes. You will judge of this, that the points necessary to be connected by telegraph, or where telegraph stations may be desired, do not afford any very safe or accurate indication of the routes by which it would be advisable that the cables should be laid, or the length of cables required.

Too much importance cannot be attached to the careful examination by soundings, and no time or expense should be spared for this object.

It has been stated that the cost of the proposed cables need not be anything like as great as the cost of the Atlantic cables. I do not agree with this view. On the contrary, I am confident that the average cost per mile of the cables which it would be necessary to put down in the Gulf, would be much greater than the Atlantic cables. In my opinion cables of an exceptionally strong and costly description would be required for the purpose of the proposed extensions. They would in fact need to be in great part similar to the shore ends of the Atlantic cable, which are of enormous strength, and great cost.

In order to lay these cables, it would be necessary to have a vessel expressly fitted out with the most improved and scientific apparatus, and it is quite possible that it would be found necessary to employ a steamer like the "Faraday" for the purpose. At all events, no apparatus of a less complete and less scientific character would be advisable. You will readily understand by this that the cost of the cables would be but a small part of the expense incurred in establishing the proposed system.

It has been suggested that the line at present built to Murray Bay, on the north shore, should be extended along the coast to a point opposite Anticosti, and that a cable should be laid thence across to Anticosti. From personal knowledge as to this route, I beg leave to say that this scheme is impracticable. The line might be continued for some distance below Murray Bay, and there are short sections here and there along the coast where a telegraph line could be built and maintained, but there are long stretches where it would be utterly impossible to either build or maintain a line at any cost which could for a moment be entertained.

The expense of ordinary land lines, built along the established highways in a settled country affords not the slightest criterion by which to judge of the practicability or cost of a line along the north shore between the points above mentioned.

I am making some enquiries with reference to cables and other matters bearing upon the enterprise in question, and the information which I get shall be at your service.

Yours truly,

(Signed,) H. C. DWIGHT.

D. BLAIN, Esq., M.P.,
Ottawa.

(No. 4.)

QUEBEC, 30th March, 1876.

SIR,—In answer to your various questions with reference to the establishment of a submarine telegraph system in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, I beg to state,—

1st. That the building of lighthouses, placing of guns and fog-whistles in the lower part of the River St. Lawrence, has very materially lowered the rate of insurance.

2d. In 1856 I paid ten guineas per cent., on the hull of my new ship "Scotia," valued at £10,000 sterling, for the voyage from Quebec to Liverpool. A like risk can now be covered at £6 per cent.

2nd. The existing line of telegraph from Quebec to Matane is of incalculable value, when vessels are stranded, to parties who are desirous of saving their vessels, as captains can immediately communicate with the owners of the vessel and cargo, as well as with the underwriters, they taking the responsibility of paying all the costs incurred in saving ship and cargo, and thus enabling the captain and his agent here to take immediate steps to save the property in danger. It is very seldom that much damage is done to the vessel the first few days she gets aground.

I am satisfied that the existing telegraph system has been the means of saving a very large amount of property, and thus reducing the cost of insurance.

3rd. I am of opinion that the completion of the telegraph system to Fox River, Gaspé, Anticosti, and the North Shore, is of vast importance to the trade of the River St. Lawrence, being satisfied that more than the cost thereof has been annually lost, owing to the non-existence of such telegraphic communication.

4th. I am of opinion that the present "rates" of insurance would be reduced "ten" per cent., if all the proposed telegraphic system were carried out; a steamer placed at Gaspé, to assist vessels when in distress; a fog-whistle placed in connection with the lighthouse on Egg Island, and the light-ship at Manicouagan Shoals, be a steamer capable of assisting vessels off the shoals in case of grounding there, and being a steamer she could remain later in the fall in her place.

5th. If my suggestions in No. 4 are carried out, I think little further is needed to make the navigation of the St. Lawrence safe.

6th. If my suggestions, as stated in No. 4, had been carried out some years past, I am of opinion a great many vessels and their cargoes would have been saved. I name the following which could have been saved:—

The iron ship "Glenallan," at Cariboo; iron steamship "Edith Emily," at Point du Monts; ship "Bethia Jewett," in Moisie Bay; brigantine "Wasp," on Manicouagan Shoals; steamship "Delta," at Cape Chatte; N. Rosa & Co's., new ship at Fox River, that lay at anchor several days waiting for the steamer from Quebec; new ship "Fleetwing," near Fox River; ship "Royal Charter," at Fox Bay, at Anticosti, loaded with a general cargo of champagne and other valuable merchandize; ship "Giant Gauseway," on Anticosti.

The above are a few of the many vessels that might have been saved had there been any means of communicating with Quebec.

I have acquired the foregoing information from a practical experience of twenty-four years in the trade of saving wrecks and cargoes. I have all the necessary steam-pumps, diving apparatus, and a suitable steam-tug and men trained in the business for saving ships and cargoes.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

HENRY DUNNING.

THEODORE ROBITAILLE, Esq.,
Chairman.

(No. 5.)

(Translation.)

QUEBEC, 29th March, 1876.

SIR,—I acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor, which only reached me yesterday, the 28th. You ask me six questions to which you desire my reply.

I shall answer with pleasure; for if the matter can be carried out, it will be the best step yet taken for the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

(Signed,)

N. ROSA.

THEODORE ROBITAILLE, Esq.,
Ottawa.

Answers of Narcisse Rosa to the Questions put to him by the Committee on the Improvement of the Navigation of the River St. Lawrence.

1. The more buoys, light-houses, steam-whistles, &c., &c., we have for foggy weather, the more we shall diminish the rate of insurance on ships, cargoes, &c., &c.

2. An extension of the telegraphic system would have the effect of reducing the rates of insurance, with the advantage of saving ships in distress as well as life and property.

3. The Government will never be able to do a better work than extending the line of telegraph as far as Fox River on the South Shore, and as far as Moisie or, better still, Natashquan on the North Shore.

A submarine cable to connect all the Islands of the St. Lawrence is a matter of urgent necessity. The construction of semaphores in all localities would be of great utility in preserving from loss vessels and their crews.

If these improvements were made, insurance companies would certainly make a large reduction in their rates of premium.

4. With this system perfected, and one or two Government vessels stationed at Gaspé with instructions to afford help on the first signal, many ships, with their cargoes and, what is still more important, the lives of their crews, would be saved.

5. The best counsel I can offer to your Committee is to urge you to put forth your utmost efforts for the improvement of the navigation of the St. Lawrence.

This would secure the prosperity of Canada for the three reasons following, namely:—

First.—Our Gulf of St. Lawrence is the terror of many foreign seamen, who are unwilling to come to our waters, because, as they assert, there are not signals enough on our Islands, nor even on the mainland, to render navigation safe; and the result is that the total loss of vessels and their crews is too frequent to justify them in risking the navigation.

I myself found, in my voyages to France and Italy, that many captains refused to come to Canada, because of the insufficiency of lights, &c., &c., in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and because the Insurance Companies demanded increased rates of premium.

Second.—This would have the effect of largely increasing the resort of foreign ships to our ports, from which everyone would derive great benefit.

Third.—It would have the effect of diminishing the rates of insurance. Here is an instance showing that Insurance Companies are greatly influenced by improvements: A vessel is ready to sail from Quebec in the fall, when the rates of insurance advance. You engage a steamer to tow your vessel to Bic, and you ask the assurers to give you a remission of premium. The result usually is that they return you one-half, and in some instances even the whole of what you have paid for your steamer, as I myself had it returned to me on on different occasions.

This shows that the greater the improvements to facilitate navigation the less will be paid in premiums of assurance, and the better, the life of the sailor, as well as the property carried by the vessel, will be protected against shipwrecks, which are much too frequent in our Gulf from want of signals, &c., &c.

6. In answer to this last question, I can state that, if there had been a telegraph line on the South Shore, in 1870, I should have saved one of my vessels, the "Eleonora," with her cargo. The captain was forced to let go the anchor off Fox River, and he sent ashore in order to telegraph to me and ask for the assistance of a steamboat, for without it he would suffer total loss. I only received this despatch three days after its date. Negotiating with C. Gregory to secure the "Napoleon 3rd," sending her off and reaching the place where the vessel lay in distress, required the loss of three days more, which made up a total delay of six days. Unfortunately, two days before our arrival, the vessel was exposed to a tempest which caused her total loss, together with that of the cargo, for it was condemned to be sold on account of those concerned.

Now, if a telegraph office had been established at Fox River, I should have

have had time to save my vessel before this tempest, which raged for two days previous to our arrival at the place of disaster, whereas we had taken six days.

Another example:—I had another vessel, the "Marie Eliza," which was caught by the ice, in company with several others, in the autumn of 1871. This vessel had just been launched from my shipyard and was of great value, as was the cargo, which consisted in part of oats. The crew after having struggled in the ice for ten days, were able to bring the vessel to land in Matane Bay. I received a despatch. I went down at once, bringing assistance, but the ice had caught the ship again and drove her off, and the entire crew were landed. Seeing this, I sent two men along the shore to follow the vessel and try to save her, but during the night they were obliged to camp, and on the morrow they had lost sight of the ship. They continued their search during the whole of that day, but not being able to obtain news of the vessel they were obliged to return.

Some days later, I learnt from a traveller that the ship had taken the ground below Ste. Anne des Monts, that she had been two days in this place, and that if he had had a few men with him they could have saved the vessel. Carried away again, she touched ground fifteen miles above Fox River; and there again, for want of a message, I could take no care of the vessel, and she went off and was broken to pieces on Miquelon.

These two facts are to my own personal knowledge, but how many vessels there are which, before and after these disasters, have been lost for want of communication.

I could cite you a hundred examples of disaster which happened along the coast which would not have occurred if there had been any means of communication.

I stop here because I believe that I have told you enough to show you the necessity which exists of having a telegraph line which would unite all the islands on the north, at least as far as Moisie, and on the south as far as Fox River, and the necessity of having more buoys and light-houses with steam-whistles for foggy weather.

Likewise, semaphores must not be forgotten, for, gentlemen, semaphores are of the greatest use to the sailor. I have had occasion in my travels to appreciate the value of a semaphore. On two different occasions, I found myself in a position on the coast of France, when, but for the semaphores which are placed all along the coast, we should have been lost body and baggage.

It is only when one has seen danger face to face, that one can appreciate at its just value the apparatus which has caused us to avoid a disaster.

The whole humbly submitted to your Committee.

(Signed,) N. ROSA.

(No. 6.)

QUEBEC, 31st March, 1876.

DEAR SIR,—Your favor to hand, and though I am not able to answer all the six questions in as full a manner as I should wish, yet I will do what I can. Knowing the urgent need there is for telegraphic communication in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence—having been on the coast during the latter end of November and the month of December, 1868, and the greater part of January, 1869—I was sent down by Government to take charge of a couple of crews of shipwrecked sailors.

Hoping that my mite may help the construction of a telegraphic system,

I have the honor to be, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,)

C. S. PARKE, M.D.

THEODORE ROBITAILLE, Esq.,
Chairman, Select Committee.

1. The placing of buoys, the building of light-houses, &c., &c., has had the effect of greatly reducing the rates of insurance on vessels navigating the St. Lawrence River.

2. The placing of telegraphic lines to a certain point on the North and South Shores has had the very decided effect of saving valuable lives and property, especially in the fall of the year, when navigation is so uncertain.

3. The effect of completing the telegraphic lines to Fox River, and the various other places mentioned in this question, would be to greatly assist vessels in distress, and would be the means of saving many lives and cargoes that are now lost for want of means of communication, and would of necessity reduce the rates of insurance.

4. I am satisfied that with the means of the appliances mentioned in question four, in conjunction with telegraph lines and cables, the loss of ships and crews would be reduced to a very large extent.

5. When sent down by Government, in the winter of 1868 and 1869, I felt the want of a telegraph line to a very great extent, when wishing to communicate with Quebec; going down, as to the causes of delay on the road, the state of the road; and when reaching Ste. Anne des Monts, finding we had to walk on the shore the whole distance to Manche d'Epée, causing a dreadful delay, the poor men we were going to wondering why we did not come, and the Collector of Customs in Quebec wondering why we did not push on.

If there had been a telegraphic communication, and a *road*—for road there was none—and we had to walk on sand and ice, making a very slow progress, all would have ended better than it did, for the journey would have been more speedy and the hearts of the sufferers lightened considerably.

6. The vessels I was sent down to were the "Woodstock," timber-laden, and a small one bound for Halifax, I believe. Now, these vessels went ashore together in a snow storm, in a very good part of the coast; remained intact some time, quite long enough to have allowed aid to be sent had a telegraph line existed. They then broke up; the crew had to save themselves, and in the attempt a very large number (in fact all but three or four) were much frozen. They then had to wait till a man *walked* all the way from Manche d'Epée to St. Anne des Monts, and then drove to Matane before he could telegraph the facts of the case. Nothing could be done till more information was received from him. When I was sent with two others, clothing, food, &c., we arrived at Rivière du Loup by train at seven p.m.; had to hire teams to take us to Ste. Annes, and started the next morning. We never slept in a bed or house till we reached Ste. Annes, owing to a message (telegraphic) being received at every office as we passed to hurry on. At St. Annes we had to hire men to carry loads of 50 pounds each, at \$1 per day, and when we arrived the first week in January you can imagine the poor men were in a pitiable condition, mortification had set in in each case, and the stench was dreadful.

Now, had there been telegraphy, these men would, I should say in every case, have almost all recovered—without the extensive loss of members many had to undergo; and the poor people of the place would not have suffered to such an extent in loss of food and house room and trouble, consequent to their slow and protracted recovery.

There were also two vessels floating up and down with the tide in the ice that could easily have been saved by such a steamer as the "Progress," had there been telegraphic communication.

A valuable passenger steamship of the London line, the "Delta," went ashore at Cape Chatte the year before last; she laid in a safe position for several days, and could have easily been hauled off had there been means of telegraphing for assistance; but owing to the delay a storm came on and she became a total wreck.

I might add, in conclusion, that I consider it a disgrace to any civilized country having such a long line of coast, at the entrance of a river so largely used by shipping, left without means of telegraphic communication and appliances necessary for rendering aid to shipwrecked vessels.

QUEBEC, April 4th, 1876.

SIR,—I have received your favor requesting a reply to a number of questions relating to the advantage and necessity of establishing a submarine telegraph system in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, feel truly honored by said request, and have great pleasure in conforming to the same to the best of my ability.

1. They have either been the means of reducing rates or counteracting other influences tending to arise in the same.

2. In my short experience of only two seasons as Agent for Scandinavian Underwriters at this port, I have substantial reason for believing that to the credit of these lines may be charged the saving of one ship from total loss, and considerable reduction in expense for other vessels.

3. Presuming all other items having effect upon insurance rates to remain unaltered, it would undoubtedly in course of time have the effect of reducing such rates to a considerable extent.

4. It is impossible to name a figure, but, without doubt the reduction would be considerable.

5. Insurance rates being simply the figures arrived at by calculating the percentage of losses during a certain period on the whole amount of business, added to which, such reasonable and legitimate profit as competition will allow, every legitimate Underwriter will keep a record of risk and losses in certain boxes, and in certain seasons, and with the assistance of such records and other available authorities and information on the subject, calculate the probable loss, and charge premium accordingly. With the assistance of these lines now under consideration, it is evident that masters of vessels in distress in these localities, in many instances, would have it in their power to call timely assistance, by which means losses in many instances would be reduced. Also, Underwriters, or their Agents, would, though these lines were without advice from the masters in question, get information in time to step in for the safety of the property. My experience as a sea-faring man, having been about 20 years ship-master, and for the last ten years always connected with maritime insurance, has given me more than sufficient proof that the great value of telegraph and semaphores along the coasts for the prevention or reduction of maritime losses can hardly be over-estimated.

6. As above, my personal experience in connection with disasters in these parts only dates back to the last two seasons, through which I have heard of several instances in which telegraph would have been of great use in the saving of vessels in distress, or lessening expenses; but I am only in possession of facts respecting the following cases:—

(a.) In the fall of 1874, the "Longus" stranded on the Island of Anticosti, under such circumstances that she would undoubtedly have been saved if the requisite assistance had been near, or the master could instantly have called such assistance from Gaspé. She became a total loss; value probably about \$15,000.

(b.) The "Norge" stranded near Cape Chatte in the early part of last season, might possibly have been saved from a total loss; of which I am, however, doubtful, she being an old and very weak vessel.

(c.) In the case of the "Ottalina," stranded at Cape Bondesia, about the middle of last season, the expenses would probably have been considerably reduced if a telegraph station had been near.

(d.) The same applies as regards the "Argo," stranded last fall near Bersimits. If a telegraph station had been convenient, this vessel would most probably have been got off with the first spring-tide after stranding, and with comparatively small damage and expense, and in time to have had her repairs finished before closing of navigation. As it was, she was not got off until next spring tide, every day suffering more or less damage, and in the greatest danger of total destruction. She was eventually got off with an expense of about \$3,500, towed to this port, where she is wintering, and repairing damage estimated at about \$11,000. I am of opinion that

the loss sustained by this accident, taking into consideration the loss of employment during about 6 months, cannot be calculated less than \$17,000 to \$18,000, and then the greater part thereof, say \$10,000, is due to want of convenient telegraph communication.

In conclusion, I beg to say that I have felt bound to confine myself to most direct replies, but will not omit to mention that I am of opinion that the construction of the lines &c., now under consideration, is only a line in the system desirable, without which the Dominion will not reap the full benefits of its exertions to provide means for safe navigation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) W. A. SCHWARTZ.

Hon. THEODORE ROBITAILLE,
Chairman, House of Commons,
Ottawa.

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13. Copies of Tenders for No. 3 Contract on Lachine Canal. (<i>S. Papers, No. 121.</i>)	By Order 225	323
14. <i>Censitaires</i> :—Copies of Correspondence between Government and Censitaires of Seignior Nicholas Rioux, Rimouski, relating to Statute Labor. (<i>Not to be printed, 304.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 114.</i>)	By Order 225	295
15. <i>Certificates, Marine</i> :—Copies of Correspondence relative to Certificates of Service to Captains in the Merchants' Service in 1871. (<i>Not to be printed, 296.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 90.</i>)	By Address 132	239
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30. <i>Deck Load Law</i> :—Copies of Correspondence relative to violations of Deck Load Law and Port Wardens' Act. (<i>Not to be printed, 241.</i>) (<i>See Barque N. Churchill.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 37.</i>)	By Address 60	90
31. <i>Dominion Arbitrators</i> :—Copies of evidence taken before them on claim of George Rochester. (<i>Not to be printed, 296.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 107.</i>)	By Order 226	260
32. <i>Duncan City</i> :—Correspondence with Government of United States, relative to regulations compelling foreign vessels to call at Duncan City before entering Lake Michigan; also statement as to tonnage dues on foreign vessels.	By Address 280	—
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36. <i>Estimates</i> :—Estimates of sums required for year ending 30th June, 1877. <i>See Supply.</i> (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 1.)	By Com. of H.E.	68
37. <i>Examining Warehouse, Montreal</i> :—Copies of Tenders for its erection. (<i>Printed</i> , 295.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 94.)	By Order 97	244
38. <i>Extradition Treaty</i> :—Correspondence respecting inadequacy of existing Treaty between Great Britain and the United States. (<i>Printed</i> , 135.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 49.)	By Message	121
39. <i>Financial Agents</i> :—Statement of balances in the hands of the Financial Agents and various Banks in Canada and England; Statement of extra expenditure for all purposes during July, 1875. (<i>Printed</i> , 135.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 29.)	—	106
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43. Orders in Council, and papers relative to enforced attornment to the Government of certain fishery privileges in the Maritime Provinces. (<i>Not to be printed</i> , 241.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 75.)	By Address 71	189
44. Correspondence respecting non-admission of Fish Oils and Fish of all kinds, the produce of British Columbia, under the Treaty of Washington. (<i>Printed</i> , 135.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 42.)	By Address 77	120
45. Return of all Licenses to fish with hoop and trap nets, issued in 1875 in Ontario, &c. (<i>Not to be printed</i> , 297.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 86.)	By Order 99	208
46. Copies of Correspondence with L. J. Loranger, respecting right of fishing within limits of Terrebonne, Montcalm, Joliette and Berthier. (<i>Not to be printed</i> , 241.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 73.)	By Order 99	189

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47. Statement of all Licenses for Fishing Weirs and Traps in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia for 1874 and 1875. (<i>Printed</i> , 240.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 77.)	By Order 133	189
48. Return of Rivers for which Fishing Leases have been received or granted since December. 1873. (<i>Not to be printed</i> , 296.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 101.)	By Order 222	257
49. Copies of instructions to Clovis Caron, Fishery Overseer in St. Jean, Port Joli, County of L'Islet. (<i>Not to be printed</i> , 296.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 105.)	By Order 226	258
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51. Copies of Correspondence relative to the distress of Fishermen of North Shore of St. Lawrence. (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 125.)	By Order 281	323
52. Statement of Fishing Licenses in front of Parishes of Notre Dame du Portage, River-du-Loup, and Cacouna.	By Order 301	—
53. <i>Glace Bay Harbor Master</i> :—Return of all money received by Mr. H. Mitchell, Harbor Master of the said Port in Cape Breton, &c. (<i>Not to be printed</i> , 188.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 68.)	By Order 117	172
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56. Copies of Engineer's Reports, &c., relating to construction of a harbor on Lake Erie, between Rondeau Point and Clearville. (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 100.)	By Order 248	324
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62. Copies of Correspondence with the Six Nation Indians with reference to accrued Interest Moneys. (<i>Not to be printed</i> , 188.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 56.)	By Order 97	139
63. Copies of instructions to Dr. F. X. De Sales Laterrière, of Malbaie, to vaccinate Indians on North Shore of St. Lawrence. (<i>Not to be printed</i> , 305.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 118.)	By Order 223	295
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68. <i>Interior, Department of</i> :—Report for 1875. (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 9.)	By Com. of H.E.	83
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78. <i>Medical Officer, Quebec</i> :—Statement of monthly wages paid to crew of Medical Officers' Boat at Quebec, in 1874 and 1875, &c. (<i>Not to be printed</i> , 136.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 35.)	By order of the House. 71	85
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80. Statement of Names, &c., of persons who made application as Militiamen of 1812, for gratuity. (<i>S. Papers</i> No. 67.)	By Order, 99	172
81. <i>Miramichi River</i> :—Copies of Papers respecting the Dredging of Entrance of the River. (<i>Not to be printed</i> , 296.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 98.)	By Order. 97	251
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98. Copies of Papers relative to Buildings of St. Vincent de Paul (Quebec), Penitentiary.	By Order. 280	—
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99. Return of Expenditure for North-West Mounted Police. (<i>Printed, 81.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 19.</i>)	By Act.	63
100. Return of average number of Dominion Police for 1875. (<i>Not to be printed, 82.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 21.</i>)	By Act.	64
101. Copies of all Correspondence relative to despatching of Quebec Water Police to Charlevoix during an election contest,	By Order. 72	—
102. <i>Portage Island</i> .—Copies of Papers relative to its transfer to Canadian Government.	By Order. 222	—
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103. Report of Postmaster-General for 1875. (<i>Referred, 122.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 4.</i>)	By Com. of H.E.	51
104. Copies of Instructions to Mr. Talbot, one of the employes or sub-inspectors of Post Office, in relation to certain visits to Charlevoix. (<i>Not to be printed, 188.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 53.</i>)	By order of the House, 72	135
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109. Statement shewing amount of Postage on Newspapers and Periodicals sent from office of publication. (<i>Printed, 188.</i>) (<i>S. Papers, No. 59.</i>)	By Address 71	140
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114. Copies of Papers relating to charges against Postmaster of Bloomsbury, Norfolk.
115. Copies of Papers relative to charges against Postmaster at Glencoe.
116. *Prince Edward Island*:—Papers respecting Steam Communication with Prince Edward Island.
117. *Public Accounts*:—Public Accounts for 1875. (*Referred, 1867.*) (*S. Papers, No. 67.*)
118. *Public Works*:—General Report of Public Works for 1875. (*S. Papers, No. 1875.*)
119. *Quebec Citadel*:—Papers respecting Works connected with same, in 1874 and 1875.
120. *Quebec Graving Dock*:—Copies of all Papers relating to selection of a site. (*Printed, 240.*) (*Referred, 1867.*) (*S. Papers, No. 67.*)

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121. Statement of Tenders for construction of a line of Telegraph in connection with the Pacific Railway, and copies of Contract with F. Barnard. (*Printed, 30.*) (*S. Papers, No. 8.*)
122. Statement shewing amount paid on each Contract for the execution of any portion of the work on the Pacific Railway or Line of Telegraph. (*Printed, 240.*) (*S. Papers, No. 8.*)
123. Correspondence relative to Offices, etc., of the Intercolonial Railway at Rimouski. (*Printed, 188.*) (*S. Papers, No. 8.*)
124. Copies of Correspondence respecting transfer of Railway between Truro and Picton. (*Printed, 240.*) (*S. Papers, No. 7.*)

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127. Return shewing sums paid in 1875-76, for Transporting Freight and Passengers in British Columbia, in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway Survey. (<i>Not to be printed</i> , 296.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 91.)	By Order. 118	239
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129. Supplementary Return <i>in re</i> Duties refunded to Great Western Railway Co. (<i>Printed</i> , 187.) (<i>S. Papers</i> No. 46.)	—	120
130. Returns of authorized Share and Loan Capital, &c., of Northern and other Railway Cos. in Canada, in pursuance of the Railway Statistics Act. (<i>Printed</i> , 187.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 51.)	By Act.	133
131. Papers relative to construction of Pacific Railway. (<i>Printed</i> , 187.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 41.)	By Message	140
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135. Return of Valuers on Intercolonial Railway in Temiscouata and Rimouski, &c.	By Order. 224	—
136. Report of Mr. Shanley with respect to Prince Edward Island Railway. (<i>To be printed</i> , 188.)	Senate Papers.	—
137. Correspondence relative to Grant of Land or any other aid to Georgian Bay Branch Railway by the Ontario Government. (<i>Printed</i> , 188.)	Senate Papers.	—
138. Copies of Papers relative to Branch Railway from St. Charles, Bellechasse, to St. Joseph de Lévis. (<i>Not to be printed</i> , 296.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 102.)	By Order. 207	257

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143. Returns of Capital, Traffic and Working Expenditure of Dominion Railways. (<i>Printed</i> , 296.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 51.)	By Order. 226	260
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145. Copies of Tenders for construction of No. 13 Contract, Canadian Pacific Railway.	By Order. 281	—
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147. Copies of Correspondence relative to change of site of Railway Station at Bic; also relative to placing Station at St. Octave in a more convenient situation.	By Order. 281	—
148. <i>Shea, Hon. Ambrose</i> :—Copies of Papers relating to his claim in connection with the Intercolonial Railway (<i>Referred</i> , 98.) (<i>Printed</i> , 81.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 25.)	By Address 72	73
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156. <i>Steamship Pacific</i> :—Copies of Papers respecting loss of same. (<i>Not to be printed</i> , 296.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 92.)	By Order. 117	239
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163. Return of all remissions or refunds of Duties on Tea at the Ports of Halifax and Montreal. (<i>Not to be printed</i> , 241.) (<i>S. Papers</i> , No. 84.)	By Address 99	207
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44	Bellechasse.....	Hon. J. G. Blanchet.
42	Bruce.....	Hon. E. Blake.
46	Chambly.....	P. B. Benoit.
47	Charlevoix.....	Hon. H. L. Langevin.
44	Dorchester.....	F. Rouleau.
41	Gaspé.....	John Short.
43	Glengarry.....	A. McNab.
41	Hamilton.....	{ A. T. Wood.
		{ A. Irving.
42	Monck.....	L. McCallum.
44	Montreal, West.....	T. Workman.
45	Montreal, Centre.....	B. Devlin.
42	Napierville.....	S. Coupal.
40	Provencher.....	A. G. B. Bannatyne.
43	Perth, North.....	A. Monteith.
46	Quebec, Centre.....	Hon. J. Cauchon.
46	Renfrew, North.....	P. White.
41	Toronto, Centre.....	J. Macdonald.
45	Toronto, West.....	Hon. J. B. Robinson.
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22. That this House deeply regrets that the Government has not proposed to Parliament a policy of increased protection to our various and important manufacturing industries, &c., 114. That this House regrets His Excellency has not been advised to recommend to Parliament a measure for the readjustment of the tariff, &c., 141.
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8. Bill respecting Dominion Lands reserved for Railway purposes; Ordered; Presented, 241. Withdrawn, 297.
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RENFREW, NORTH:—Report of Mr. Dalton, Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, that the Court of Queen's Bench had affirmed the decision of Judge Wilson, that W. Murray, Esq., was not duly elected, 21. Certificate of the return of P. White, Esq., 46. Takes his seat, 48.

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